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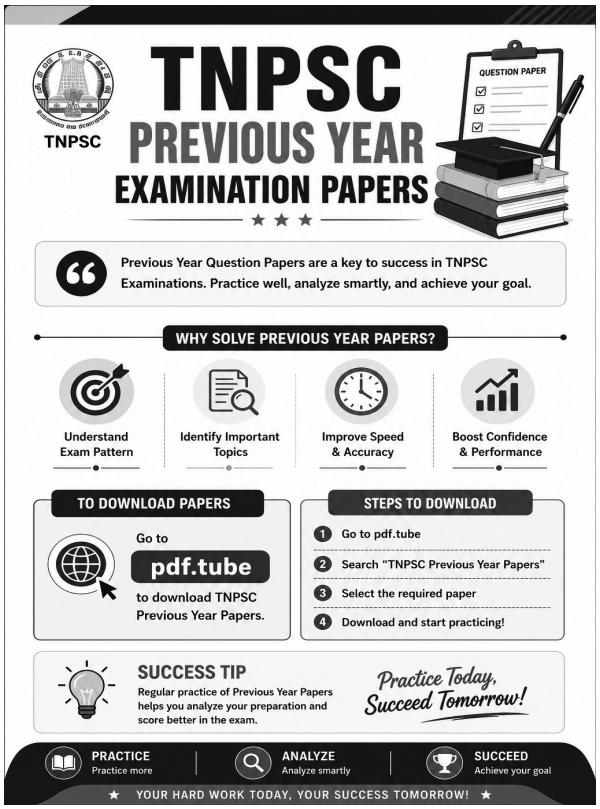
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Combined Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination – I (Group I Services)

[Single Paper consisting of General Studies (Degree Standard – 175 questions), and Aptitude and Mental Ability (SSLC Standard – 25 questions)]

Code:497

Part A: General Studies (Degree Standard – 175 Questions)

Unit I: General Science (10 Questions)

Scientific knowledge and scientific temper - Power of reasoning - Rote learning vs conceptual learning - Science as a tool to understand the past, present, and future; Nature of universe - General scientific laws – Mechanics - Properties of matter, force, motion, and energy - Everyday application of the basic principles of mechanics, electricity and magnetism, light, sound, heat, nuclear physics, laser, electronics, and communications; Elements and compounds, acids, bases, salts, petroleum products, fertilizers, pesticides; Main concepts of life science, classification of living organisms, evolution, genetics, physiology, nutrition, health and hygiene, human diseases; Environment and ecology; Latest inventions in science and technology; Current affairs.

Unit II: Geography of India (10 Questions)

Location - Physical features - Monsoon, rainfall, weather and climate - Water resources - Rivers in India - Soil, Minerals and Natural Resources - Forest and Wildlife - Agricultural pattern; Transport – Communication; Social Geography – Population density and distribution - Racial, linguistic groups and major tribes; Natural calamity - Disaster management – Environmental pollution - Reasons and preventive measures - Climate change - Green energy; Geographical landmarks; Current affairs.

Unit III: History, Culture of India, and Indian National Movement (25 Questions)

Indus Valley Civilization - Guptas, Delhi Sultans, Mughals, and Marathas - Age of Vijayanagaram and Bahmani Kingdoms - South Indian History; Change and continuity in the socio-cultural history of India; National Renaissance - Early uprising against British rule - Indian National Congress - Emergence of leaders – B.R.Ambedkar, Bhagat Singh, Bharathiar, V.O.Chidambaranar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kamarajar, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Thanthai Periyar, Rajaji, Subash Chandra Bose, Rabindranath Tagore, and others; Different modes of agitation: Growth of Satyagraha and Militant Movements; Communalism and Partition; Characteristics of Indian Culture, Unity in Diversity – Race, Language, Custom; India as a Secular State, Social Harmony; Prominent personalities in various spheres – Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy; National symbols – Eminent personalities and places in news – Sports – Books and Authors; Current affairs.

Unit IV: Indian Polity (40 Questions)

Constitution of India - Preamble to the Constitution - Salient features of the Constitution - Union, State and Union Territory - Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy - Union Executive, Union Legislature - State Executive, State Legislature - Local Governments, Panchayat Raj - Spirit of federalism: Centre - State relationships - Election - Judiciary in India – Rule of Law - Corruption in public life – Anti-corruption measures - Lokpal and Lok Ayukta - Right to Information - Empowerment of Women - Consumer Protection Forums, Human Rights Charter; Political parties and political system in India; Current affairs.

Unit V: Indian Economy and Development Administration in Tamil Nadu (50 Questions)

Nature of Indian Economy – Five-year plan models - an assessment - Planning Commission and Niti Aayog; Sources of revenue - Reserve Bank of India - Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy - Finance Commission - Resource sharing between Union and State Governments - Goods and Services Tax; Structure of Indian economy and employment generation, Land Reforms and Agriculture - Application of Science and Technology in Agriculture - Industrial growth - Rural welfare oriented programmes - Social problems - Population, Education, Health, Employment, Poverty; Human Development Indicators in Tamil Nadu and a comparative assessment across the

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Country – Impact of social reform movements in the socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu - Political parties and welfare schemes for various sections of people - Rationale behind the reservation policy, and access to the social resources - Economic trends in Tamil Nadu - Role and impact of social welfare schemes in the socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu - Social justice and social harmony as the cornerstones of socio-economic development; Education and health systems in Tamil Nadu; Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on economic growth; Achievements of Tamil Nadu in various fields; e-Governance in Tamil Nadu; Public awareness and General administration - Welfare oriented Government schemes and their utility, Problems in public delivery systems; Current socio-economic issues; Current affairs.

Unit VI: History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements in Tamil Nadu (40 Questions)

History of Tamil Society, related archaeological discoveries, Tamil literature from Sangam age till contemporary times; Thirukkural - Significance as a secular literature - Relevance to everyday life, Impact of Thirukkural on humanity, Thirukkural and universal values - Relevance to Socio-politico-economic affairs, Philosophical content in Thirukkural; Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle - Early agitations against British Rule - Role of women in freedom struggle; Evolution of 19th and 20th century socio-political movements in Tamil Nadu - Justice Party, Growth of Rationalism - Self Respect Movement, Dravidian Movement, and principles underlying both these movements; Contributions of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna.

VIDAL

Part B: Aptitude and Mental Ability (SSLC Standard - 25 Questions)

Unit I: Aptitude (15 Questions)

Simplification - Percentage - Highest Common Factor (HCF) - Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) - Ratio and Proportion - Simple interest - Compound interest - Area - Volume - Time and Work.

Unit II: Reasoning (10 Questions)

Logical reasoning - Puzzles - Dice - Visual reasoning - Alpha numeric reasoning - Number series.

Date: 16.12.2024

ஒருங்கிணைந்த குடிமைப் பணிகள் (முதல்நிலை) தேர்வு-I (தொகுதி I பணிகள்)

[பொது அறிவு (பட்டப்படிப்புத் தரம் - 175 கேள்விகள்) மற்றும் திறனறிவும் மனக்கணக்கு நுண்ணறிவும் (பத்தாம் வகுப்புத் தரம் - 25 கேள்விகள்) அடங்கிய ஒரு தாள்]

குறியீடு: 497

பகுதி அ: பொது அறிவு (பட்டப்படிப்புத் தரம்) (175 கேள்விகள்)

அலகு I: பொது அறிவியல் (10 கேள்விகள்)
அறிவியல் அறிவு மற்றும் அறிவியல் உணர்வு - பகுத்தறிதல் - பொருள் உணராமல் கற்றலும் கருத்துணர்ந்து கற்றலும் - கடந்தகாலம், நிகழ்காலம், எதிர்காலம் பற்றி புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கான ஒரு கருவி அறிவியல்; பேரண்டத்தின் இயல்பு - பொது அறிவியல் விதிகள் - இயக்கவியல் - பருப்பொருளின் பண்புகள், விசை, இயக்கம் மற்றும் ஆற்றல் - அன்றாட வாழ்வில் இயக்கவியல், மின்னியல், காந்தவியல், ஒளி, ஒலி, வெப்பம், அணுக்கரு இயற்பியல், லேசர் (LASER), மின்னணுவியல் மற்றும் தகவல் தொடர்பியல் ஆகியவற்றின் அடிப்படை கோட்பாடுகளின் பயன்பாடுகள்; தனிமங்களும் சேர்மங்களும், அமிலங்கள், காரங்கள், உப்புகள், பெட்ரோலிய பொருட்கள், உரங்கள், பூச்சிகொல்லிகள்; உயிரியலின் முக்கிய கோட்பாடுகள், உயிர் உலகின் வகைப்பாடு, பரிணாமம், மரபியல், உடலியங்கியல், உணவியல், உடல்நலம் மற்றும் சுகாதாரம், மனிதநோய்கள்; சுற்றுப்புறச்சூழல் மற்றும் சூழலியல்; அறிவியல் மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்பத்தில் அண்மைக்கால கண்டுபிடிப்புகள்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு II: இந்தியாவின் புவியியல் (10 கேள்விகள்)
அமைவிடம் - இயற்கை அமைவுகள் - பருவமழை, மழைப்பொழிவு, வானிலை மற்றும் காலநிலை - நீர் வளங்கள் - இந்திய ஆறுகள் - மண், கனிம வளங்கள் மற்றும் இயற்கை வளங்கள் - காடு மற்றும் வன உயிரினங்கள் - வேளாண் முறைகள்; போக்குவரத்து - தகவல் தொடர்பு; சமூகப் புவியியல் - மக்கள்தொகை அடர்த்தி மற்றும் பரவல் - இனம், மொழிக் குழுக்கள் மற்றும் முக்கியப் பழங்குடிகள்; இயற்கைப் பேரிடர் - பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை; சுற்றுச்சூழல் மாசுபடுதல் - காரணங்களும் தடுப்பு முறைகளும் - பருவநிலை மாற்றம் - பசுமை ஆற்றல்; புவியியல் அடையாளங்கள்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு III: இந்தியாவின் வரலாறு, பண்பாடு மற்றும் இந்திய தேசிய இயக்கம் (25 கேள்விகள்)
சிந்து சமவெளி நாகரிகம் - குப்தர்கள், தில்லி சுல்தான்கள், முகலாயர்கள் மற்றும் மராத்தியர்கள் - விஜயநகர மற்றும் பாமினி அரசுகளின் காலம் - தென் இந்திய வரலாறு; இந்திய சமூகப் பண்பாட்டு வரலாற்றில் மாற்றங்களும் தொடர்ச்சியும்; தேசிய மறுமலர்ச்சி - ஆங்கிலேயர் ஆட்சிக்கு எதிரான தொடக்க கால எழுச்சிகள் - இந்திய தேசிய காங்கிரஸ் - தலைவர்கள் உருவாதல் - பி.ஆர்.அம்பேத்கர், பகத்சிங், பாரதியார், வ.உ.சிதம்பரனார், ஜவகர்லால் நேரு, காமராசர், மகாத்மா காந்தி, மௌலானா அபுல் கலாம் ஆசாத், தந்தை பெரியார், இராஜாஜி, சுபாஷ் சந்திர போஸ், ரவீந்திரநாத் தாகூர் மற்றும் பலர்; விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தின் பல்வேறு நிலைகள்: அகிம்சை முறையின் வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் புரட்சிகர இயக்கங்கள்; வகுப்புவாதம் மற்றும் தேசப்பிரிவினை; இந்தியப் பண்பாட்டின் இயல்புகள், வேற்றுமையில் ஒற்றுமை - இனம், மொழி, வழக்காறு; இந்தியா ஒரு மதச்சார்பற்ற நாடு, சமூக நல்லிணக்கம்; கலை, அறிவியல், இலக்கியம் மற்றும் தத்துவம் ஆகிய வெவ்வேறு துறைகளில் தனித்துவம் கொண்ட ஆளுமைகள்; தேசிய சின்னங்கள் - செய்திகளில் இடம்பெற்ற சிறந்த ஆளுமைகளும் இடங்களும் - விளையாட்டு - நூல்களும் ஆசிரியர்களும்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு IV: இந்திய ஆட்சியியல் (40 கேள்விகள்)
இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பு - அரசியலமைப்பின் முகவுரை - அரசியலமைப்பின் முக்கிய கூறுகள் - ஒன்றியம், மாநிலம் மற்றும் யூனியன் பிரதேசங்கள்; குடியுரிமை, அடிப்படை உரிமைகள், அடிப்படைக் கடமைகள், அரசின் நெறிமுறைக் கோட்பாடுகள்; ஒன்றிய நிர்வாகம், ஒன்றிய நாடாளுமன்றம் - மாநில நிர்வாகம், மாநில சட்டமன்றம் - உள்ளாட்சி அமைப்புகள், பஞ்சாயத்து ராஜ்; கூட்டாட்சியின் அடிப்படைத் தன்மைகள்; மத்திய - மாநில உறவுகள்; தேர்தல் - இந்திய நீதி அமைப்புகள் - சட்டத்தின் ஆட்சி; பொதுவாழ்வில் ஊழல் - ஊழல் தடுப்பு நடவடிக்கைகள்- லோக்பால் மற்றும் லோக் ஆயுக்தா - தகவல் உரிமை - பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரமளித்தல் - நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு அமைப்புகள் - மனித உரிமைகள் சாசனம்; இந்தியாவில் அரசியல் கட்சிகளும் மற்றும் ஆட்சியல் முறைகளும்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு V: இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் தமிழ்நாட்டில் வளர்ச்சி நிர்வாகம் (50 கேள்விகள்)
இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரத்தின் இயல்புகள் - ஐந்தாண்டு திட்ட மாதிரிகள் - ஒரு மதிப்பீடு - திட்டக்குழு மற்றும் நிதி ஆயோக்; வருவாய் ஆதாரங்கள் - இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கி - நிதி கொள்கை மற்றும் பணவியல் கொள்கை - நிதி ஆணையம் - மத்திய மாநில அரசுகளுக்கிடையேயான நிதிப் பகிர்வு -

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சரக்கு மற்றும் சேவை வரி; இந்திய பொருளாதார அமைப்பு மற்றும் வேலைவாய்ப்பு உருவாக்கம், நிலச் சீர்திருத்தங்கள் மற்றும் வேளாண்மை - வேளாண்மையில் அறிவியல் தொழில்நுட்பத்தின் பயன்பாடு - தொழில் வளர்ச்சி - ஊரக நலன்சார் திட்டங்கள் - சமூகப் பிரச்சனைகள் - மக்கள் தொகை, கல்வி, நலவாழ்வு, வேலைவாய்ப்பு, வறுமை; தமிழ்நாட்டின் மனிதவள மேம்பாட்டுக் குறியீடுகளும் அவற்றை தேசிய மற்றும் பிற மாநிலங்களுக்கான குறியீடுகளுடன் ஒப்பாய்வும் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு சமூக மறுமலர்ச்சி இயக்கங்களின் பங்களிப்பு; அரசியல் கட்சிகளும் பலதரப்பு மக்களுக்கான நலத்திட்டங்களும் - இடஒதுக்கீட்டுக் கொள்கைக்கான நியாயங்களும் சமூக வளங்களைப் பெறும் வாய்ப்புகளும் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் பொருளாதார போக்குகள் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் சமூகநலத் திட்டங்களின் தாக்கமும் பங்களிப்பும்; சமூக நீதியும் சமூக நல்லிணக்கமும் சமூகப் பொருளாதார மேம்பாட்டின் மூலாதாரங்கள்; தமிழ்நாட்டின் கல்வி மற்றும் நலவாழ்வு (Health) முறைமைகள்; தமிழ்நாட்டின் புவியியல் கூறுகளும் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் அவற்றின் தாக்கமும்; பல்வேறு துறைகளில் தமிழ்நாடு நிகழ்த்தியுள்ள சாதனைகள்; தமிழ்நாட்டில் மின்னாளுகை; பொது விழிப்புணர்வும் (Public Awareness) பொது நிர்வாகமும் - நலன்சார் அரசுத் திட்டங்களும் அவற்றின் பயன்பாடும், பொது விநியோக அமைப்புகளில் (Public delivery systems) நிலவும் சிக்கல்கள்; தற்போதைய சமூகப் பொருளாதார பிரச்சனைகள்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு VI: தமிழ்நாட்டின் வரலாறு, பண்பாடு, மரபு மற்றும் சமூக - அரசியல் இயக்கங்கள் (40 கேள்விகள்)

தமிழ் சமுதாய வரலாறு, அது தொடர்பான தொல்லியல் கண்டுபிடிப்புகள், சங்க காலம் முதல் இக்காலம் வரையிலான தமிழ் இலக்கிய வரலாறு; திருக்குறள் - மதச் சார்பற்ற தனித்தன்மையுள்ள இலக்கியம் - அன்றாட வாழ்வியலோடு தொடர்புத் தன்மை - மானுடத்தின் மீதான திருக்குறளின் தாக்கம் - திருக்குறளும் மாறாத விழுமியங்களும் - சமூக அரசியல் பொருளாதார நிகழ்வுகளில் திருக்குறளின் பொருத்தப்பாடு - திருக்குறளில் தத்துவக் கோட்பாடுகள்; விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில் தமிழ்நாட்டின் பங்கு - ஆங்கிலேயருக்கு எதிரான தொடக்க கால கிளர்ச்சிகள் - விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில் பெண்களின் பங்கு; பத்தொன்பது மற்றும் இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டுகளில் தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக - அரசியல் இயக்கங்களின் பரிணாம வளர்ச்சி - நீதிக்கட்சி, பகுத்தறிவு வாதத்தின் வளர்ச்சி - சுயமரியாதை இயக்கம், திராவிட இயக்கம் மற்றும் இவ்வியக்கங்களுக்கான அடிப்படை கொள்கைகள், தந்தை பெரியார் மற்றும் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணாவின் பங்களிப்புகள்.

பகுதி ஆ: திறனறிவும் மனக்கணக்கு நுண்ணறிவும்
(பத்தாம் வகுப்புத் தரம் - 25 கேள்விகள்)

அலகு I: திறனறிவு (15 கேள்விகள்)

சுருக்குதல் - விழுக்காடு - மீப்பெரு பொதுக் காரணி (HCF) - மீச்சிறு பொது மடங்கு (LCM); விகிதம் மற்றும் விகிதாச்சாரம்; தனிவட்டி - கூட்டு வட்டி - பரப்பு - கொள்ளளவு - காலம் மற்றும் வேலை.

அலகு II: காரணவியல் (10 கேள்விகள்)

தருக்கக் காரணவியல் - புதிர்கள் - பகடை - காட்சிக் காரணவியல் - எண் எழுத்துக் காரணவியல் - எண் வரிசை.

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CHAPTER 01
Indus Valley Civilization

1. In the context of ancient Indian history, which of the following defines the generally accepted chronological framework of the Mature Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) 3300 BCE to 2600 BCE
(B) 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE
(C) 1900 BCE to 1300 BCE
(D) 1500 BCE to 600 BCE
(E) Answer not known

2. The first extensive excavations at Harappa, which led to the recognition of the Indus Valley Civilization as a distinct ancient culture, were initially conducted under the guidance of which archaeologist?
(A) John Marshall
(B) R.D. Banerji
(C) Daya Ram Sahni
(D) Alexander Cunningham
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the major sites of the Indus Valley Civilization:
I. Harappa is located on the banks of the river Ravi.
II. Mohenjo-daro is situated in the Larkana district of Sindh.
III. Lothal is located in the modern-day state of Rajasthan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. Which of the following statements correctly describes the excavation history and findings at Harappa?
(A) It was the first site to be discovered following the Mohenjo-daro archaeological survey.
(B) Harappa provided the first definitive evidence of a large-scale artificial dockyard.
(C) Evidence of a large-scale signboard containing Indus script was first unearthed here.
(D) The site was severely damaged by railway contractors before formal excavation began.
(E) Answer not known

5. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro is widely believed to have been used for ritualistic bathing.
Reason (R): The structure was built with waterproof burnt bricks and bitumen, and no similar structure of such scale was meant for ordinary domestic use.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Indus Valley site of Lothal:
(A) It is situated near the modern-day Gulf of Khambhat in the state of Gujarat.
(B) It features a massive brick structure identified as a maritime dockyard.
(C) It provides evidence of a large-scale iron smelting industry.
(D) It served as a major regional centre for the ancient bead-making industry.
(E) Answer not known

7. Consider the following statements about Dholavira:
I. It is located in the Rann of Kutch.
II. It is known for its elaborate water conservation system.

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III. The city was divided into three distinct parts.
IV. The discovery of a large signboard with ten Indus script characters occurred here.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

8. All of the following are significant archaeological findings from Kalibangan, EXCEPT:
(A) A well-preserved stone dancing girl sculpture
(B) Evidence of a ploughed field
(C) Fire altars indicating potential ritual practices
(D) Evidence of the earliest known earthquake
(E) Answer not known

9. Match List I with List II regarding the significant findings of the Indus Valley Civilization:
List I: (Finding)
P. Great Bath
Q. Dockyard
R. Water conservation system
S. Ploughed field
List II: (Site)
I. Kalibangan
II. Dholavira
III. Mohenjo-daro
IV. Lothal
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

10. A distinguishing feature of the urban planning of the Indus Valley Civilization cities was:
(A) The construction of grand temples in the city centre
(B) A grid pattern with streets intersecting at right angles
(C) The haphazard layout of streets adapting to the terrain
(D) The exclusive use of sun-dried bricks for all major structures
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements about the drainage system in Indus cities:
I. Every house was connected to the street drains.
II. The main drains were covered with corbelled arches or large stone slabs.
III. Manholes were provided at regular intervals for cleaning.
IV. Soak pits were absent in the entire drainage layout.
V. The system highlights a high emphasis on public health and sanitation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the initial archaeological excavations of major Indus Valley sites?
(A) Mohenjo-daro → Harappa → Lothal → Dholavira
(B) Harappa → Mohenjo-daro → Lothal → Dholavira
(C) Lothal → Harappa → Mohenjo-daro → Dholavira
(D) Harappa → Lothal → Mohenjo-daro → Dholavira
(E) Answer not known

13. Granaries were a crucial architectural feature of the Indus Valley Civilization. The most prominent cluster of six granaries was discovered at which site?
(A) Kalibangan
(B) Dholavira
(C) Banawali
(D) Harappa
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following pairs of an Indus Valley site and its location is correctly matched?
(A) Banawali - Gujarat
(B) Lothal - Haryana
(C) Kalibangan - Rajasthan
(D) Dholavira - Punjab
(E) Answer not known

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15. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The economy of the Indus Valley Civilization was highly dependent on agriculture.
Reason (R): Evidence indicates the cultivation of multiple crops and the storage of surplus grain in massive granaries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following statements about the agricultural practices of the Indus people is correct?
(A) They relied on rainfall as they lacked knowledge of advanced irrigation systems.
(B) Iron ploughs were used extensively to cultivate various types of hard soils.
(C) They cultivated crops but never domesticated any animals for agricultural uses.
(D) They cultivated cotton, which was a major commodity for their textile industry.
(E) Answer not known

17. The Indus Valley Civilization maintained active external trade relations with Mesopotamia. In Mesopotamian texts, the Indus region is frequently referred to as:
(A) Meluhha
(B) Dilmun
(C) Magan
(D) Sumer
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following major sites of the Indus Valley Civilization and their geographical positions:
I. Lothal
II. Harappa
III. Mohenjo-daro
IV. Dholavira
Arrange the above sites geographically from North to South:
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) III, II, IV, I
(D) I, IV, III, II
(E) Answer not known

19. Match List I with List II regarding raw materials and their sources for the Indus Valley people:
List I: (Raw Material)
P. Copper
Q. Lapis Lazuli
R. Shell
S. Steatite
List II: (Source)
I. Shortughai (Afghanistan)
II. Khetri mines (Rajasthan)
III. South Gujarat/Rajasthan
IV. Nageshwar/Balakot
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

20. A significant feature of the Indus Valley Civilization's trade network was their system of weights and measures. The weights were primarily made of:
(A) Terracotta
(B) Bronze
(C) Steatite
(D) Chert
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following crafts was NOT widely practiced by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) Bead making
(B) Iron forging
(C) Bronze casting
(D) Cotton weaving
(E) Answer not known

22. The characteristic pottery of the mature Indus Valley Civilization is best described as:
(A) Painted Grey Ware
(B) Northern Black Polished Ware
(C) Red and Black Ware
(D) Ochre Coloured Pottery
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following metals:

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I. Bronze
II. Gold
III. Iron
Which of the metals given above were known to the people of the Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following pairs regarding the Indus Valley Civilization's social or political structures is incorrectly matched?
(A) Standing Army - Centralized military barracks found at Mohenjo-daro
(B) Citadel - Residence of the ruling class or prominent public buildings
(C) Lower Town - Designated residential area for the local common people
(D) Merchant Oligarchy - Proposed theoretical model of political organization
(E) Answer not known

25. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The political organization of the Indus Valley Civilization is generally considered by many historians to be a merchant oligarchy rather than a strong monarchy.
Reason (R): Extensive archaeological excavations have failed to uncover conclusive evidence of grand palaces or large temples.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

26. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the religious practices of the Indus Valley people:
(A) They worshipped a Mother Goddess, evidenced by numerous terracotta figurines.
(B) Elaborate temples formed the centre of religious life in every major city.
(C) The Pashupati seal indicates the worship of a proto-Shiva deity.
(D) Tree and animal worship were prevalent features of their religion.
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements about the Pashupati seal discovered at Mohenjo-daro:
I. It depicts a seated figure in a yogic posture.
II. The figure is surrounded by animals including an elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, and buffalo.
III. It is universally accepted by all historians as the earliest depiction of the Vedic god Indra.
IV. Two deer are shown at the feet of the seated figure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

28. All of the following are accurate descriptions of the Indus Valley script, EXCEPT:
(A) The ancient script remains largely undeciphered by modern scholars to date.
(B) The writing is generally considered to be a form of pictographic script.
(C) The script is typically written from left to right in a single line.
(D) Some of the longer inscriptions follow a distinct Boustrophedon style.
(E) Answer not known

29. Match List I with List II regarding art and sculpture materials of the Indus Valley Civilization:
List I: (Art and Sculpture)
P. Dancing Girl statue
Q. Priest King statue
R. Toy carts
S. Seals
List II: (Material used)
I. Terracotta
II. Steatite
III. Bronze
IV. Lapis Lazuli
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

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30. Which of the following animals is conspicuously absent from the numerous seals and terracotta figures of the Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) Humped bull
(B) Rhinoceros
(C) Horse
(D) Elephant
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following theories proposed for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization:
I. Massive and recurrent floods
II. The shifting or drying up of the river system
III. A sudden and devastating Aryan invasion
IV. Ecological imbalance and climate change
V. Rapid industrialization causing pollution
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II and V
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following represents the correct sequential sequence of the broad phases of the Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) Mature phase → Early phase → Late phase
(B) Early phase → Mature phase → Late phase
(C) Late phase → Mature phase → Early phase
(D) Early phase → Late phase → Mature phase
(E) Answer not known

33. In comparing the Indus Valley Civilization with the early Vedic civilization, which of the following represents a fundamental difference?
(A) Indus civilization was urban and trade-oriented; early Vedic was pastoral and rural.
(B) The Indus civilization was predominantly rural, whereas the Vedic civilization was urban.
(C) The Indus people used iron extensively, whereas the Vedic people relied only on copper.
(D) The Indus people worshipped nature gods, whereas the Vedic people worshipped temple icons.
(E) Answer not known

34. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the theories of the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization and their primary proponents:
(A) Ecological imbalance - R.D. Banerji
(B) Tectonic disturbances - John Marshall
(C) Aryan Invasion - Mortimer Wheeler
(D) Deforestation - Daya Ram Sahni
(E) Answer not known

35. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The legacy of the Indus Valley Civilization is believed to have survived and influenced later Indian culture.
Reason (R): Cultural practices such as the worship of the pipal tree, ritual bathing, and elements of yoga exhibit strong continuity from the Harappan period.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

36. During the Later Harappan phase, the urban character of the civilization gradually disappeared. This phase is best characterised by:
(A) A return to a completely nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle
(B) An abrupt migration of the entire population to South India
(C) The establishment of massive empires with standing armies
(D) The emergence of a fragmented, rural, and regionalized culture
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following contemporary ancient civilizations engaged in significant maritime trade with the Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) The Mayan Civilization
(B) The Mesopotamian Civilization
(C) The Egyptian Civilization
(D) The ancient Greek Civilization
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following ancient Bronze Age civilizations:
I. Indus Valley Civilization
II. Mesopotamian Civilization

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III. Egyptian Civilization
IV. Ancient Chinese (Shang) Civilization
Arrange the above civilizations from West to East based on their geographical core areas:
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

39. Match List I with List II regarding archaeologists and their contributions to Indus Valley studies:
List I: (Archaeologist)
P. John Marshall
Q. Daya Ram Sahni
R. R.D. Banerji
S. Alexander Cunningham
List II: (Contribution)
I. Discovered Mohenjo-daro in 1922
II. Excavated Harappa in 1921
III. Formally announced the discovery of the civilization in 1924
IV. Visited Harappa in the 19th century and found a seal
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

40. The recent archaeological excavations and DNA studies conducted at Rakhigarhi have been significant primarily because they suggest:
(A) An indigenous origin of Harappans without "Aryan" gene evidence during the mature phase.
(B) The presence of Central Asian Steppe pastoralist DNA in the mature Harappan population.
(C) That Rakhigarhi was solely established as a major outpost of the Mesopotamian empire.
(D) The sudden destruction of the city by an invading army using sophisticated iron weapons.
(E) Answer not known

41. The Indus Valley Civilization is strictly classified as a Bronze Age civilization because:
(A) Bronze was the only metal known to them, to the complete exclusion of copper and gold.
(B) They mastered the technology of alloying copper with tin to produce bronze for tools and artefacts.
(C) Bronze coins were used as their primary standardized medium of exchange for external trade.
(D) Their cities were constructed primarily using large structural bronze pillars and beams.
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following statements provides the most accurate evidence of the food habits of the Indus Valley people?
(A) They consumed a strictly vegetarian diet as evidenced by the complete absence of animal bones.
(B) Dietary evidence from seeds and bones indicates they consumed wheat, barley, pulses, and various meats.
(C) They relied primarily on imported grains brought over from the civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia.
(D) Maize and potatoes formed the staple diet across all major settlements discovered in the region.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding the toys and games of the Indus Valley people:
I. Terracotta models of bullock carts and ploughs have been discovered.
II. Dice made of terracotta and ivory have been found, indicating board games were played.
III. Elaborate iron mechanical toys were common in the Lower Town.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the burial practices of the Indus Valley Civilization:
(A) Extended inhumation - Represented the most common method of burial found in excavations.
(B) Grave goods - Consisted of pottery and various ornaments buried alongside the

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deceased.
(C) Mohenjo-daro - Extensive royal cemeteries with monumental pyramids
(D) Joint burials - Specific archaeological evidence for this practice was found at Lothal.
(E) Answer not known

45. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Indus Valley Civilization marks the beginning of the first urbanization in the Indian subcontinent.
Reason (R): It featured meticulously planned cities with grid layouts, standardized brick architecture, and advanced drainage systems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

46. In comparing the layout of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, which feature is uniquely emphasized at Mohenjo-daro?
(A) The presence of a massive dockyard
(B) The earliest evidence of a ploughed field
(C) The prominent Great Bath in the citadel area
(D) The discovery of a large wooden signboard
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements regarding Lothal:
I. It functioned as a major seaport for the civilization.
II. A brick-built dockyard connected it to the Gulf of Khambhat.
III. It shows clear evidence of direct overland trade with China.
IV. It was a significant centre for the production of shell objects and beads.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

48. The ancient city of Dholavira is most uniquely renowned for its:
(A) Extensive use of fired bricks in all lower town houses
(B) Discovery of the largest cache of bronze weapons
(C) Monolithic rock-cut cave temples
(D) Sophisticated water harvesting and conservation structures
(E) Answer not known

49. Match List I with List II regarding Indus Valley sites and their unique archaeological discoveries:
List I: (Site)
P. Kalibangan
Q. Banawali
R. Chanhudaro
S. Surkotada
List II: (Discovery)
I. Terracotta model of a plough
II. Fire altars
III. Evidence of horse bones (debated)
IV. Bead-making factory without a citadel
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

50. The layout of the Indus Valley cities based on streets intersecting at right angles and dividing the city into rectangular blocks is referred to as the:
(A) Radial pattern
(B) Concentric pattern
(C) Grid pattern
(D) Linear pattern
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following features of the drainage system in Indus cities:
I. Drains were constructed using burnt bricks and gypsum mortar.
II. Wooden screens were placed at the ends of drains to filter solid waste.
III. Street drains were intentionally left uncovered for easy manual cleaning.
IV. House drains emptied into soak pits or street drains.

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V. It reflects a centralized civic authority enforcing sanitation norms.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following represents the correct sequential process of bead making as inferred from Indus Valley excavations?
(A) Chipping → Flaking → Drilling → Polishing
(B) Polishing → Flaking → Chipping → Drilling
(C) Drilling → Chipping → Polishing → Flaking
(D) Flaking → Polishing → Drilling → Chipping
(E) Answer not known

53. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the residential architecture of the Indus Valley Civilization:
(A) Most houses were constructed using baked bricks made to strict standardized proportions.
(B) The main entrances of the houses typically opened onto the main streets rather than the side alleys.
(C) Many residential houses featured two storeys and a centralized open courtyard.
(D) Every house generally possessed its own well and a dedicated room for bathing.
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following pairs concerning the granaries of the Indus Valley Civilization is correctly matched?
(A) Harappa - A massive single granary structure built primarily inside the lower town.
(B) Lothal - Represents a site with a complete absence of any large storage facilities.
(C) Mohenjo-daro - A large granary structure comprising a massive brick foundation with wooden superstructures
(D) Kalibangan - Granaries built entirely using unbaked mud for storage of surplus grain.
(E) Answer not known

55. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The Indus Valley people maintained external trade with the Mesopotamian civilization.
Reason (R): Indus seals, weights, and dice have been excavated from several Mesopotamian sites like Ur and Kish.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the standardisation in the Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) Bricks were made in a strict geometric ratio of 1:2:4 regarding thickness, width, and length.
(B) Standard weights were often arbitrary and varied significantly between different urban cities.
(C) Only linear measurements were standardized while volumetric measures remained entirely absent.
(D) Standardisation was limited to religious idols and did not extend to civic architectural works.
(E) Answer not known

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57. The widespread presence of uniform chert cubical weights across multiple Indus sites implies the application of which concept?
(A) A strict religious code mandating identical temple offerings
(B) A highly regulated system of internal trade and commercial taxation
(C) A uniform standard exclusively for weighing agricultural tribute for the king
(D) The exclusive use of these weights as children's toys
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the lower denominations of the Indus Valley weights:
I. 2
II. 1
III. 8
IV. 4
Arrange the above denominations in their

correct mathematical progression:
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, III, II, I
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

59. Match List I with List II regarding Indus Valley crafts and their corresponding descriptions:
List I: (Material)
P. Steatite
Q. Chert
R. Faience
S. Terracotta
List II: (Description)
I. Material used for cubical weights
II. Baked clay used for toys and figurines
III. Soft stone predominantly used for making seals
IV. Artificially produced material used for beads and bangles
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

60. The theory that the Indus Valley Civilization was governed by a "merchant oligarchy" is primarily based on the factual observation that:
(A) Numerous large palaces containing throne rooms have been excavated in several cities.
(B) Ancient Mesopotamian texts explicitly name the different Harappan kings and their reigns.
(C) There is a conspicuous absence of monumental religious or royal administrative buildings.
(D) Large quantities of ceremonial gold crowns were discovered in the citadels of the sites.
(E) Answer not known

61. All of the following are supported by archaeological evidence as elements of Indus Valley religious life, EXCEPT:
(A) Veneration of the sacred pipal tree
(B) Worship of a prominent Mother Goddess
(C) Ritualistic bathing in large public tanks
(D) Elaborate sacrifices conducted by a hereditary Brahmin caste
(E) Answer not known

62. The interpretation of the central figure on the famous seal from Mohenjo-daro as "Proto-Shiva" was principally proposed by:
(A) Mortimer Wheeler
(B) R.D. Banerji
(C) John Marshall
(D) Alexander Cunningham
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements about the bronze dancing girl statue discovered at Mohenjo-daro:
I. It was cast using the lost-wax technique.
II. The figure is depicted wearing numerous bangles on her left arm.
III. It proves the Indus people had mastered the smelting of iron.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

64. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the animals and their depiction in the Indus Valley Civilization:
(A) Humped bull - Frequently depicted on terracotta figurines and various carved seals.
(B) Unicorn - Represents the most commonly depicted mythological creature found on seals.
(C) Elephant - Known to the Harappans and clearly depicted on the famous Pashupati seal.
(D) Horse - Extensively used for chariots and prominently featured on most seals
(E) Answer not known

65. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Successive floods are considered one of the major causes for the decline of Mohenjo-daro.
Reason (R): Archaeological excavations reveal multiple layers of silt and rebuilt structures, indicating the city was repeatedly submerged and reconstructed.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

66. When comparing the Aryan invasion theory with current archaeological and genetic consensus regarding the decline of the Indus Valley, the most accurate observation is:
(A) Both theories rely on the rigid interpretation of the ancient Rig Veda.
(B) Genetic evidence has proven a violent massacre replaced the entire population.
(C) The invasion theory is now largely rejected in favour of ecological and climatic changes.
(D) Current consensus suggests the Harappans completely migrated to Mesopotamia.
(E) Answer not known

67. Consider the following cultural practices of the Indus Valley Civilization:
I. Use of fire altars for rituals.
II. Ritualistic tank bathing.
III. Meditative yoga postures.
IV. Worship of iron-forged idols.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding practices that show continuity into later Indian culture?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

68. The complete absence of which specific metal significantly distinguishes the technological level of the mature Indus Valley Civilization from the Later Vedic period?
(A) Copper
(B) Gold
(C) Silver
(D) Iron
(E) Answer not known

69. Match List I with List II regarding the phases and aspects of the Indus Valley Civilization:
List I: (Phase/Aspect)
P. Early Harappan Phase
Q. Mature Harappan Phase
R. Late Harappan Phase
S. Contemporary Civilization
List II: (Description)
I. Urban peak, standardized weights
II. Cemetery H culture / Regionalisation
III. Formative urbanism, Kalibangan phase I
IV. Mesopotamia
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

70. Identify the correct statement regarding the architectural comparison between the Indus Valley Civilization and the contemporary civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia.
(A) Only the ancient Egyptians used burnt bricks for everyday residential houses.
(B) Mesopotamia lacked any form of monumental architecture unlike the Indus Valley.
(C) The Indus Valley people uniquely used standardized baked bricks extensively for civilian housing and drains.
(D) All three civilizations relied completely on stone for building common houses.
(E) Answer not known

71. Consider the following statements regarding the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and Indus excavations:
I. Alexander Cunningham was the first Director General of the ASI.
II. John Marshall initiated large-scale, systematic excavations at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.
III. R.E.M. Wheeler later introduced scientific stratigraphic digging techniques.
IV. Recent ASI excavations at Rakhigarhi have utilized DNA analysis.
V. The ASI has declared the Indus script fully deciphered as a Dravidian language.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II and V
(E) Answer not known

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72. Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of findings from a typical Bronze Age archaeological site mapping like Rakhigarhi?
(A) Surface survey → Stratigraphic trenching → Radiocarbon dating → Genomic (DNA) sequencing
(B) Genomic (DNA) sequencing → Radiocarbon dating → Stratigraphic trenching → Surface survey
(C) Radiocarbon dating → Genomic (DNA) sequencing → Surface survey → Stratigraphic trenching
(D) Stratigraphic trenching → Surface survey → Genomic (DNA) sequencing → Radiocarbon dating
(E) Answer not known

73. To produce bronze, the artisans of the Indus Valley Civilization predominantly alloyed copper with which of the following metals?
(A) Zinc
(B) Tin
(C) Lead
(D) Iron
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following pairs of crops and their evidence in the Indus Valley Civilization is incorrectly matched?
(A) Wheat and Barley - Consisted of primary staple crops found at multiple sites.
(B) Rice - Abundant and primary staple crop found across all Harappan sites
(C) Cotton - Earliest known evidence of cultivation for textile production and trade.
(D) Sesame and Mustard - Crops that were cultivated primarily as useful oilseeds.
(E) Answer not known

75. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The abundant discovery of terracotta toys and games indicates a society that valued recreation and childhood.
Reason (R): Miniature carts, whistling birds, and moving-head animals have been found in both the citadels and lower towns.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the burial practices of the Indus Valley Civilization:
(A) The deceased were generally buried in pits dug into the ground.
(B) Some graves contained pottery and ornaments, indicating a belief in an afterlife.
(C) The Harappans built elaborate, massive stone pyramids over their graves similar to the Egyptians.
(D) Small copper mirrors were occasionally found buried alongside the dead.
(E) Answer not known

77. The concept that the Indus Valley Civilization represents the "first urbanization" in India is best supported by the application of which of the following features?
(A) The general transition from a pastoral society to an agricultural society.
(B) The emergence of a purely monetary economy based on standardized gold coins.
(C) The complete eradication of village settlements in favour of city-states.
(D) The development of planned cities, complex drainage, and centralized trade
(E) Answer not known

78. Consider the following stages of settlement development typical to an Indus Valley site:
I. Mature urban phase with standardized bricks and seals
II. Pre-Harappan formative rural settlements
III. Late Harappan localized and de-urbanized phase
IV. Early Harappan transitional proto-urban phase
Arrange the above stages in chronological order:
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) IV, II, I, III
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

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79. Match List I with List II regarding urban structural components and their characteristics:
List I: (Structural Component)
P. Citadel
Q. Lower Town
R. Granary
S. Great Bath
List II: (Characteristic)
I. Larger area, residential buildings for commoners
II. Built on a raised mud-brick platform, public buildings
III. Waterproofed with bitumen, ritual significance
IV. Solid brick foundation for agricultural surplus
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

80. The coastal site of Lothal played a pivotal economic role primarily because it housed a:
(A) Giant monolithic rock-cut religious temple
(B) Massive iron ore smelting and refining facility
(C) Large standing army garrison for the empire
(D) Flourishing bead-making factory and a maritime dockyard
(E) Answer not known

81. A unique large inscription comprising ten Indus script symbols, often referred to as a "signboard," was discovered at which prominent site?
(A) Dholavira
(B) Mohenjo-daro
(C) Harappa
(D) Kalibangan
(E) Answer not known

82. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the significance of the fire altars discovered at Kalibangan?
(A) They prove the Indus people engaged in mass ceremonial human sacrifice.
(B) They were used exclusively for smelting and forging complex iron weapons.
(C) They indicate that ritualistic fire worship or sacrifices may have been practiced by the inhabitants.
(D) They confirm the Indus religion was identical to the ancient Egyptian religion.
(E) Answer not known

83. Consider the following structures:
I. The Great Bath
II. The Granary
III. The Dockyard
Which of the above structure(s) is/are located within the Citadel at Mohenjo-daro?
(A) I and II only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

84. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the civic amenities of the Indus Valley Civilization:
(A) Corbelled arches - Used exclusively for temple entrances
(B) Soak pits - Placed inside granaries to dry grains
(C) Burnt bricks - Used only for the construction of royal palaces
(D) Manholes - Provided at regular intervals for cleaning drains
(E) Answer not known

85. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Indus Valley architecture demonstrates a high level of engineering skill and standardisation.
Reason (R): Baked bricks used in structural construction maintained a uniform ratio of 1:2:4 in terms of thickness, width, and length across vast regions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

86. All of the following are materials utilized in the construction and waterproofing of the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro, EXCEPT:
(A) Baked bricks

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(B) Gypsum mortar
(C) Iron reinforced rods
(D) Bitumen (natural tar)
(E) Answer not known

87. Consider the following statements regarding the economic significance of the granaries in the Indus Valley:
I. They served as state storehouses for grain collected as taxes.
II. They provided food security against droughts and floods.
III. They facilitated grain export in overland and maritime trade.
IV. They were entirely controlled by a religious priesthood for offerings only.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

88. Beyond agriculture, pastoralism was a significant part of the Indus economy. The most prominent animal domesticated for heavy draught purposes and highly venerated on seals was the:
(A) Humped bull (Zebu)
(B) Camel
(C) Elephant
(D) Horse
(E) Answer not known

89. Match List I with List II regarding agricultural produce and its relevance to the Indus Valley:
List I: (Produce)
P. Wheat and Barley
Q. Cotton
R. Sesame
S. Rice
List II: (Relevance)
I. Cultivated primarily as an oilseed
II. Evidence of husks found primarily at Lothal and Rangpur
III. Main staple food crops of the civilization
IV. Woven into textiles and a major export item
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

90. When comparing the internal and external trade of the Indus Valley Civilization, which observation is most accurate?
(A) Internal trade relied heavily on metal currency coins, whereas external trade was purely restricted to a simple barter system.
(B) External trade was conducted over sea with Mesopotamia, while internal trade used bullock carts for distributing raw materials.
(C) Internal trade was entirely prohibited by the ruling merchant oligarchs in order to monopolize all incoming foreign goods.
(D) Both internal and external trade networks were restricted solely to agricultural produce, excluding all types of crafted goods.
(E) Answer not known

91. Consider the following statements regarding the system of weights and measures in the Indus Valley Civilization:
I. They utilized a binary system for lower denominations.
II. They utilized a decimal system for higher denominations.
III. The weights were strictly uniform across the vast territory of the civilization.
IV. An ivory scale discovered at Lothal provides evidence of precise linear measurement.
V. The system was highly chaotic and varied from city to city.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

92. Which of the following represents the correct sequential process of the 'lost-wax' (cire perdue) casting technique used for creating the Bronze Dancing Girl?
(A) Wax model creation → Clay coating and drying → Heating to melt wax → Pouring molten bronze
(B) Clay coating and drying → Wax model creation → Pouring molten bronze → Heating to melt wax
(C) Pouring molten bronze → Wax model creation → Heating to melt wax → Clay coating and drying

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(D) Heating to melt wax → Pouring molten bronze → Clay coating and drying → Wax model creation
(E) Answer not known

93. A prominent feature of the painted pottery of the Indus Valley Civilization was:
(A) Plain grey surfaces with no decorations or motifs
(B) Intricate battle scenes depicting horse-drawn chariots
(C) Polished gold inlay on terracotta surfaces
(D) Geometrical patterns and nature motifs painted in black over a red slip
(E) Answer not known

94. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the knowledge of materials in the Indus Valley Civilization:
(A) Iron - Represents a metal that was extensively used for agriculture.
(B) Gold - Represents a material that was unknown to the Indus people.
(C) Silver - Known and used for making ornaments and vessels
(D) Glass - Represented a material widely used for making large windows.
(E) Answer not known

95. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Despite evidence of a stratified society, the Indus Valley Civilization displays a remarkable degree of civic equality in basic amenities.
Reason (R): Standardized housing, uniform brick sizes, and access to covered drainage systems were available to both the citadel and the lower town areas.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

96. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the political and religious structures of the Indus Valley Civilization:
(A) Mohenjo-daro featured a distinct citadel and a lower town.
(B) No definitive evidence of a standing army or centralized monarchy has been found.
(C) The Great Bath was likely a public ritual centre rather than a private royal pool.
(D) Massive, highly decorated temples dominated the centre of every city.
(E) Answer not known

97. The conceptual interpretation of the numerous female terracotta figurines heavily adorned with jewellery is that they represent:
(A) The worship of a Mother Goddess, reflecting fertility cult practices
(B) A specific pantheon of prominent and highly skilled warrior queens.
(C) A group of royal slaves who were meant to be buried with the king.
(D) Simple children's toys with no religious or cultural significance.
(E) Answer not known

98. Consider the following animals depicted around the central figure on the Pashupati seal:
I. Elephant
II. Tiger
III. Rhinoceros
IV. Buffalo
Arrange the above animals starting from the right side of the figure to the left side in the traditionally noted sequence:
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

99. Match List I with List II regarding features of the Indus script:
List I: (Feature)
P. Nature of the script
Q. Number of primary signs
R. Direction of writing
S. Decipherment status
List II: (Description)
I. Largely written right to left
II. Pictographic

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III. Approximately 400
IV. Undeciphered
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

100. The famous "Priest King" statue discovered at Mohenjo-daro, noted for its trefoil patterned shawl, is carved out of:
(A) Terracotta
(B) Bronze
(C) Lapis Lazuli
(D) Steatite
(E) Answer not known

101. Which of the following statements correctly indicates the familiarity of the Indus Valley people with specific wildlife?
(A) Rhinoceros and elephant were completely unknown to the people of the valley.
(B) Tigers and elephants are accurately and frequently depicted on their seals.
(C) The lion represents the most common motif found on painted Harappan pottery.
(D) The horse is the animal that is centrally featured on the Pashupati seal.
(E) Answer not known

102. Which of the following represents a correct sequential selection of factors that progressively contributed to the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) Climatic change → Alteration of river courses → Agricultural decline → De-urbanization
(B) De-urbanization → Agricultural decline → Climatic change → Alteration of river courses
(C) Alteration of river courses → De-urbanization → Climatic change → Agricultural decline
(D) Agricultural decline → Climatic change → De-urbanization → Alteration of river courses
(E) Answer not known

103. All of the following are arguments against the theory that a violent Aryan invasion destroyed the Indus Valley Civilization, EXCEPT:
(A) The "massacre" skeletons found at Mohenjo-daro belong to different cultural phases and do not show signs of uniform battle trauma.
(B) There is a lack of archaeological evidence for large-scale destruction by foreign weapons at major sites.
(C) Genetic studies at Rakhigarhi show a continuity of population without sudden influx during the decline phase.
(D) The Rig Veda explicitly documents the exact dates and geographic coordinates of the destruction of Harappa by Indra.
(E) Answer not known

104. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the cultural continuity from the Indus Valley Civilization to later Indian culture:
(A) Fire altars - Continuity in Vedic sacrificial rituals (Yajnas)
(B) Iron metallurgy - Represents continuity into the early Chalcolithic cultures.
(C) Boustrophedon script - Represents a direct ancestor of the English alphabet.
(D) Temple architecture - Direct inspiration for the later southern Chola temples.
(E) Answer not known

105. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The debate over the relationship between the Indus Valley Civilization and the Vedic civilization often highlights a chronological and cultural gap.
Reason (R): The mature Indus Valley Civilization was fundamentally urban and pre-iron, while the early Vedic culture was pastoral, rural, and later associated with iron usage.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

106. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key feature of the Late Harappan phase?
(A) It is characterised by a massive expansion of

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the unified Indus pictographic script.
(B) The Cemetery H culture at Harappa is associated with this period of de-urbanization.
(C) It marked the beginning of large-scale maritime trade with the ancient Roman Empire.
(D) It witnessed the original construction of the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro site.
(E) Answer not known

107. In comparing the script of the Indus Valley Civilization with that of contemporary Egypt (Hieroglyphics), the primary difference today is:
(A) The Egyptian script has been successfully deciphered using the Rosetta Stone, whereas the Indus script remains undeciphered.
(B) The Indus script used letters, while the Egyptian script utilized only numbers.
(C) The Indus script was entirely alphabetic, while the Egyptian script was pictographic.
(D) The Indus script was written on papyrus, whereas Egyptian was inscribed on clay seals.
(E) Answer not known

108. Consider the following individuals associated with the archaeological discovery and excavation of the Indus Valley Civilization:
I. John Marshall
II. Alexander Cunningham
III. R.E.M. Wheeler
Arrange the above individuals in the correct chronological order:
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

109. Match List I with List II regarding technological and material aspects in the Indus Valley context:
List I: (Aspect)
P. Cubical Weights
Q. Burnt Bricks
R. Bitumen
S. Bronze
List II: (Context)
I. Waterproofing agent for the Great Bath
II. Uniform standardisation in civic architecture
III. Chert stone binary/decimal system
IV. Alloy of copper and tin for tools
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

110. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the overall historical significance of the Indus Valley Civilization:
(A) First Urbanization - Planned cities and municipal governance
(B) Cultural continuity - Worship of Mother Goddess and proto-Shiva concepts
(C) Technological advancement - Mastery over iron smelting and steel production
(D) Economic sophistication - Standardised weights and international maritime trade
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE
The mature phase of the Indus Valley Civilization is dated between 2600 BCE and 1900 BCE. This period represents the height of urban development, featuring standardized brick sizes and sophisticated drainage systems. It followed the formative early Harappan stage and preceded the late Harappan phase, marked by de-urbanization and the emergence of localized rural cultures across the subcontinent.

2. (C) Daya Ram Sahni
Systematic excavations at the site of Harappa were initiated in 1921 under the leadership of Daya Ram Sahni. This archaeological endeavor was pivotal in identifying the unique characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization as a major urban culture. These findings provided the first tangible evidence of a sophisticated, pre-Vedic bronze age society flourishing in the northwestern Indian subcontinent.

3. (A) I and II only
Harappa is situated on the banks of the Ravi River in the Punjab province of Pakistan. Mohenjo-daro is located in the Larkana district of Sindh, near the Indus River. Lothal is a prominent maritime site located in the modern state of Gujarat, not Rajasthan. These urban centers demonstrate the vast geographical extent of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization.

4. (D) The site was severely damaged by railway contractors before formal excavation began.
Before formal archaeological excavations began, Harappa suffered significant damage when railway contractors removed ancient bricks to use as ballast for tracks. This activity destroyed many structural layers and historical artifacts. Despite this unfortunate loss, subsequent systematic surveys revealed the site as a major urban center of the civilization, featuring complex residential layouts and advanced civic planning for its time.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro is a unique rectangular structure constructed with high-quality burnt bricks and sealed with bitumen for waterproofing. Its massive scale and specialized design suggest it served a public religious or ritualistic purpose rather than ordinary domestic use. The presence of surrounding rooms and steps leading into the tank supports the theory of ceremonial purification.

6. (C) It provides evidence of a large-scale iron smelting industry.
Lothal was a significant port city known for its advanced maritime dockyard and thriving bead-making industry. It served as a vital hub for trade with Mesopotamia and other contemporary cultures. However, the Indus Valley people belonged to the Bronze Age and did not possess the technology for iron smelting, which only appeared in the subcontinent during the later Vedic period.

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7. (A) I, II and III
Dholavira is located in the Khadir Bet region of the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. Unlike typical Harappan cities divided into two sections, it features a unique three-part division including a citadel, middle town, and lower town. The site is renowned for its sophisticated water management system, comprising massive stone-cut reservoirs designed to store precious rainwater in an arid environment.

8. (A) A well-preserved stone dancing girl sculpture
Kalibangan is a significant archaeological site in Rajasthan that provided evidence of a ploughed field and ritualistic fire altars. It also showed signs of early seismic activity, possibly the earliest recorded earthquake. The famous bronze dancing girl sculpture, however, was discovered at Mohenjo-daro, not Kalibangan. This artistic masterpiece showcases the advanced lost-wax casting techniques employed by ancient urban Harappan craftsmen.

9. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Archaeological discoveries define the distinct identity of Harappan cities. Mohenjo-daro contains the Great Bath, likely used for ritual purification. Lothal features a massive brick-built dockyard for maritime trade. Dholavira is celebrated for its elaborate water conservation structures and reservoirs. Kalibangan provides the earliest evidence of a ploughed field, indicating systematic agricultural practices within the ancient Indus Valley Civilization's geographical extent.

10. (B) A grid pattern with streets intersecting at right angles
Urban planning in the Indus Valley Civilization was characterized by a meticulous grid system. Streets were designed to intersect at right angles, dividing residential areas into neat rectangular blocks. This standardized layout highlights a centralized civic authority and a sophisticated understanding of municipal organization. Such planning ensured efficient movement and systematic drainage, distinguishing these ancient cities from contemporary and later settlements.

11. (B) I, II, III and V
The Indus drainage system was remarkably advanced, with house drains connecting to larger street gutters. These main conduits were covered with stone slabs or bricks and included manholes at regular intervals for maintenance. The presence of soak pits at various locations ensured the filtration of wastewater. This entire infrastructure reflects an unprecedented ancient emphasis on public hygiene and sanitation.

12. (B) Harappa → Mohenjo-daro → Lothal → Dholavira
The systematic discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization began with excavations at Harappa in 1921, followed by Mohenjo-daro in 1922. Lothal, the significant port city, was excavated later in the mid-1950s. Dholavira, located in the Rann of Kutch, represents a more recent major excavation starting in the 1990s. This sequence traces the expansion of archaeological knowledge regarding the ancient Harappan culture.

13. (D) Harappa
At Harappa, archaeologists discovered a prominent cluster of twelve granary units arranged in two rows of six. These structures were built on raised platforms near the river to facilitate the transport of grain by boats. They served as essential storehouses for agricultural surplus, suggesting a centralized system of collection and distribution that supported the city's large non-farming urban population.

14. (C) Kalibangan - Rajasthan
Kalibangan is an important archaeological site situated in the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan. It is famous for yielding evidence of both pre-Harappan and mature Harappan cultural phases. Banawali is located in Haryana, while Dholavira and Lothal are situated in Gujarat. Correct geographical identification of these sites is crucial for understanding the vast territorial spread of the ancient Indus civilization.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The economy of the Indus Valley Civilization was fundamentally based on agriculture, supported by fertile alluvial soil. Evidence from various sites shows the cultivation of diverse crops and the domestication of animals. The presence of massive granaries indicates the production of significant surplus food, which was stored for the urban population and potentially used as a medium for trade.

16. (D) They cultivated cotton, which was a major commodity for their textile industry.
The Indus people were pioneers in agriculture, being among the first in the world to cultivate cotton. This crop was essential for their textile industry, as evidenced by woven cloth fragments and spindle whorls. While they used wooden ploughs and maintained irrigation channels, they did not use iron tools. Their ability to produce agricultural surplus supported the growth of complex urban centers.

17. (A) Meluhha
Cuneiform inscriptions from ancient Mesopotamia refer to a distant land called Meluhha, which historians generally identify as the Indus Valley region. These texts describe active maritime trade involving commodities like timber, ivory, and gemstones. Such records confirm the existence of long-distance commercial links between the Harappan people

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and contemporary civilizations, highlighting the interconnected nature of the ancient Bronze Age world.

18. (B) II, III, IV, I
Geographically, Harappa is the northernmost major site, located in the Punjab region. Mohenjo-daro is situated further south in the Sindh province. Moving into India, Dholavira is located in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat. Lothal is positioned the furthest south among these four, near the Gulf of Khambhat. This North-to-South alignment reflects the civilization's expansion across diverse riverine and coastal environments.

19. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Indus people procured raw materials from diverse regions to support their craftsmanship. Copper was sourced from the Khetri mines in Rajasthan, while Lapis Lazuli was imported from Shortughai in Afghanistan. Shells for ornaments were obtained from coastal settlements like Nageshwar or Balakot. Steatite, used for seals, was primarily sourced from Rajasthan and Gujarat, illustrating a well-organized and extensive procurement network.

20. (D) Chert
Weights in the Indus Valley Civilization were predominantly crafted from a fine-grained stone known as chert. These weights were typically cubical and followed a strictly standardized system, using binary denominations for smaller values and a decimal-based system for larger measurements. This uniformity across various urban sites demonstrates a highly regulated commercial environment and a sophisticated understanding of mathematical and trade principles.

21. (B) Iron forging
The Indus Valley Civilization was a Bronze Age culture that excelled in bead making, bronze casting, and cotton weaving. They produced intricate jewelry and sophisticated metal tools by alloying copper with tin. However, iron forging was not practiced during this period. The use of iron for tools and weapons only became widespread in the Indian subcontinent several centuries after the civilization's decline.

22. (C) Red and Black Ware
Harappan pottery is characterized by its distinct red and black appearance. This ceramic style usually features a red slip decorated with intricate designs painted in black ink. Common motifs include geometric patterns, floral designs, and animal figures. These vessels were wheel-made and mass-produced, serving both utilitarian and decorative purposes while reflecting the high artistic and technical skill of the ancient potters.

23. (A) I and II only
Artisans of the Indus Valley utilized various metals including copper, bronze, gold, and silver. Bronze was particularly important for making tools, weapons, and artistic figurines. Gold and silver were used extensively for crafting ornaments like necklaces and bangles. Iron remained completely unknown to the people of this era, as the technology for its smelting emerged much later during the subsequent Vedic age.

24. (A) Standing Army - Centralized military barracks found at Mohenjo-daro
Harappan cities were divided into a fortified citadel for the elite and a lower town for common residents. Historians suggest a merchant oligarchy likely managed the civilization's trade and administration. While the sites were well-organized, there is no archaeological evidence of standing armies, barracks, or centralized military structures. This suggests a relatively peaceful society focused more on commerce and civic management.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The absence of grand palaces and monumental temples suggests that the Indus Valley was not ruled by powerful monarchs or a dominant priesthood. Instead, the high degree of standardization in city planning and trade weights points toward a centralized administrative authority. Many scholars believe a merchant oligarchy controlled the state, focusing on economic prosperity and maintaining the intricate commercial networks.

26. (B) Elaborate temples formed the centre of religious life in every major city.
Religious life in the Indus Valley involved the worship of a Mother Goddess and a proto-Shiva

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figure known as Pashupati. Evidence also suggests the veneration of trees, such as the pipal, and various animals. However, no structural remains of large temples have been discovered at any site. This indicates that their religious practices were likely performed at domestic altars or open-air sites.

27. (A) I, II and IV
The Pashupati seal depicts a three-faced deity seated in a meditative yogic posture. This figure is surrounded by several animals, including an elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, and buffalo. Two deer are also visible beneath the throne. While some identify this figure as a proto-Shiva, it is not considered the Vedic god Indra. The seal provides valuable insight into early Indian spiritual practices.

28. (C) The script is typically written from left to right in a single line.
The Indus script consists of pictographic symbols and remains undeciphered. Most inscriptions are relatively short and were typically written from right to left. Some longer texts exhibit the Boustrophedon style, where the direction alternates between lines. The claim that the script was generally written from left to right is inaccurate, as archaeological analysis of overlapping characters confirms the right-to-left sequence.

29. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-II
Harappan artisans utilized diverse materials for their creative works. The famous dancing girl statue was cast in bronze using the lost-wax method. The bearded priest-king and most square seals were carved from steatite, a soft soapstone. Toy carts and various animal figurines were predominantly made of baked terracotta. These artifacts showcase the sophisticated metallurgical and sculpting skills possessed by the ancient urban population.

30. (C) Horse
While the Indus people depicted many animals like the humped bull, rhinoceros, elephant, and tiger on their seals, the horse is conspicuously absent from their primary artistic records. Although controversial remains have been found at a few sites, the horse was not a central part of Harappan culture or iconography. This distinguishes them from later Vedic societies where the horse played a vital role.

31. (A) I, II, III and IV
Multiple factors likely contributed to the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization. Leading theories include catastrophic floods, the drying up or shifting of river courses like the Saraswati, and ecological imbalances caused by deforestation. Some early scholars proposed a sudden Aryan invasion, though this is now debated. Rapid industrialization and pollution are modern concepts and do not apply to this ancient society.

32. (B) Early phase → Mature phase → Late phase
The Indus Valley Civilization evolved through three distinct stages. The early phase was a formative period of rural-to-urban transition. This was followed by the mature phase, characterized by large, planned cities and peak commercial activity. Finally, the late phase marked a period of de-urbanization and the emergence of localized rural cultures. This sequence represents the full lifecycle of the civilization's development and transformation.

33. (A) Indus civilization was urban and trade-oriented; early Vedic was pastoral and rural.
A fundamental distinction exists between the Indus Valley and early Vedic civilizations. The Harappan culture was essentially urban, centered on planned cities and extensive international trade. In contrast, the early Vedic society described in the Rig Veda was primarily pastoral and rural, with an economy based on cattle rearing. Furthermore, the Indus people used bronze, while the later Vedic period used iron.

34. (C) Aryan Invasion - Mortimer Wheeler
Various scholars have proposed different reasons for the collapse of the Indus cities. Mortimer Wheeler was a prominent advocate of the Aryan invasion theory, suggesting that nomadic tribes destroyed the civilization. While this specific theory is largely contested today, other proponents like Robert Raikes focused on tectonic disturbances. Understanding these diverse perspectives is essential for interpreting the complex end of this ancient culture.

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35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many elements of the Indus Valley Civilization survived into later Indian traditions, indicating cultural continuity. Practices such as the veneration of the pipal tree, ritualistic bathing in sacred tanks, and the use of symbols like the swastika have deep roots in Harappan culture. The early evidence of yogic postures and proto-Shiva worship also highlights the lasting impact of this civilization.

36. (D) The emergence of a fragmented, rural, and regionalized culture
During the late Harappan phase, the distinctive urban features of the civilization, such as standardized bricks and planned drainage, gradually disappeared. This period is defined by the emergence of fragmented, regional cultures that were more rural in nature. Population shifts led to smaller settlements and a decline in long-distance trade, marking the transition from a unified urban system to localized agrarian lifestyles.

37. (B) The Mesopotamian Civilization
The Indus Valley Civilization maintained a flourishing maritime trade network with the contemporary Mesopotamian civilization. Archaeological evidence includes Harappan seals found in Sumerian cities and Mesopotamian records mentioning trade with Meluhha. This exchange involved luxury items, raw materials, and agricultural products. Such connections demonstrate that the Harappan people were active participants in the complex global economy of the ancient Bronze Age world.

38. (A) III, II, I, IV
The core areas of ancient Bronze Age civilizations can be arranged from West to East across the Afro-Eurasian landmass. The Egyptian civilization flourished along the Nile in the west. To its east, the Mesopotamian civilization developed between the Tigris and Euphrates. Further east lies the Indus Valley Civilization in the northwestern subcontinent. Finally, the ancient Chinese civilizations emerged along the eastern river valleys.

39. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Key figures shaped our understanding of the Indus Valley Civilization. Alexander Cunningham discovered the first seal in the 19th century. Daya Ram Sahni began excavations at Harappa in 1921, while R.D. Banerji discovered Mohenjo-daro in 1922. Sir John Marshall, as the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India, formally announced the discovery of this new ancient civilization to the world in 1924.

40. (A) An indigenous origin of Harappans without "Aryan" gene evidence during the mature phase.
Recent genomic studies and excavations at Rakhigarhi have provided groundbreaking insights into Harappan ancestry. DNA analysis of remains suggests that the Indus people had an indigenous origin without evidence of "Aryan" or Steppe pastoralist genes during the mature phase. This finding challenges earlier theories of a sudden external population replacement and suggests a long-term genetic continuity within the Indian subcontinent.

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41. (B) They mastered the technology of alloying copper with tin to produce bronze for tools and artefacts.
The Indus Valley Civilization is classified as a Bronze Age society because its people mastered the metallurgical technology of alloying copper with tin to produce bronze. This durable metal was used to create a variety of essential tools, weapons, and artistic statues. While they also used gold, silver, and copper, the widespread application of bronze technology represents a significant advancement in their material culture.

42. (B) Dietary evidence from seeds and bones indicates they consumed wheat, barley, pulses, and various meats.
Archaeological evidence from seeds and charred remains confirms that the Indus people consumed a diverse diet. Their staple crops included wheat, barley, pulses, and peas. Evidence of animal bones also indicates the consumption of various meats, such as fish, mutton, and poultry. This balanced diet, supported by advanced agriculture and domestication, was a key factor in sustaining the large populations of their urban centers.

43. (A) I and II only
Excavations at Indus sites have yielded a wide variety of recreational items. Terracotta models of bullock carts and ploughs suggest that everyday agricultural life was mirrored in children's toys. Additionally, dice made of terracotta and ivory have been found, indicating that board games were a popular form of entertainment. No iron toys existed, as the civilization operated entirely within the Bronze Age.

44. (C) Mohenjo-daro - Extensive royal cemeteries with monumental pyramids
Harappan burial practices typically involved placing the deceased in simple pits, often accompanied by pottery and ornaments. Extended inhumation was the most common method, and evidence of joint burials has been found at sites like Lothal. However, unlike the ancient Egyptians, the Indus people did not build monumental pyramids or massive royal tombs, reflecting a different social and religious approach to death.

45. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indus Valley Civilization represents the first phase of urbanization in the Indian subcontinent due to its unprecedented level of civic planning. Cities were built with standardized bricks, featured elaborate underground drainage systems, and followed organized grid layouts. These features, combined with a centralized administration and thriving trade, distinguish this period as a landmark in the history of human settlement development.

46. (C) The prominent Great Bath in the citadel area
While Harappa and Mohenjo-daro share many urban characteristics, the Great Bath is a feature uniquely prominent at Mohenjo-daro. This large, rectangular tank located in the citadel area was constructed with waterproofed bricks and was likely used for public ritualistic bathing. This structure highlights the specific social and religious importance placed on water and purification within the community of this major ancient city.

47. (A) I, II and IV
Lothal was a vital maritime center characterized by a massive brick dockyard that connected the city to the Gulf of Khambhat. It served as a major port for overseas trade and was a renowned hub for the production of shell objects and beads. While it had extensive maritime links, there is no archaeological evidence of direct overland trade with ancient China from this site.

48. (D) Sophisticated water harvesting and conservation structures
Dholavira is uniquely celebrated for its sophisticated water management and conservation systems. Located in the arid Rann of Kutch, the city utilized a series of massive stone-cut reservoirs and channels to collect and store every drop of rainwater. This advanced hydraulic engineering ensured a reliable water supply for the large population and remains one of the most remarkable features of ancient technology.

49. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Specific archaeological finds define the character of various Indus sites. Kalibangan is noted for its ritualistic fire altars. Banawali yielded a significant terracotta model of a plough. Chanhudaro was a specialized center for bead making and lacked a fortified citadel. Surkotada is unique for providing debated evidence of horse remains. Together, these discoveries paint a detailed picture of the civilization's diverse activities.

50. (C) Grid pattern
The urban layout of Indus Valley cities is famously referred to as a grid pattern. This design involved main streets running north-south and east-west, intersecting at perfect right angles. This systematic arrangement divided the city into residential and commercial blocks, facilitating efficient movement and organized drainage. Such a high degree of planning demonstrates a centralized authority and sophisticated understanding of municipal architecture.

51. (A) I, II, IV and V
The Indus drainage system used burnt bricks and gypsum mortar for durability and hygiene. House drains emptied into larger street conduits, which were covered to prevent contamination. Wooden screens were often placed at the ends of drains to trap solid waste, and house-level soak pits filtered domestic water. This complex infrastructure

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reflects a strong centralized authority dedicated to maintaining high standards of health.

52. (A) Chipping → Flaking → Drilling → Polishing
Bead making was a highly specialized craft in the Indus Valley Civilization. The process began with chipping raw stones into rough shapes, followed by careful flaking to refine the form. Next, specialized drills were used to create holes for stringing. Finally, the beads were polished to achieve a smooth, lustrous finish. This systematic technique produced high-quality ornaments that were valued in trade.

53. (B) The main entrances of the houses typically opened onto the main streets rather than the side alleys.
Residential architecture in Indus cities was designed for privacy and functionality. Most houses were built with standardized baked bricks and featured two storeys with a central courtyard. Every home typically had its own well and a dedicated bathing room. However, entrances were usually positioned in narrow side alleys rather than the main streets, preventing direct noise and dust from entering living areas.

54. (C) Mohenjo-daro - A large granary structure comprising a massive brick foundation with wooden superstructures
The granary at Mohenjo-daro is a monumental structure featuring a massive brick foundation designed to support a large wooden superstructure. This facility was used for the bulk storage of agricultural surplus, ensuring food security for the urban population. At Harappa, a different arrangement of twelve smaller units was discovered. These structures highlight the administrative complexity and the importance of grain management.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Strong archaeological evidence confirms active trade between the Indus Valley and Mesopotamia. Numerous Harappan seals, weights, and decorative items have been unearthed at Sumerian sites like Ur and Kish. Conversely, Mesopotamian texts mention trade with the region of Meluhha. This bidirectional exchange of goods and cultural artifacts demonstrates the existence of well-established maritime and overland trade routes connecting these civilizations.

56. (A) Bricks were made in a strict geometric ratio of 1:2:4 regarding thickness, width, and length.
Standardisation was a hallmark of the Indus Valley Civilization, most notably seen in their construction materials. Baked bricks across the entire region were manufactured in a strict geometric ratio of 1:2:4, representing their thickness, width, and length respectively. This uniform standard facilitated consistent building practices and reflects a highly organized society with centralized control over essential industrial production and large-scale civic engineering.

57. (B) A highly regulated system of internal trade and commercial taxation
The widespread use of uniform cubical weights made of chert indicates a highly regulated economic system. These standardized measures were essential for conducting internal trade, ensuring fairness in commercial transactions, and facilitating the collection of taxes. Such consistency across vast geographical distances suggests the existence of a central authority that enforced strict commercial regulations, contributing to the overall stability and prosperity.

58. (B) II, I, IV, III
The system of weights in the Indus Valley was remarkably precise and organized. For lower denominations, the people utilized a binary system where each weight was double the previous one, following a progression of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and so on. For higher values, they transitioned to a decimal-based system. This dual mathematical approach allowed for accurate measurement of diverse goods.

59. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Harappan technology utilized diverse materials for specific functions. Steatite, a soft stone, was the primary medium for carving intricate seals. Chert was the preferred stone for creating standardized cubical weights. Faience, a glazed and artificially produced material, was used for making decorative beads and bangles. Terracotta served as the most common material for crafting children's toys and animal figurines, reflecting the civilization's versatility.

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60. (C) There is a conspicuous absence of monumental religious or royal administrative buildings.
The theory that the Indus Valley was governed by a merchant oligarchy stems from the notable absence of large palaces or grand temples. Unlike other ancient civilizations, Harappan sites lack monumental structures dedicated to individual monarchs or a religious elite. Instead, the focus on standardized trade and extensive civic infrastructure suggests that power was likely shared among a group of influential merchants.

61. (D) Elaborate sacrifices conducted by a hereditary Brahmin caste
Religious practices in the Indus Valley included the worship of the Mother Goddess, the veneration of the pipal tree, and ritual bathing in public tanks. These activities are supported by archaeological finds like figurines, seals, and the Great Bath. However, there is no evidence of a hereditary Brahmin caste or elaborate Vedic-style sacrifices. Such social structures only appeared much later during the Vedic civilization.

62. (C) John Marshall
Sir John Marshall, the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India during the major excavations, was the first to interpret the central figure on the Mohenjo-daro seal as "Proto-Shiva." He based this conclusion on the deity's three faces, yogic posture, and surrounding animals, which are characteristics associated with the later Hindu god Shiva. This interpretation provided an important cultural link.

63. (A) I and II only
The bronze dancing girl is a masterpiece of Harappan art, created using the sophisticated lost-wax casting technique. The figure is shown in a confident posture, wearing a large number of bangles on her left arm. While it demonstrates advanced metallurgical skills in bronze, it does not provide evidence of iron smelting, as the Indus people remained entirely unfamiliar with iron technology.

64. (D) Horse - Extensively used for chariots and prominently featured on most seals
The Indus people depicted various animals such as the humped bull, the mythical unicorn, and the elephant on their seals and figurines. These images provide insight into their environment and beliefs. However, the claim that the horse was extensively used for chariots or prominently featured on seals is incorrect. The horse was not a significant part of Harappan iconography, distinguishing their culture.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Successive and catastrophic floods are widely accepted as a primary cause for the decline of Mohenjo-daro. Excavations have revealed multiple layers of silt and evidence of buildings being repeatedly reconstructed on higher ground. These findings suggest that the city was frequently submerged by the rising waters of the Indus River, eventually leading to the abandonment of the site as infrastructure failed.

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66. (C) The invasion theory is now largely rejected in favour of ecological and climatic changes.
The theory that a violent Aryan invasion caused the collapse of the Indus Valley Civilization is now largely rejected by modern archaeologists and geneticists. Instead, current consensus emphasizes ecological and climatic factors, such as shifts in river courses and decreasing rainfall, which undermined the agricultural basis. Genetic studies also suggest a gradual transition and population continuity rather than a sudden violent replacement.

67. (A) I, II and III
Several cultural practices from the Indus Valley Civilization show significant continuity in later Indian traditions. These include the use of ritualistic fire altars, the importance of ceremonial tank bathing, and the practice of meditative yoga postures. These elements survived the de-urbanization of the Harappan sites and were integrated into subsequent Vedic and Hindu customs. However, iron technology was unknown to Harappans.

68. (D) Iron
The complete absence of iron technology is a defining characteristic of the mature Indus Valley Civilization. While they were highly proficient in working with copper, bronze, gold, and silver, they never discovered the process of smelting iron. The introduction and widespread use of iron only occurred during the Later Vedic period,

representing a major technological shift that fundamentally altered the economic landscape.

69. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The history of the Indus Valley Civilization is categorized into distinct phases. The early Harappan phase was formative, involving initial urban development. The mature phase represents the peak of urbanization with standardized systems. The late Harappan phase is characterized by regionalization and the disappearance of major cities. Throughout these periods, the civilization maintained significant external contacts, particularly with the contemporary Mesopotamian civilization.

70. (C) The Indus Valley people uniquely used standardized baked bricks extensively for civilian housing and drains.
A unique feature of the Indus Valley Civilization compared to contemporary Egypt and Mesopotamia was the extensive use of standardized baked bricks for civilian housing and public drainage systems. While Mesopotamia relied more on sun-dried bricks and Egypt used stone primarily for monumental structures, the Harappans prioritized durable, fired bricks for everyday urban infrastructure, highlighting their focus on municipal hygiene and development.

71. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Archaeological Survey of India has played a central role in uncovering the Indus past. Alexander Cunningham founded the department, while John Marshall oversaw the first major excavations. R.E.M. Wheeler introduced scientific stratigraphic methods, and modern efforts at Rakhigarhi have incorporated DNA analysis. Despite these advancements, the ASI has not declared the Indus script deciphered, as it remains a mystery.

72. (A) Surface survey → Stratigraphic trenching → Radiocarbon dating → Genomic (DNA) sequencing
Modern archaeological investigation follows a systematic sequence to maximize data recovery. It typically begins with a surface survey to identify potential sites, followed by stratigraphic trenching to understand the layers of occupation. Next, radiocarbon dating is used to establish the age of the artifacts and remains. Finally, advanced techniques like genomic DNA sequencing provide insights into the ancestry of the ancient population.

73. (B) Tin
To create bronze, Harappan metallurgists predominantly alloyed copper with tin. This process resulted in a harder and more durable metal suitable for manufacturing diverse tools, weapons, and artistic figurines. While copper was readily available in regions like Rajasthan, tin was relatively scarce and often imported from distant areas like Afghanistan. This technological mastery over bronze was a cornerstone of the civilization's progress.

74. (B) Rice - Abundant and primary staple crop found across all Harappan sites
The Indus people cultivated a variety of crops, with wheat and barley serving as the primary staple foods. Cotton was also a major product, used for textiles and trade. Oilseeds like sesame and mustard were commonly grown. However, rice was not an abundant or primary staple across all Harappan sites. Its cultivation was limited to specific regions and periods, notably Gujarat.

75. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The abundant discovery of terracotta toys throughout Indus sites indicates a society that valued childhood and leisure. Finding items like miniature carts, whistling birds, and animals with movable parts in both elite citadels and common lower towns suggests that these recreational objects were widely accessible across different social strata. This evidence provides a glimpse into the domestic life of Harappans.

76. (C) The Harappans built elaborate, massive stone pyramids over their graves similar to the Egyptians.
Harappan burial customs typically involved inhumation in simple earth pits, occasionally accompanied by pottery, ornaments, and copper mirrors. These grave goods suggest a belief in an afterlife. However, unlike their contemporaries in Egypt, the Indus people did not construct massive stone pyramids or elaborate monumental tombs for their dead. Their approach to burial was relatively modest, reflecting a different social structure.

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77. (D) The development of planned cities, complex drainage, and centralized trade
The classification of the Indus Valley Civilization as the "first urbanization" in India is best supported by its sophisticated urban features. These include meticulously planned cities with grid layouts, advanced covered drainage systems, and centralized networks for internal and external trade. Such complex municipal organization and regional economic integration were unprecedented in the subcontinent and mark a significant transition from Neolithic life.

78. (A) II, IV, I, III
The development of Indus settlements followed a clear chronological progression. It began with pre-Harappan formative rural settlements, which evolved into the early Harappan proto-urban phase. This transition led to the mature urban phase, defined by standardized systems and peak city life. Finally, the civilization entered the late Harappan phase, marked by de-urbanization and a return to localized, rural lifestyles.

79. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Harappan cities were organized into specific structural components. The citadel, built on a raised mud-brick platform, housed important public buildings. The lower town covered a larger area and contained residential houses for the common population. Granaries with solid brick foundations were essential for storing agricultural surplus. The Great Bath, waterproofed with bitumen, served as a center for ritualistic activities.

80. (D) Flourishing bead-making factory and a maritime dockyard
Lothal was a pivotal economic hub due to its strategic coastal location and industrial capabilities. It featured a massive brick-built dockyard that facilitated maritime trade with other regions, including Mesopotamia. Additionally, the city housed a flourishing bead-making factory that processed precious stones and shells into high-quality ornaments. These commercial and manufacturing activities made Lothal a vital center for the civilization's trade.

81. (A) Dholavira
A unique archaeological find at Dholavira is a large inscription consisting of ten Indus script symbols, commonly referred to as a "signboard." These characters were made of white gypsum and were originally mounted on a wooden board. This discovery is significant because it provides a rare example of public writing on a large scale, although the exact meaning remains undeciphered.

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82. (C) They indicate that ritualistic fire worship or sacrifices may have been practiced by the inhabitants.
The discovery of series of fire altars at Kalibangan is a significant indicator of the religious life of the Indus people. These structures suggest that ritualistic fire worship or communal sacrifices may have been practiced by the inhabitants. This finding is particularly interesting as it suggests a potential cultural link to the fire-centric rituals that became central to the later Vedic civilization.

83. (A) I and II only
The citadel at Mohenjo-daro was the administrative and ritual center of the city, located on a raised platform. Within this area, archaeologists found the Great Bath and the Granary, both of which were essential for public and state functions. The dockyard, however, is a maritime feature uniquely located at the coastal site of Lothal and is not found at Mohenjo-daro.

84. (D) Manholes - Provided at regular intervals for cleaning drains
The Indus Valley Civilization is renowned for its advanced civic amenities, particularly its drainage system. Manholes were provided at regular intervals along the street drains to facilitate manual cleaning and prevent blockages. This feature, along with the use of burnt bricks and soak pits, reflects a sophisticated understanding of urban sanitation. Corbelled arches and bricks were common structural elements for utilitarian purposes.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Harappan architecture demonstrates exceptional engineering skills through its high degree of standardisation. A key piece of evidence is the uniform ratio of 1:2:4 for the thickness, width, and length of baked bricks used across all major sites. This consistency across a vast geographic area indicates centralized control over production

and a shared technological tradition, enabling systematically planned urban environments.

86. (C) Iron reinforced rods
The construction of the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro utilized sophisticated materials to ensure its functionality. Artisans used high-quality baked bricks laid in a water-tight pattern, further sealed with gypsum mortar and a thick layer of natural bitumen for waterproofing. Iron reinforced rods were not used, as iron technology was entirely unknown to the Indus people during this Bronze Age period.

87. (A) I, II and III
Granaries played a vital role in the Indus economy as they served as state storehouses for grain collected as taxes or tribute. These massive facilities provided food security during periods of environmental crisis and facilitated the distribution of surplus grain for both domestic use and export in trade. There is no evidence that they were exclusively controlled by a religious priesthood.

88. (A) Humped bull (Zebu)
Pastoralism was an essential component of the Harappan economy alongside agriculture. The most prominent animal domesticated for heavy draught work and transport was the humped bull, or Zebu. This animal was highly regarded and frequently depicted on seals and terracotta figurines, often shown with a majestic hump and long horns. The humped bull remains the most iconic animal associated with them.

89. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The agricultural productivity of the Indus Valley supported its urban centers. Wheat and barley were the main staple food crops found across the region. Cotton was cultivated for textile production and was a major export item. Sesame was grown primarily as a source of oil. Evidence for rice is more localized, with significant findings occurring at sites like Lothal and Rangpur.

90. (B) External trade was conducted over sea with Mesopotamia, while internal trade used bullock carts for distributing raw materials.
The Indus Valley Civilization operated a dual trade network. External trade was primarily conducted by sea, connecting ports like Lothal with contemporary Mesopotamia. Internal trade relied on land routes, utilizing bullock carts to transport raw materials and finished goods between different settlements. This system allowed for the efficient exchange of diverse commodities, supporting a complex economy based on various resources and connections.

91. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Harappan system of weights and measures was exceptionally standardized and precise. It utilized a binary system for lower denominations and a decimal system for higher ones. These weights were uniform across the entire civilization, ensuring fair trade. The discovery of an ivory scale at Lothal further proves their ability to perform accurate linear measurements, reflecting a centralized authority.

92. (A) Wax model creation → Clay coating and drying → Heating to melt wax → Pouring molten bronze
The lost-wax casting technique used by Indus artisans involved several precise steps. First, a detailed model was created from wax. This model was then coated with clay and allowed to dry. The clay shell was heated, causing the wax to melt and drain out, leaving a hollow mold. Finally, molten bronze was poured into the cavity to create the final figure.

93. (D) Geometrical patterns and nature motifs painted in black over a red slip
A defining feature of Harappan ceramic art is the painted pottery, which typically consists of a bright red slip decorated with designs in black pigment. These decorations include complex geometrical patterns, nature-inspired motifs like leaves and trees, and occasional animal figures. This wheel-made pottery was produced on a large scale and demonstrates the high level of craftsmanship and artistic consistency.

94. (C) Silver - Known and used for making ornaments and vessels
The Indus people were knowledgeable in the use of various metals and materials for their daily needs and ornamentation. While they lacked any knowledge of iron, they extensively used silver to craft vessels and jewelry. Gold was also well-known and used for making necklaces and other ornaments. Glass and iron remained absent from

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their technological repertoire, appearing much later in history.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Despite social stratification, the Indus Valley Civilization displays a remarkable degree of civic equality regarding basic urban amenities. Standardized housing built with uniform bricks and access to advanced covered drainage systems were provided in both the citadel and the lower town. This shared infrastructure suggests a strong centralized municipal authority that prioritized public health and consistent living standards for all residents.

96. (D) Massive, highly decorated temples dominated the centre of every city.
While Indus cities like Mohenjo-daro featured distinct citadels and lower towns, they lacked monumental religious architecture. No definitive evidence of massive, highly decorated temples or centralized monarchy has been found. The Great Bath likely served as a center for public ritual bathing rather than a private facility. This suggests that religious and political life was organized through more communal structures.

97. (A) The worship of a Mother Goddess, reflecting fertility cult practices
The numerous female terracotta figurines discovered at Harappan sites are widely interpreted as representations of a Mother Goddess. These figures are often heavily adorned with jewelry and elaborate headdresses, suggesting their association with fertility cults and domestic worship. This interpretation highlights the importance of female divinity and the role of symbolic artifacts in the spiritual life of the Indus people.

98. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Pashupati seal from Mohenjo-daro features a central seated figure surrounded by four specific large animals. In the traditionally noted sequence from the right side of the deity to the left, these animals are the elephant and the tiger on the right, followed by the rhinoceros and the buffalo on the left. Additionally, two deer are depicted at the base.

99. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
The Indus script remains one of the most intriguing aspects of the civilization. It is a pictographic system consisting of approximately 400 primary signs. Most inscriptions were written from right to left, as evidenced by character spacing. Despite numerous attempts by modern scholars, the script remains undeciphered, preventing a full understanding of the Harappan language and its specific administrative content.

100. (D) Steatite
The famous "Priest King" statue discovered at Mohenjo-daro is a masterpiece of small-scale Harappan sculpture. It is carved from steatite, a soft soapstone that allowed for detailed workmanship. The figure is noted for its calm expression, trimmed beard, and a shawl decorated with a distinct trefoil pattern. This artifact provides valuable insights into the possible elite dress of the people.

101. (B) Tigers and elephants are accurately and frequently depicted on their seals.
The Indus people were intimately familiar with their local environment, as reflected in their art. Tigers and elephants are accurately and frequently depicted on various seals and terracotta figurines, showing the inhabitants' close observation of these large animals. In contrast, the lion and the horse were not common motifs. This wildlife representation helps researchers reconstruct the ecological conditions of the subcontinent.

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102. (A) Climatic change → Alteration of river courses → Agricultural decline → De-urbanization
The decline of the Indus Valley Civilization was likely a progressive process driven by environmental changes. It typically began with climatic shifts, such as decreasing rainfall, which led to the alteration or drying up of crucial river courses. This disrupted the agricultural base, causing a decline in food surplus. Consequently, the large urban centers could no longer be sustained, leading to de-urbanization.

103. (D) The Rig Veda explicitly documents the exact dates and geographic coordinates of the destruction of Harappa by Indra.
Several arguments challenge the theory of a violent Aryan invasion. Skeletal remains at Mohenjo-daro do not show signs of uniform

battle trauma and belong to different time periods. There is also a lack of archaeological evidence for foreign weapons. The claim that the Rig Veda provides exact dates and coordinates for Harappa's destruction is false, as the text contains symbolic references.

104. (A) Fire altars - Continuity in Vedic sacrificial rituals (Yajnas)
Evidence suggests that several Harappan traditions were integrated into later Indian culture. The discovery of fire altars at sites like Kalibangan and Lothal points to ritualistic practices that were likely precursors to the fire-centric sacrificial rituals of the Vedic period. Other elements like the worship of pipal trees and certain yogic postures also show clear continuity into subsequent historical cultural phases.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A significant cultural and chronological gap exists between the mature Indus Valley Civilization and the early Vedic period. The Harappan culture was fundamentally urban and operated within a Bronze Age framework without the use of iron. In contrast, the early Vedic society was primarily pastoral and rural, and the later Vedic phases were closely associated with the advent of iron technology.

106. (B) The Cemetery H culture at Harappa is associated with this period of de-urbanization.
The late Harappan phase is best characterized by the decline of urban features and the emergence of regionalized cultures. In the Punjab region, this period is associated with the Cemetery H culture, which shows changes in pottery and burial practices compared to the mature phase. Standardized systems disappeared as populations moved toward smaller settlements, marking the end of the first great urbanization.

107. (A) The Egyptian script has been successfully deciphered using the Rosetta Stone, whereas the Indus script remains undeciphered.
A primary difference between the script of the Indus Valley and that of ancient Egypt is their current status of decipherment. The Egyptian hieroglyphics were successfully translated following the discovery of the Rosetta Stone, providing vast historical insights. However, the Indus script remains undeciphered despite many attempts. Both were pictographic systems, but the lack of a bilingual text obscures our Harappan understanding.

108. (B) II, I, III
The archaeological exploration of the Indus Valley followed a clear chronological path. Alexander Cunningham visited Harappa and found a seal in the 19th century. Later, Sir John Marshall directed the systematic excavations that led to the official discovery of the civilization in the 1920s. Finally, Mortimer Wheeler introduced modern scientific techniques, including stratigraphic digging, in the mid-1940s during excavations.

109. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Harappan technology was defined by precise material applications. Cubical weights made of chert were part of a standardized measurement system. Burnt bricks were used consistently across cities, ensuring structural uniformity. Natural bitumen served as a vital waterproofing agent for structures like the Great Bath. Bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, was used to manufacture durable tools and ornaments for daily use.

110. (C) Technological advancement - Mastery over iron smelting and steel production
The Indus Valley Civilization is historically significant as the first urbanization in India, characterized by planned cities and municipal governance. It also demonstrates cultural continuity through concepts like Mother Goddess worship. Economically, it featured standardized weights and international maritime trade. However, it was not an iron-using society, as they relied primarily on copper and bronze technology throughout their urban history.

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CHAPTER 02
Mauryan and Gupta Empires

1. Which of the following Mahajanapadas emerged as the most powerful empire in ancient India due to its strategic geographical advantages and rich mineral resources?
(A) Avanti
(B) Magadha
(C) Kosala
(D) Vatsa
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the rise of Magadha:
I. It possessed rich iron ore deposits which facilitated the making of effective agricultural implements and weapons.
II. Its two capitals, Rajagriha and Pataliputra, were situated at strategic vantage points.
III. The fertile Gangetic plain provided an agricultural surplus to sustain a massive army.
IV. The Nanda dynasty weakened Magadha's economic base before the Mauryas took over.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

3. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Mahajanapada
P. Anga
Q. Avanti
R. Kosala
S. Vatsa
List II: Capital
I. Ujjain
II. Champa
III. Kausambi
IV. Shravasti
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Chandragupta Maurya was able to overthrow the Nanda dynasty and establish the Mauryan Empire.
Reason (R): Kautilya's political astuteness and Chandragupta's military skills successfully exploited the unpopularity of the last Nanda ruler.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Mauryan administration?
(A) Sannidhata - Chief Treasurer
(B) Samaharta - Chief Justice
(C) Senapati - Chief of Agriculture
(D) Pradeshika - Village Headman
(E) Answer not known

6. Arrange the following dynasties that ruled Magadha in correct chronological order:
I. Nanda Dynasty
II. Haryanka Dynasty
III. Mauryan Dynasty
IV. Shishunaga Dynasty
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) II, I, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding Ashokan Edicts?

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(A) Major Rock Edict XIII - Mentions the Kalinga War
(B) Major Rock Edict III - Emphasizes religious tolerance
(C) Major Rock Edict II - Mentions Cholas, Pandyas, and Keralaputras
(D) Bhabru Inscription - Ashoka's faith in Buddhism
(E) Answer not known

8. The Arthashastra, written by Kautilya, is primarily a treatise on:
(A) Philosophical and ethical doctrines of ancient Indian society
(B) Ancient social customs, traditional rituals, and marital laws
(C) Governance, economic policy, and military strategy
(D) Techniques of ancient metallurgy and complex architecture
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding Bindusara:
I. He patronized the Ajivika sect.
II. He conquered the Deccan peninsula up to Mysore.
III. He appointed Ashoka as the governor of Taxila only.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of events during the Mauryan period?
(A) Invasion of Alexander, Accession of Chandragupta, Kalinga War, Third Buddhist Council
(B) Accession of Chandragupta, Invasion of Alexander, Kalinga War, Third Buddhist Council
(C) Invasion of Alexander, Accession of Chandragupta, Third Buddhist Council, Kalinga War
(D) Accession of Chandragupta, Kalinga War, Invasion of Alexander, Third Buddhist Council
(E) Answer not known

11. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Ashoka's Dhamma:
(A) It emphasized compassion, non-violence, and respect for elders.
(B) It was a sectarian Buddhist ideology forced upon his subjects.
(C) Dhamma Mahamattas were appointed to propagate its principles.
(D) It aimed to maintain social harmony across his vast empire.
(E) Answer not known

12. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Ashokan Edict Location
P. Maski
Q. Girnar
R. Dhauli
S. Yerragudi
List II: State/Region
I. Andhra Pradesh
II. Odisha
III. Karnataka
IV. Gujarat
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

13. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mauryan Empire established a highly centralized administrative structure.
Reason (R): The empire was divided into provinces, which were further divided into districts and villages, strictly controlled by a vast bureaucracy and espionage system.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following was NOT a feature of the Mauryan economy?

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(A) Extensive promotion of internal and external trade
(B) Collection of various taxes such as Bhaga and Bali
(C) Absence of any state regulation over trade guilds
(D) Expansion of agriculture with state-sponsored irrigation
(E) Answer not known

15. Consider the following statements regarding Mauryan Art and Architecture:
I. The use of stone on a large scale began during Ashoka's reign.
II. The pillars were made of monolithic Chunar sandstone.
III. The Sarnath Lion Capital was adopted as the national emblem of India.
IV. The Sanchi Stupa's original brick core was built by Ashoka.
V. The Barabar caves were excavated for Buddhist monks exclusively.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Mauryan military organization?
(A) Antapala - Commander of war elephants
(B) Nayaka - Head of the espionage system
(C) Senapati - Commander-in-chief of the army
(D) Durgapala - Leader of the chariot division
(E) Answer not known

17. Identify the correct statement concerning the treaty between Chandragupta Maurya and Seleucus Nicator:
(A) Seleucus surrendered his primary imperial territories in the northwest region to Chandragupta.
(B) Seleucus ceded the regions of Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, and Makran to Chandragupta.
(C) Seleucus received 500 war elephants and numerous chariots as a strategic gift from Chandragupta.
(D) Seleucus sent Megasthenes as an ambassador to the court of Chandragupta following this treaty.
(E) Answer not known

18. Arrange the geographical locations of Ashoka's Buddhist missions from North to South as they are generally perceived:
I. Suvarnabhumi
II. Kashmir and Gandhara
III. Mahishamandala (Mysore)
IV. Sri Lanka (Tamraparni)
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, III, IV, I
(E) Answer not known

19. The post-Mauryan period saw the invasion of various Central Asian tribes. The most famous Kushan ruler who controlled the Silk Route was:
(A) Kanishka
(B) Menander
(C) Rudradaman
(D) Gondophernes
(E) Answer not known

20. When comparing the Mauryan and Gupta administrative systems, which of the following is most accurate?
(A) Mauryan administration was fully decentralized, while Gupta administration was uniquely centralized.
(B) Both empires strictly prohibited the use of local guilds in provincial administrative affairs.
(C) Mauryan rule was highly centralized, whereas Gupta rule was notably decentralized and feudal.
(D) Both empires maintained the exact same territorial extent and specific administrative divisions.
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following statements about the Shunga dynasty:
I. Pushyamitra Shunga assassinated the last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha.
II. The Shungas promoted a Brahminical reaction against Buddhism.
III. Patanjali, the author of Mahabhashya, was a contemporary of Pushyamitra Shunga.
IV. The Shunga dynasty successfully prevented

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all Indo-Greek invasions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

22. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Post-Mauryan Rulers
P. Simuka
Q. Vasudeva
R. Kanishka
S. Pushyamitra
List II: Dynasty
I. Shunga
II. Satavahana
III. Kanva
IV. Kushan
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

23. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mauryan Empire rapidly declined after the death of Ashoka.
Reason (R): Ashoka's successors were weak, and the empire suffered from Brahminical reaction and financial crises.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the spread of Buddhism under Ashoka?
(A) Mahendra and Sanghamitra - Sri Lanka
(B) Majjhantika - Kashmir and Gandhara
(C) Sona and Uttara - Central Asia
(D) Maharakkhita - Yavana (Greek) Country
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of post-Mauryan dynasties in Magadha and Central India?
(A) Shungas, Satavahanas, Kanvas, Kushans
(B) Shungas, Kanvas, Satavahanas, Kushans
(C) Kanvas, Shungas, Satavahanas, Kushans
(D) Satavahanas, Shungas, Kanvas, Kushans
(E) Answer not known

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26. The Fourth Buddhist Council, which led to the formal division of Buddhism into Mahayana and Hinayana, was patronized by:
(A) Kanishka
(B) Ashoka
(C) Ajatashatru
(D) Kalashoka
(E) Answer not known

27. Identify the correct statement regarding Gandhara Art:
(A) It was exclusively patronized by the Gupta emperors.
(B) It combined Indian themes with Greco-Roman stylistic features.
(C) It primarily used red sandstone for its sculptures.
(D) It strictly avoided the depiction of the Buddha in human form.
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the foundation of the Gupta Empire?
(A) It was historically established by the ruler Sri Gupta in the late third century.
(B) The empire instantly encompassed the entire subcontinent under Chandragupta I.
(C) Chandragupta I was the first monarch of the line to use the title Maharajadhiraja.
(D) The Gupta era officially began with Chandragupta I's accession in 319-320 CE.
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following statements regarding Samudragupta's campaigns:
I. He defeated twelve rulers of Dakshinapatha and reinstated them as his feudatories.
II. The Allahabad Pillar inscription was composed by his court poet Harisena.
III. He strictly imposed direct rule over all conquered territories in South India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

30. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Gupta Emperor
P. Chandragupta I
Q. Samudragupta
R. Chandragupta II
S. Kumargupta
List II: Title/Achievement
I. Founded Nalanda University
II. Kaviraja
III. Vikramaditya
IV. Maharajadhiraja
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

31. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Samudragupta is often referred to as the 'Napoleon of India'.
Reason (R): His extensive military conquests unified a large part of India under a single political authority as detailed in the Allahabad Pillar inscription.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the Gupta administration?
(A) Uparika - Chief administrator responsible for a local village
(B) Gramika - Senior official in charge of a Bhukti or province
(C) Kumaramatya - High-ranking provincial administrative officials
(D) Sandhivigrahika - Primary official responsible for state taxation
(E) Answer not known

33. Arrange the following Gupta rulers in correct chronological order:
I. Samudragupta
II. Chandragupta I
III. Skandagupta
IV. Chandragupta II
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) I, IV, II, III
(E) Answer not known

34. The Chinese pilgrim Fahien visited India during the reign of which emperor to observe Buddhist sites and social conditions?
(A) Ashoka
(B) Harsha
(C) Samudragupta
(D) Chandragupta II
(E) Answer not known

35. Chandragupta II expanded his empire by defeating the Shaka Kshatrapas and subsequently made which city his second capital?
(A) Ujjain
(B) Pataliputra
(C) Taxila
(D) Kanyakubja
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following statements regarding the Gupta economy:
I. There was a significant decline in the issuance of gold coins.
II. Trade guilds (Srenis) played a vital role in the urban economy.
III. Land grants to Brahmins and temples (Agrahara) became common.
IV. State ownership of land gave way to individual and institutional ownership.
V. Roman trade declined, but trade with Southeast Asia flourished.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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37. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Gupta literature:
(A) All Gupta literary works were exclusively focused on Buddhist philosophy.
(B) Sanskrit became the dominant language of court literature.
(C) Kalidasa wrote the famous plays Shakuntala and Meghaduta.
(D) The Puranas were finally compiled and written down in this period.
(E) Answer not known

38. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Literary Work
P. Raghuvamsha
Q. Aryabhatiya
R. Brihat Samhita
S. Charaka Samhita
List II: Author
I. Varahamihira
II. Charaka
III. Aryabhata
IV. Kalidasa
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

39. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Gupta period is often termed as the 'Golden Age' of ancient India.
Reason (R): There were unparalleled achievements in art, architecture, literature, mathematics, and astronomy during this era.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding Gupta art and architecture?
(A) Dashavatara Temple - Located at the Deogarh site
(B) Bhitargaon Temple - Example of early brick architecture
(C) Ajanta Caves - Entirely structural stone-built temples
(D) Sarnath - Famous for the seated Buddha sculpture
(E) Answer not known

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41. Select the correct chronological sequence of the emergence of the following significant mathematical and astronomical texts:
(A) Vedanga Jyotisha, Aryabhatiya, Brihat Samhita, Brahmasphutasiddhanta
(B) Vedanga Jyotisha, Brihat Samhita, Aryabhatiya, Brahmasphutasiddhanta
(C) Aryabhatiya, Vedanga Jyotisha, Brahmasphutasiddhanta, Brihat Samhita
(D) Brahmasphutasiddhanta, Aryabhatiya, Brihat Samhita, Vedanga Jyotisha
(E) Answer not known

42. Which ancient Indian mathematician provided the remarkably accurate value of pi (π) as 3.1416 and explained the true cause of solar and lunar eclipses?
(A) Aryabhata
(B) Brahmagupta
(C) Bhaskaracharya
(D) Varahamihira
(E) Answer not known

43. Identify the correct statement regarding scientific achievements during the Gupta period:
(A) Brahmagupta authored the Sushruta Samhita.
(B) Aryabhata postulated that the Earth rotates on its own axis.
(C) The decimal system was borrowed from the Greeks during this period.
(D) Varahamihira's works were primarily focused on Ayurvedic surgery.
(E) Answer not known

44. When comparing the medical treatises of Charaka and Sushruta, which statement is most accurate?
(A) Charaka Samhita focuses on medicine; Sushruta Samhita on surgery.
(B) Both treatises were exclusively focused on the treatment of animal diseases.
(C) Charaka Samhita used Prakrit, whereas Sushruta Samhita was written in Pali.
(D) Both seminal medical texts were authored

during the peak Mauryan Empire.
(E) Answer not known

45. Consider the following statements regarding Nalanda University:
I. It was established by Kumaragupta I.
II. It was primarily a center for Mahayana Buddhist learning.
III. It admitted students from Korea, Japan, China, and Southeast Asia.
IV. Hiuen Tsang studied and taught here during the Gupta period.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

46. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Scholar
P. Brahmagupta
Q. Sushruta
R. Kalidasa
S. Kautilya
List II: Field of Contribution
I. Medicine/Surgery
II. Mathematics/Astronomy
III. Statecraft
IV. Poetry/Drama
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

47. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Gupta period witnessed a strong revival of Hinduism, particularly Brahminism.
Reason (R): The Gupta emperors patronized temple construction and worship of deities like Vishnu and Shiva, leading to the consolidation of Puranic Hinduism.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

48. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the decline of the Gupta Empire?
(A) Skandagupta - Completely failed to resist the first Hun invasion
(B) Mihirakula - Last great and most powerful Gupta emperor
(C) Toramana - Hun chief who conquered parts of North India
(D) Vishnugupta - Feudatory who overthrew the Guptas
(E) Answer not known

49. Arrange the following regional kingdoms of the post-Gupta period from North to South geographically:
I. Pushyabhutis (Harsha)
II. Chalukyas of Badami
III. Pallavas of Kanchi
IV. Pandyas of Madurai
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following was NOT a contributing factor to the decline of the Gupta Empire?
(A) Repeated and destructive military invasions by the Hunas
(B) The emergence of powerful and defiant feudatories
(C) The lack of capable successors after Skandagupta
(D) The royal family's sudden conversion to Jainism
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements about Harsha's reign and Hiuen Tsang's account:
I. Hiuen Tsang attended the grand assembly at Kanauj convened by Harsha.
II. Harsha was a devout follower of Shaivism throughout his life and persecuted Buddhists.
III. The Prayag assembly (Maha Moksha Parishad) witnessed Harsha distributing all his wealth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

52. The Aihole Inscription, which gives details about the defeat of Harshavardhana by a Chalukyan king on the banks of the Narmada river, was composed by:
(A) Harisena
(B) Banabhatta
(C) Ravikirti
(D) Dandin
(E) Answer not known

53. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the legacy of the Mauryan and Gupta periods:
(A) Divisions like Bhuktis and Vishayas disappeared after the Guptas.
(B) The Mauryas left a legacy of a highly centralized bureaucratic state.
(C) The Guptas established the classical norms of Indian art and literature.
(D) The concept of a welfare state was strongly emphasized during Ashoka's reign.
(E) Answer not known

54. The system of taxation in the Mauryan period included 'Bhaga', which referred to:
(A) A specific religious tax levied on pilgrimages to holy sites
(B) A toll tax on trade goods entering the imperial capital
(C) A tax on utilizing state-provided irrigation facilities
(D) The king's share of produce, usually one-sixth
(E) Answer not known

55. Identify the correct statement regarding Ashoka's Dhamma Mahamattas:
(A) They were military commanders enforcing Dhamma principles by force.
(B) Special officers appointed to propagate Dhamma and public welfare.
(C) They were high-level foreign emissaries from the Greco-Roman world.
(D) They were civil servants solely responsible for collecting land revenue.
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following features of Gupta provincial administration:
I. The empire was divided into Bhuktis.
II. Bhuktis were governed by Uparikas.
III. Bhuktis were subdivided into Vishayas.
IV. Vishayas were governed by Vishayapatis.
V. The village administration was entirely run by royal appointees with no local input.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

57. Which feature uniquely identifies the Sarnath school of art during the Gupta period?
(A) The prominent use of mottled red sandstone from local quarries
(B) The strong influence of Hellenistic facial features in sculpture
(C) The exclusive and restricted depiction of Jain Tirthankaras
(D) Serene Buddha images with transparent, flowing drapery
(E) Answer not known

58. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Text
P. Arthashastra
Q. Mahabhashya
R. Aryabhatiya
S. Mudrarakshasa
List II: Subject
I. Play about Chandragupta's rise
II. Political treatise
III. Grammar commentary
IV. Astronomy and Mathematics
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

59. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The use of punch-marked coins was prevalent during the Mauryan period.
Reason (R): The state exercised a strict monopoly over mining and metallurgy as

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detailed in the Arthashastra.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the authors of the Gupta period?
(A) Vishakhadatta - Devichandraguptam
(B) Banabhatta - Meghaduta
(C) Shudraka - Mrichchhakatika
(D) Amarasimha - Amarakosha
(E) Answer not known

61. Select the correct sequence of Ashoka's actions after the Kalinga War:
(A) Conversion to Buddhism, Issuing Bhabru Edict, Appointment of Dhamma Mahamattas, Mission to Sri Lanka
(B) Mission to Sri Lanka, Conversion to Buddhism, Appointment of Dhamma Mahamattas, Issuing Bhabru Edict
(C) Appointment of Dhamma Mahamattas, Conversion to Buddhism, Mission to Sri Lanka, Issuing Bhabru Edict
(D) Issuing Bhabru Edict, Appointment of Dhamma Mahamattas, Mission to Sri Lanka, Conversion to Buddhism
(E) Answer not known

62. Which Gupta ruler performed the Ashvamedha sacrifice to commemorate his extensive victories and issued gold coins depicting a sacrificial horse?
(A) Chandragupta I
(B) Ramagupta
(C) Samudragupta
(D) Skandagupta
(E) Answer not known

63. Arrange the components of the Sanchi Stupa in developmental order starting from the core outward:
I. Brick core (Anda)
II. Stone casing
III. Harmika and Chhatra
IV. Toranas (Gateways)
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) I, IV, II, III
(E) Answer not known

64. Identify the correct statement regarding the post-Mauryan Satavahana dynasty:
(A) They were of Indo-Greek origin with a unique Western heritage.
(B) They never minted coins in lead, potin, or copper materials.
(C) They patronized Buddhism and rock-cut chaityas in the Western Ghats.
(D) They ruled primarily over the vast territories of the Gangetic valley.
(E) Answer not known

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Kushan Empire:
I. They controlled the crucial Silk Road linking China, India, and Rome.
II. Kanishka convened the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir.
III. The Kushans introduced the first large-scale gold coinage in India.
IV. They strictly suppressed the Mahayana form of Buddhism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the incorrect statement concerning Fahien's account of India:
(A) He stated that the people of the Middle Kingdom were prosperous and happy.
(B) He noted that the Chandalas lived outside the main settlements.
(C) He observed that Buddhism was flourishing in the Mathura region.
(D) He recorded that capital punishment was widely used by the Gupta kings.
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Mathura school of art?
(A) It heavily relied on Hellenistic techniques and foreign motifs.

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(B) It utilized spotted red sandstone.
(C) It produced images of Buddha, Jain Tirthankaras, and Hindu deities.
(D) It originated and flourished indigenously on the banks of the Yamuna.
(E) Answer not known

68. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Guild System Term
P. Sreni
Q. Sarthavaha
R. Kulika
S. Nagarasreshthi
List II: Meaning
I. Chief merchant of the city
II. Artisan
III. Guild of merchants/artisans
IV. Leader of the caravan traders
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

69. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Gupta period saw the increasing phenomenon of land grants to Brahmins.
Reason (R): These land grants (Brahmadeya) led to the emergence of feudal intermediaries, weakening central authority over time.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding scientific achievements?
(A) Zero - Discovered by the Greeks and introduced to India
(B) Sushruta Samhita - Treatise on architecture
(C) Surya Siddhanta - Text on metallurgy
(D) Decimal System - Originated in Gupta India
(E) Answer not known

71. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of the Mauryan Empire:
I. The pacifist policies of Ashoka weakened the military readiness of the empire.
II. The vastness of the empire made communication and centralized control difficult for weak successors.
III. The invasion of the Hunas destroyed Pataliputra.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

72. Which text provides detailed information about Chandragupta Maurya's successful strategy to overthrow the Nandas, aided by Chanakya?
(A) Rajatarangini
(B) Kathasaritsagara
(C) Mudrarakshasa
(D) Malvikagnimitram
(E) Answer not known

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73. Ashoka's remorse after the Kalinga war and his subsequent conversion to Dhamma is vividly described in:
(A) Pillar Edict VII
(B) Minor Rock Edict I
(C) Bhabru Edict
(D) Major Rock Edict XIII
(E) Answer not known

74. Identify the correct statement regarding trade during the Mauryan period:
(A) Royal highways were built connecting Pataliputra to Taxila.
(B) Internal trade was entirely barter-based with no metal coinage.
(C) All commercial trade guilds were outlawed by state decree.
(D) Direct sea trade was strictly prohibited by royal proclamations.
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Post-Mauryan Shunga period:
(A) It witnessed the revival of Vedic sacrifices like Ashvamedha.
(B) Pushyamitra Shunga violently overthrew

the Kushan empire.
(C) Bharhut stupa was enhanced with ornate stone gateways during this period.
(D) Sanskrit gained prominence in court circles.
(E) Answer not known

76. Consider the following impacts of the Silk Road on the Kushan Empire:
I. It brought immense wealth through toll taxes and trade.
II. It facilitated the transmission of Buddhism to Central Asia and China.
III. It encouraged cultural exchange, evident in Gandhara art.
IV. It led to the introduction of Chinese administrative models in India.
V. It promoted the urbanization of trading centers in Northwest India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

77. Which prominent feature of Gupta temple architecture is first observed in the Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh?
(A) Shikhara (tower)
(B) Dravidian Vimana
(C) Gopuram
(D) Rock-cut monolithic structure
(E) Answer not known

78. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Post-Gupta Kingdom
P. Pushyabhutis (Harsha)
Q. Chalukyas
R. Pallavas
S. Maitrakas
List II: Capital
I. Valabhi
II. Badami
III. Kanauj
IV. Kanchipuram
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

79. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Ajanta cave paintings are considered a masterpiece of Gupta-Vakataka art.
Reason (R): They exclusively depict scenes from the Hindu epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Mauryan economy terminology?
(A) Hiranya - Tax paid in kind (agricultural produce)
(B) Vishti - Voluntary donations to Buddhist monks
(C) Sita - Crown lands yielding revenue to the state
(D) Pranaya - Standard land tax
(E) Answer not known

81. Select the correct sequential order of foreign visitors to India based on their arrival:
(A) Megasthenes, Fahien, Hiuen Tsang, I-Tsing
(B) Fahien, Megasthenes, Hiuen Tsang, I-Tsing
(C) Megasthenes, Hiuen Tsang, Fahien, I-Tsing
(D) Hiuen Tsang, Megasthenes, Fahien, I-Tsing
(E) Answer not known

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82. The iron pillar at Mehrauli, which has not rusted for centuries, is generally attributed to which Gupta ruler?
(A) Samudragupta
(B) Skandagupta
(C) Kumargupta I
(D) Chandragupta II
(E) Answer not known

83. Arrange the following administrative units of the Gupta Empire in descending order of size (largest to smallest):
I. Desa/Rashtra
II. Vishaya
III. Bhukti
IV. Grama

(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

84. When comparing the religious policies of Ashoka and Harsha, which of the following is true?
(A) Both monarchs began their reigns as dedicated and ardent Buddhists.
(B) Ashoka persecuted Ajivikas, while Harsha persecuted Jains.
(C) Both convened great assemblies to discuss Buddhist doctrines.
(D) Both launched military campaigns to spread Buddhism forcefully.
(E) Answer not known

85. Consider the following statements regarding the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas in the post-Gupta period:
I. The Chalukyas of Badami were the immediate successors of the Vakatakas in the Deccan.
II. Pulakeshin II defeated Harshavardhana, halting his southern expansion.
III. The Rashtrakutas later overthrew the Chalukyas of Badami.
IV. Both dynasties ignored rock-cut architecture in favor of brick temples.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

86. Which of the following is NOT an attribute of the Mauryan army as described by Megasthenes?
(A) A massive infantry of 600,000 men
(B) A formidable war elephant corps
(C) Administration by a board of 30 members divided into six committees
(D) An exclusively mercenary force with no standing army
(E) Answer not known

87. The majestic monolithic rock-cut cave temples at Ellora, specifically the Kailasanatha temple, reflect the architectural legacy of the post-Gupta dynasty of:
(A) Chalukyas
(B) Rashtrakutas
(C) Pallavas
(D) Cholas
(E) Answer not known

88. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Navaratna of Chandragupta II
P. Dhanvantari
Q. Amarasimha
R. Varahamihira
S. Kalidasa
List II: Profession/Field
I. Lexicographer
II. Physician
III. Poet/Dramatist
IV. Astronomer
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

89. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Allahabad Pillar inscription is a primary source for the reign of Samudragupta.
Reason (R): It is a prashasti (eulogy) composed by Harisena that lists the kings and tribes defeated by Samudragupta.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following best contrasts the economic systems of the Mauryan and Gupta periods?
(A) Mauryan state control vs. Gupta privatization and guilds.
(B) Mauryans relied on gold coins, while Guptas relied solely on barter.
(C) Mauryans abolished agricultural taxes, whereas the Guptas taxed it.

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(D) Guptas held a state monopoly on mining, unlike the Mauryan market.
(E) Answer not known

91. Consider the following statements regarding the spread of Buddhism to Tamil Nadu and South India:
I. Ashoka sent missionaries to the Chola and Pandya kingdoms.
II. Buddhism was entirely eradicated from South India immediately after the Mauryan decline.
III. The Tamil epic Manimekalai reflects strong Buddhist influences.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

92. The ancient city of Pataliputra, which served as the capital for both the Mauryas and the Guptas, was situated at the confluence of which two rivers?
(A) Ganga and Son
(B) Ganga and Yamuna
(C) Indus and Jhelum
(D) Narmada and Tapti
(E) Answer not known

93. The structural remains of the massive wooden palisade and eighty-pillared hall of the Mauryan palace were excavated at:
(A) Kumrahar (Patna)
(B) Sarnath
(C) Rajagriha
(D) Vaishali
(E) Answer not known

94. Identify the correct statement regarding local governance in the Gupta period:
(A) Village headmen were appointed directly by the Emperor's central court.
(B) Local governance was completely abolished in favor of direct military rule.
(C) District councils included merchant and artisan representatives.
(D) Only members of the Brahmin caste were allowed to lead city councils.
(E) Answer not known

95. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Kautilya's Arthashastra:
(A) It provides a detailed and systematic account of the Saptanga theory.
(B) It advises the king on both internal administration and foreign policy.
(C) It recommends the maintenance of a sophisticated espionage network.
(D) It states a king must prioritize luxury over public welfare.
(E) Answer not known

96. Consider the following statements regarding the legacy of Indian civilization from these empires:
I. The Mauryan pillar capitals provided the modern Indian state with its national emblem.
II. The Gupta period codified major Hindu texts and Puranas.
III. The decimal system and concept of zero became global contributions.
IV. The rock-cut cave tradition peaked at Ajanta and Ellora.
V. Both empires failed to establish any significant maritime trade links.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

97. Which of the following was NOT a recognized judicial feature in either the Mauryan or Gupta empires?
(A) Existence of civil courts (Dharmasthiya)
(B) Use of trial by jury consisting of randomly selected commoners
(C) Existence of criminal courts (Kantakashodhana)
(D) Harsher punishments during the Mauryan period compared to the Gupta period
(E) Answer not known

98. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: Buddhist Council
P. First Council
Q. Second Council
R. Third Council
S. Fourth Council
List II: Patron King

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I. Ashoka
II. Ajatashatru
III. Kanishka
IV. Kalashoka
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

99. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The post-Gupta period witnessed a significant fragmentation of political authority in North India.
Reason (R): The practice of making land grants with administrative privileges created powerful local landlords who defied the central authority.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding ancient ports?
(A) Arikamedu - West Coast
(B) Barygaza (Broach) - West Coast
(C) Tamralipti - East Coast
(D) Muziris - West Coast
(E) Answer not known

101. Select the correct sequence of events in the life of Chandragupta Maurya:
(A) Meeting Kautilya, Defeating the Nandas, Treaty with Seleucus, Adopting Jainism
(B) Defeating the Nandas, Meeting Kautilya, Adopting Jainism, Treaty with Seleucus
(C) Meeting Kautilya, Treaty with Seleucus, Defeating the Nandas, Adopting Jainism
(D) Treaty with Seleucus, Defeating the Nandas, Meeting Kautilya, Adopting Jainism
(E) Answer not known

102. The famous treatise on architecture, shipbuilding, and diverse scientific topics titled 'Brihat Samhita' was authored by:
(A) Aryabhata
(B) Varahamihira
(C) Brahmagupta
(D) Bhaskara I
(E) Answer not known

103. According to Jain tradition, Chandragupta Maurya abdicated his throne and migrated to Shravanabelagola in Karnataka under the guidance of:
(A) Sthulabhadra
(B) Hemachandra
(C) Bhadrabahu
(D) Mahavira
(E) Answer not known

104. Identify the correct statement regarding the Hunas:
(A) They were a peaceful agricultural community from the southern region.
(B) Their invasions severely weakened the Gupta Empire's stability.
(C) They were completely and permanently annihilated by Samudragupta's army.
(D) They integrated into Indian society as Buddhist monks exclusively.
(E) Answer not known

105. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the agricultural economy of the Gupta period:
(A) All land was collectively owned with no private rights.
(B) The state constructed and repaired irrigation tanks, such as the Sudarshana lake.
(C) Crops like wheat, barley, and sugarcane were cultivated extensively.
(D) Land revenue remained the most critical source of income for the state.
(E) Answer not known

106. Which of the following was NOT a subject taught at the ancient Nalanda University?
(A) Buddhist philosophy (both Mahayana and Hinayana)
(B) Islamic theology
(C) Vedas and Hindu philosophy
(D) Medicine and logic
(E) Answer not known

107. Which feature uniquely identifies Ashokan Pillar Edicts?
(A) They were topped by exquisitely carved

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animal capitals.
(B) They were erected exclusively inside Buddhist monasteries.
(C) They were made entirely of imported marble.
(D) They were inscribed in the Tamil Brahmi script exclusively.
(E) Answer not known

108. The 'Dinara' mentioned in Gupta inscriptions refers to:
(A) A gold coin
(B) An administrative district
(C) A land measurement unit
(D) A military rank
(E) Answer not known

109. When comparing the societal structure of the Mauryan and Gupta periods, which of the following statements is true?
(A) The caste system was completely abolished during the peak Gupta period.
(B) Women enjoyed absolute political and social equality with men in both empires.
(C) Status of Chandalas deteriorated by the Gupta period as noted by Fahien.
(D) Slavery was entirely unknown during the peak Mauryan period.
(E) Answer not known

110. Comparing the architectural remnants of both empires, which statement correctly assesses their primary building materials?
(A) Mauryan architecture predominantly used marble, whereas Gupta used wood.
(B) Both empires strictly and formally forbade all forms of rock-cut architecture.
(C) Gupta temples were built entirely of bronze and various semi-precious metals.
(D) Mauryans moved wood to stone; Guptas developed structural brick and stone.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Magadha
Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada due to its unique geographical positioning. Surrounded by rivers and protected by hills, its capitals enjoyed natural defense. Access to rich iron ore deposits in nearby regions allowed for the production of superior weapons and tools. Furthermore, the fertile Gangetic plains supported a massive agricultural surplus to sustain large armies and facilitate continuous expansion.

2. (A) I, II and III
Magadhan dominance was built on strategic factors including proximity to rich iron ore deposits. This facilitated the creation of advanced weaponry and agricultural implements. The strategic locations of Rajagriha and Pataliputra provided significant defensive advantages. Additionally, the agricultural surplus from the fertile Gangetic valley supported a large standing army, allowing for continuous expansion and ensuring long-term political stability.

3. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Mahajanapadas were major political units in ancient India, each with a distinct capital city. Anga's capital was Champa, a significant center of trade. Avanti was governed from Ujjain, while Kosala's main administrative hub was Shravasti. Vatsa was centered around Kausambi. These cities served as vital economic and political nodes, facilitating administration and commerce across northern India during this era.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Chandragupta Maurya successfully overthrew the Nanda dynasty to establish the Mauryan Empire. This victory was a result of his exceptional military leadership combined with the strategic brilliance of his advisor, Kautilya. They effectively exploited the widespread public dissatisfaction towards the last Nanda ruler, Dhanananda. This collaboration ensured the successful dismantling of the existing regime and the unification of India.

5. (A) Sannidhata - Chief Treasurer
The Mauryan administration was highly organized with specific officials managing various state departments. The Sannidhata served as the chief treasurer, responsible for the state treasury and storehouses. In contrast, the Samaharta acted as the collector-general of revenue. This systematic division of duties ensured efficient resource management, allowing the empire to maintain its vast bureaucracy, military, and various infrastructure projects.

6. (A) II, IV, I, III
The political history of Magadha followed a specific succession of powerful dynasties. The Haryanka dynasty laid the initial foundation for Magadhan expansion. They were followed by the Shishunaga dynasty, which further consolidated the region's power. The Nanda dynasty then established a vast and wealthy empire before being eventually overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya, who founded the comprehensive and highly centralized Mauryan Empire.

7. (B) Major Rock Edict III - Emphasizes religious tolerance
Ashokan inscriptions provide crucial details about his administration and personal beliefs. Major Rock Edict XIII is famous for mentioning the Kalinga War and the emperor's subsequent remorse. Major Rock Edict II notes southern kingdoms like the Cholas and Pandyas. However, religious tolerance is specifically highlighted in Major Rock Edict XII rather than the third edict, which focused on administrative duties.

8. (C) Governance, economic policy, and military strategy
Kautilya's Arthashastra is a comprehensive ancient Indian treatise focused on the practical aspects of statecraft. It provides detailed guidance on governance, economic policies, and military strategies essential for maintaining a strong state. The text covers diverse topics including law, taxation, diplomacy, and the duties of a king, serving as a foundational manual for political administration in ancient Indian society.

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9. (A) I and II
Bindusara, the second Mauryan emperor, continued the expansionist policies of his father. He successfully extended the empire across the Deccan peninsula reaching as far south as Mysore. Religiously, he showed patronage to the Ajivika sect, reflecting the pluralistic nature of the period. While his son Ashoka served as governor, he held responsibilities in both Taxila and the province of Ujjain.

10. (A) Invasion of Alexander, Accession of Chandragupta, Kalinga War, Third Buddhist Council
The Mauryan period was marked by several landmark historical events occurring in a specific sequence. The invasion of Alexander the Great preceded the rise of the Mauryas. Following this, Chandragupta Maurya ascended the throne and established the empire. Later, under Ashoka, the devastating Kalinga War occurred, eventually leading to his conversion to Buddhism and the subsequent convening of the Third Buddhist Council.

11. (B) It was a sectarian Buddhist ideology forced upon his subjects.
Ashoka's Dhamma was designed as a universal code of conduct to promote social harmony and moral ethics throughout his vast empire. It focused on compassion, non-violence, and mutual respect among different communities. Contrary to being a sectarian Buddhist ideology forced upon people, it was a secular and ethical framework intended to bridge cultural divides and ensure stable governance.

12. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Ashokan edicts are found across the Indian subcontinent, marking the extent of his influence and administrative reach. Maski is located in Karnataka, while Girnar is a famous site in Gujarat. Dhauli is situated in Odisha, often associated with the Kalinga War region. Yerragudi is located in Andhra Pradesh. These sites contain inscriptions that communicate the emperor's policies and moral philosophy.

13. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mauryan Empire is renowned for establishing one of the most centralized administrative systems in ancient history. This centralization was achieved through a hierarchical structure where provinces were divided into districts and villages. A vast bureaucracy and an intricate espionage system ensured strict control and communication from the center, allowing the emperor to effectively manage a diverse and expansive territory.

14. (C) Absence of any state regulation over trade guilds
The Mauryan economy was characterized by significant state involvement and regulation. The empire promoted extensive internal and external trade and expanded agriculture through state-sponsored irrigation projects. Revenue was generated through various taxes like Bhaga and Bali. Unlike later periods, the Mauryan state exercised considerable control over trade guilds and economic activities to ensure stability and maximize the imperial revenue.

15. (A) I, II, III and IV
Mauryan art represents a significant transition toward the use of stone on a massive scale. Ashoka's reign saw the creation of monolithic pillars made from Chunar sandstone. The Sanchi Stupa's brick core dates to this period, and the Sarnath Lion Capital remains a vital national symbol. While the Barabar caves were excavated, they were primarily donated to the Ajivika sect.

16. (C) Senapati - Commander-in-chief of the army
The Mauryan military was a highly structured organization designed to maintain control over a vast empire. The Senapati held the position of commander-in-chief, overseeing the entire military apparatus. This professionalized structure included specialized divisions for infantry, cavalry, chariots, and elephants. Such a centralized command system enabled the Mauryas to mobilize massive forces quickly and execute complex strategic campaigns across the subcontinent.

17. (B) Seleucus ceded the regions of Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, and Makran to Chandragupta.
The treaty between Chandragupta Maurya and Seleucus Nicator was a pivotal event in ancient diplomacy. Seleucus ceded the strategically important northwestern territories, including Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, and Makran, to the

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Mauryan ruler. In exchange, Chandragupta provided five hundred war elephants. This agreement secured the empire's borders and led to the dispatch of the Greek ambassador Megasthenes to the Mauryan capital.

18. (D) II, III, IV, I
Ashoka dispatched several Buddhist missions across Asia to propagate his moral and religious ideas. Following a north-to-south geographical progression, missions were sent to Kashmir and Gandhara in the far north. These were followed by missions to Mahishamandala in the Mysore region and further south to Sri Lanka. Missions to Suvarnabhumi in Southeast Asia represented the eastern and southern expansion.

19. (A) Kanishka
Kanishka was the most illustrious ruler of the Kushan dynasty, known for his vast empire spanning Central Asia and Northern India. He gained significant wealth and influence by controlling the Silk Route, the vital trade artery connecting China to the Roman Empire. His reign was marked by a flourishing of trade, the spread of Mahayana Buddhism, and a unique synthesis of cultures.

20. (C) Mauryan rule was highly centralized, whereas Gupta rule was notably decentralized and feudal.
While both the Mauryan and Gupta empires were influential, their administrative styles differed significantly. The Mauryan government was highly centralized with a vast bureaucracy exercising direct control from the capital. In contrast, the Gupta administration was notably decentralized and feudal in nature. Local officials and feudatories enjoyed greater autonomy, and land grants often included administrative rights, leading to a fragmented power structure.

21. (A) I, II and III
The Shunga dynasty was established when Pushyamitra Shunga assassinated the last Mauryan king, Brihadratha. This period was characterized by a Brahminical revival and a reaction against the previously dominant Buddhist influence. The famous grammarian Patanjali was a contemporary of Pushyamitra. Although the Shungas were powerful, they faced several Indo-Greek invasions that challenged their control over parts of the northwestern territories.

22. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Following the decline of the Mauryas, several new dynasties emerged across India. Pushyamitra founded the Shunga dynasty in the north. Simuka established the Satavahana power in the Deccan region. Vasudeva was the founder of the Kanva dynasty, which succeeded the Shungas. Kanishka was the greatest ruler of the Kushans, who controlled vast territories in the north and central Asian regions.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mauryan Empire faced a rapid decline following the death of Ashoka due to internal and external pressures. His successors lacked the leadership and authority needed to maintain such a vast, centralized state. Factors like financial crises, administrative inefficiency, and a Brahminical reaction against Ashoka's pro-Buddhist policies further weakened the empire, making it vulnerable to eventual disintegration and foreign invasions.

24. (C) Sona and Uttara - Central Asia
Ashoka took extensive measures to spread Buddhist teachings beyond his empire's borders. He sent his children, Mahendra and Sanghamitra, to Sri Lanka. Majjhantika was sent to the Kashmir and Gandhara region, while Maharakkhita visited the Yavana or Greek territories. However, Sona and Uttara were dispatched to Suvarnabhumi in Southeast Asia, rather than Central Asia, to propagate the faith.

25. (B) Shungas, Kanvas, Satavahanas, Kushans
The post-Mauryan period in Magadha and Central India witnessed a series of dynastic transitions. The Shunga dynasty first replaced the Mauryas. They were subsequently succeeded by the Kanvas. Simultaneously, the Satavahanas rose to power in the Deccan and expanded northward. Eventually, the Kushans established a major empire that encompassed much of Northern India and Central Asia, dominating the region for several centuries.

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26. (A) Kanishka
The Fourth Buddhist Council was a landmark event held in Kashmir under the patronage of the Kushan emperor Kanishka. This council was significant because it led to the formal division of Buddhism into two major sects: Mahayana and Hinayana. The proceedings were conducted in Sanskrit, and the council aimed to settle doctrinal disputes, resulting in the compilation of comprehensive commentaries on scriptures.

27. (B) It combined Indian themes with Greco-Roman stylistic features.
Gandhara art is a unique school of sculpture that flourished in the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent. It is characterized by the blending of Indian Buddhist themes with Greco-Roman stylistic elements. This fusion resulted in the depiction of the Buddha with realistic human features, wavy hair, and heavy, flowing drapery, reflecting the profound cultural exchange occurring along the ancient trade routes.

28. (B) The empire instantly encompassed the entire subcontinent under Chandragupta I.
The Gupta Empire was established by Sri Gupta in the late third century, but it did not immediately encompass the entire subcontinent. Its rise to major power began with Chandragupta I, who adopted the title Maharajadhiraja. The formal Gupta era dates from his accession in 319-320 CE. The empire's vast territorial extent was achieved gradually through later conquests of Samudragupta and Chandragupta II.

29. (A) I and II
Samudragupta's military prowess is detailed in the Allahabad Pillar inscription, composed by his court poet Harisena. He followed a policy of 'Dharmavijaya' in South India, where he defeated twelve rulers of Dakshinapatha but reinstated them as tributary feudatories rather than imposing direct rule. This strategic decision allowed him to maintain influence over the south while focusing on direct consolidation in Northern India.

30. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Each major Gupta emperor is associated with specific titles and lasting contributions. Chandragupta I was the first to take the imperial title Maharajadhiraja. Samudragupta, known for his military and artistic interests, was called Kaviraja. Chandragupta II adopted the title Vikramaditya after defeating the Shakas. Kumaragupta I is historically credited with the foundation of the world-renowned Nalanda University, a center of learning.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Samudragupta is frequently compared to Napoleon due to his extraordinary military achievements and strategic conquests. As recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription, he campaigned extensively across the Indian subcontinent, defeating numerous kings and tribal republics. These victories unified a vast portion of India under a single, powerful political authority, marking a high point of imperial consolidation and military strength in history.

32. (C) Kumaramatya - High-ranking provincial administrative officials
The Gupta administrative system featured several tiers of officials with specific responsibilities. Kumaramatyas were high-ranking officers who served in various capacities, often as provincial administrators or personal assistants to the emperor. In this system, Uparikas were governors of provinces called Bhuktis, and Vishayapatis headed the districts. Gramikas remained the lowest level of administration, serving as village headmen within the structure.

33. (A) II, I, IV, III
The succession of major Gupta rulers followed a clear chronological path of expansion and consolidation. Chandragupta I established the imperial foundation. He was succeeded by Samudragupta, who greatly expanded the empire's boundaries through numerous military campaigns. Next came Chandragupta II, who defeated the Shakas and oversaw a cultural peak. Skandagupta followed later, noted for defending the empire against invasions.

34. (D) Chandragupta II
The Chinese pilgrim Fahien traveled to India during the reign of Chandragupta II. His primary mission was to visit sacred Buddhist sites and obtain authentic copies of Buddhist scriptures. His detailed accounts provide invaluable information about the social, religious, and

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economic conditions of India during the Gupta period, describing a prosperous society with mild laws and a flourishing Buddhist community.

35. (A) Ujjain
Chandragupta II, also known as Vikramaditya, significantly expanded the Gupta Empire westward. His most notable victory was the defeat of the Shaka Kshatrapas, which secured control over the Arabian Sea ports. Following this conquest, he established Ujjain as his second capital. This strategic move facilitated better administration of the newly acquired western provinces and promoted flourishing maritime trade with the world.

36. (B) II, III, IV and V
The Gupta economy was characterized by thriving trade and significant agricultural developments. Trade guilds, known as Srenis, played a central role in urban economic activities. The practice of giving land grants to Brahmins and temples, called Agrahara, became widespread. While maritime trade shifted toward Southeast Asia as Roman trade declined, the period was marked by the issuance of numerous high-quality gold coins.

37. (A) All Gupta literary works were exclusively focused on Buddhist philosophy.
The Gupta period is considered a pinnacle of Sanskrit literature, producing diverse works across various genres. While religious texts like the Puranas were compiled, the era was not exclusively focused on Buddhist philosophy. It saw the creation of secular plays and poetry, most notably by Kalidasa. Sanskrit became the official language of the royal court, fostering a rich tradition of drama.

38. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
The Gupta era witnessed an explosion of intellectual and literary productivity. Kalidasa composed epic poems like Raghuvamsha. Aryabhata authored the Aryabhatiya, a foundational text in mathematics and astronomy. Varahamihira wrote the Brihat Samhita, a comprehensive encyclopedia of various sciences. The Charaka Samhita, though older, was a key medical text during this period. These works reflect high levels of scholarly achievement.

39. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gupta period is widely characterized as the 'Golden Age' of ancient India due to its remarkable contributions to civilization. This era saw unprecedented progress in diverse fields including art, classical literature, and architecture. Scientists like Aryabhata and Varahamihira made groundbreaking advancements in mathematics and astronomy. Political stability and economic prosperity provided the necessary environment for this cultural and scientific renaissance.

40. (C) Ajanta Caves - Entirely structural stone-built temples
Gupta architecture and art are famous for their elegance and technical sophistication. The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh is a classic example of early stone temple architecture, while the Bhitargaon Temple showcases brick construction. Sarnath produced iconic Buddha sculptures. However, the Ajanta caves are not structural stone-built temples; they are magnificent examples of rock-cut caves known for their intricate paintings.

41. (A) Vedanga Jyotisha, Aryabhatiya, Brihat Samhita, Brahmasphutasiddhanta
Ancient Indian scientific literature evolved through several stages of development. The Vedanga Jyotisha represents early astronomical knowledge. This was followed by the groundbreaking Aryabhatiya in the fifth century. Later, Varahamihira composed the Brihat Samhita during the peak Gupta period. Finally, Brahmagupta's Brahmasphutasiddhanta appeared in the seventh century, introducing advanced mathematical concepts. This sequence illustrates the continuous growth of scientific thought.

42. (A) Aryabhata
Aryabhata was a pioneering mathematician and astronomer of the Gupta era. He calculated the value of pi with high accuracy and was the first to explain that solar and lunar eclipses are caused by the shadows of the Earth and the Moon. Furthermore, he correctly proposed that the Earth is spherical and rotates on its own axis, challenging prevailing traditional views.

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43. (B) Aryabhata postulated that the Earth rotates on its own axis.
During the Gupta period, Indian scientists made remarkable discoveries that were far ahead of their time. Aryabhata's postulate that the Earth rotates on its own axis is a prime example of this intellectual advancement. Contrary to other options, the decimal system was an indigenous Indian invention, and Varahamihira was known for astronomy rather than surgery, which was the domain of Sushruta.

44. (A) Charaka Samhita focuses on medicine; Sushruta Samhita on surgery.
Ancient Indian medical science reached great heights through the works of Charaka and Sushruta. The Charaka Samhita is primarily a comprehensive treatise on internal medicine, focusing on diagnosis and herbal treatments. In contrast, the Sushruta Samhita is renowned for its detailed descriptions of surgical procedures, including plastic surgery and the use of various surgical instruments, marking a significant milestone in history.

45. (A) I, II and III
Nalanda University, established by Kumaragupta I, was a premier international center for learning. It primarily focused on Mahayana Buddhist studies but also taught secular subjects like logic and medicine. The university's high reputation attracted students from various Asian countries. While it flourished for centuries, the famous traveler Hiuen Tsang visited and studied there during the later reign of King Harshavardhana.

46. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Ancient India produced legendary scholars whose contributions shaped various fields of knowledge. Kautilya is synonymous with statecraft and political economy. Sushruta is celebrated as the father of Indian surgery. Kalidasa is regarded as the greatest Sanskrit poet and dramatist. Brahmagupta made significant advancements in mathematics and astronomy. Together, these intellectuals represent the peak of scientific and cultural achievement in history.

47. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gupta period is marked by a significant revival of Brahminical Hinduism. The emperors were devout followers of the Puranic tradition and heavily patronized the construction of magnificent temples dedicated to Vishnu and Shiva. This support for religious institutions and the performance of Vedic sacrifices led to the consolidation of modern Hinduism and the popularization of deity worship across India.

48. (C) Toramana - Hun chief who conquered parts of North India
The decline of the Gupta Empire was accelerated by external threats and internal fragmentation. Toramana was a powerful Huna chief who successfully invaded and established control over parts of Northern and Central India, severely challenging Gupta authority. While Skandagupta initially resisted the Hunas, later rulers were unable to withstand their repeated incursions, leading to the eventual collapse of the imperial structure.

49. (A) I, II, III, IV
Following the Gupta collapse, several regional powers emerged across the subcontinent. Geographically, from north to south, the Pushyabhutis under Harsha ruled from Kanauj in the north. The Chalukyas of Badami dominated the Deccan region. Further south, the Pallavas established their capital at Kanchi. The Pandyas of Madurai held power in the southernmost part of the peninsula, completing the regional map.

50. (D) The royal family's sudden conversion to Jainism
The disintegration of the Gupta Empire was caused by multiple factors, primarily the devastating Huna invasions and the rise of rebellious feudatories. The lack of strong leadership after Skandagupta also played a critical role in weakening central control. There is no historical evidence to suggest that a sudden conversion of the royal family to Jainism contributed to the empire's downfall.

51. (C) I and III
King Harshavardhana was a significant ruler of the post-Gupta period who hosted grand religious assemblies. The Kanauj assembly was organized to honor the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang and discuss Mahayana Buddhism. Harsha also held a quinquennial assembly at Prayag, where he generously distributed his accumulated wealth

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among his subjects. He became a great patron of Buddhism and practiced broad tolerance.

52. (C) Ravikirti
The Aihole Inscription is a vital historical document composed by Ravikirti, the court poet of the Chalukya king Pulakeshin II. Written in Sanskrit, this prashasti provides a detailed account of Pulakeshin II's military achievements, most notably his decisive victory over Emperor Harshavardhana on the banks of the Narmada River. This event marked a successful defense of the Deccan region.

53. (A) All Gupta literary works were exclusively focused on Buddhist philosophy.
Mauryan and Gupta periods left an indelible mark on Indian administration and culture. The Mauryas established a centralized bureaucratic model, while the Guptas set the standard for classical art and literature. Ashoka's emphasis on public welfare remained a lasting ideal. However, administrative divisions like Bhuktis and Vishayas did not disappear after the Guptas; instead, they continued to influence subsequent kingdoms.

54. (D) The king's share of produce, usually one-sixth
In the Mauryan taxation system, 'Bhaga' was the primary land tax collected from agricultural produce. It represented the king's customary share, which was typically fixed at one-sixth of the total harvest. This revenue was essential for maintaining the empire's vast administrative machinery and public works. The collection of Bhaga reflected the state's significant reliance on the agricultural economy for stability.

55. (B) Special officers appointed to propagate Dhamma and public welfare.
Dhamma Mahamattas were a unique class of officers established by Emperor Ashoka to implement his moral and social policies. Their primary responsibility was to propagate the principles of Dhamma, such as non-violence and social harmony, among people of all religions. They also played a crucial role in public welfare, ensuring justice and providing assistance to the poor across the empire.

56. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Gupta provincial administration was organized hierarchically into provinces called Bhuktis, governed by Uparikas. These were further divided into districts known as Vishayas, headed by Vishayapatis. Unlike a strictly centralized system, the Guptas allowed significant local participation. Village administration was not solely run by royal appointees but involved local councils and elders, reflecting the decentralized and participatory nature of governance.

57. (D) Serene Buddha images with transparent, flowing drapery
The Sarnath school of art represents a refined phase of Gupta sculpture, distinct from earlier styles. Its images of the Buddha are characterized by a profound sense of serenity and spiritual calm. A unique feature of this school is the use of thin, transparent drapery that clings to the body, highlighting the graceful proportions and delicate execution of the stone sculptures.

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58. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Ancient Indian literature encompasses a wide array of specialized knowledge. Kautilya's Arthashastra is the definitive work on politics and statecraft. Patanjali's Mahabhashya provides an essential commentary on Sanskrit grammar. The Aryabhatiya is a foundational scientific text covering astronomy and mathematics. Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa is a historical drama depicting the political maneuvers involved in Chandragupta Maurya's rise to power in ancient India.

59. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
During the Mauryan period, punch-marked coins were the primary currency used in trade and administration. The Arthashastra confirms that the state maintained a strict monopoly over mining and metallurgical activities to ensure the quality and supply of metals. While both statements are historically accurate, the state's monopoly on mining is not the direct or sole reason for the widespread use.

60. (B) Banabhatta - Meghaduta
The Gupta and post-Gupta periods were incredibly fertile for Sanskrit literature. Vishakhadatta wrote the play Devichandraguptam, while Shudraka is

known for the social drama Mrichchhakatika. Amarasimha compiled the famous Sanskrit lexicon, the Amarakosha. However, the celebrated poem Meghaduta was composed by the legendary poet Kalidasa, whereas Banabhatta is best known for his later works like the Harshacharita during Harsha's reign.

61. (A) Conversion to Buddhism, Issuing Bhabru Edict, Appointment of Dhamma Mahamattas, Mission to Sri Lanka
Following the Kalinga War, Ashoka underwent a profound transformation, leading him to adopt Buddhism. He first expressed his deep faith in the Bhabru Edict. Subsequently, he created the office of Dhamma Mahamattas to spread moral principles throughout his empire. Finally, he extended his influence internationally by sending religious missions abroad, including the famous mission to Sri Lanka led by Mahendra.

62. (C) Samudragupta
Samudragupta was a powerful monarch who celebrated his extensive military conquests by performing the ancient Vedic Ashvamedha or horse-sacrifice. To commemorate this grand ritual, he issued special gold coins depicting a sacrificial horse on one side. These coins serve as important historical evidence of his imperial authority, his adherence to traditional Vedic practices, and the significant military expansion achieved.

63. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Sanchi Stupa underwent several stages of expansion and embellishment over centuries. It began with a simple brick core, or Anda, commissioned by Ashoka. Later, during the Shunga period, the stupa was encased in stone to increase its size. This was followed by the addition of the Harmika and the tiered Chhatra. Finally, the elaborate and carved gateways were added later.

64. (C) They patronized Buddhism and rock-cut chaityas in the Western Ghats.
The Satavahanas were a major indigenous dynasty that ruled the Deccan after the Mauryas. They are well-known for their patronage of both Brahminism and Buddhism. Under their rule, magnificent rock-cut Buddhist chaityas and viharas were excavated in the Western Ghats, such as at Karle and Kanheri. They also issued a unique variety of coinage made from lead and copper materials.

65. (A) I, II and III
The Kushan Empire played a vital role in connecting civilizations through the Silk Road. Kanishka, their greatest ruler, was a supporter of Mahayana Buddhism and convened the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir to stabilize its doctrines. The Kushans were also the first in India to issue gold coins on a large scale. They actively encouraged its spread to Central Asia.

66. (D) He recorded that capital punishment was widely used by the Gupta kings.
In his travelogue, Fahien described the Gupta Empire as a land of peace and prosperity. He noted that the laws were mild and that capital punishment was almost non-existent, with fines being the primary form of punishment. He also observed the flourishing state of Buddhism and the social segregation of the Chandalas, portrayng a stable and happy society.

67. (A) It heavily relied on Hellenistic techniques and foreign motifs.
The Mathura school of art was an indigenous development that flourished along the banks of the Yamuna River. It is characterized by the use of local spotted red sandstone and the production of images for various religions. Unlike the Gandhara school, which was influenced by Hellenistic styles, the Mathura school remained largely rooted in traditional Indian aesthetic principles and sculptural techniques.

68. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
The ancient Indian economy was supported by a sophisticated guild system. Sreni referred to a guild of merchants or artisans that regulated trade and production. The Sarthavaha was the leader of the mobile caravan traders. A Kulika was an individual artisan or craftsman. The Nagarasreshthi served as the chief merchant of a city, often playing a role in local administration.

69. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the Gupta period, the practice of granting land to Brahmins, known as Brahmadeya, became increasingly common. These grants

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often included the transfer of administrative and judicial rights over the gifted land. Over time, this led to the emergence of powerful local landlords and feudal intermediaries. This decentralization of power gradually weakened the central authority of the empire, contributing to fragmentation.

70. (D) Decimal System - Originated in Gupta India
The Gupta period was a time of immense scientific innovation, particularly in mathematics and astronomy. The development of the decimal system and the concept of zero were indigenous Indian achievements that later spread globally, revolutionizing mathematics. Other works like the Surya Siddhanta focused on astronomy, while the Sushruta Samhita was a seminal text on surgery and medicine in ancient India.

71. (A) I and II
The decline of the Mauryan Empire resulted from a combination of internal administrative failures and the vastness of the territory. The lack of strong successors after Ashoka made centralized control nearly impossible. While Ashoka's focus on non-violence may have affected military readiness, the empire's disintegration was also fueled by economic pressures. The invasion of the Hunas was a later event.

72. (C) Mudrarakshasa
Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa is a famous Sanskrit historical play that provides a dramatic account of the rise of Chandragupta Maurya. It focuses on the political strategies and cunning maneuvers employed by Chanakya to dismantle the Nanda dynasty and secure the throne for Chandragupta. The play highlights the intricate diplomacy and espionage used during this period, offering insights into ancient Indian statecraft.

73. (D) Major Rock Edict XIII
Major Rock Edict XIII is one of the most significant inscriptions of Emperor Ashoka. It contains his poignant account of the Kalinga War, describing the immense suffering and death it caused. The edict expresses his profound remorse and his subsequent abandonment of military conquest in favor of righteous victory. This inscription serves as a direct testimony to his personal transformation.

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74. (A) Royal highways were built connecting Pataliputra to Taxila.
The Mauryan state actively promoted trade by developing extensive infrastructure across the empire. The construction of royal highways, including the famous route connecting the capital Pataliputra to the northwestern city of Taxila, facilitated the movement of goods and troops. The state regulated and taxed trade, while also maintaining sea routes and using a standardized currency to support a flourishing commercial network.

75. (B) Pushyamitra Shunga violently overthrew the Kushan empire.
The Shunga period was a time of Hindu revival, during which Pushyamitra Shunga performed Vedic sacrifices like the Ashvamedha to assert his authority. Artistic activity continued, as seen in the stone enhancements made to the Bharhut stupa. Sanskrit also gained greater prestige at court. However, the Shungas did not overthrow the Kushan Empire; rather, the Kushans arrived in India much later.

76. (A) I, II, III and V
Control over the Silk Road brought unprecedented economic prosperity and cultural diversity to the Kushan Empire. The wealth generated from trade taxes supported urbanization and artistic flourishing, particularly in Gandhara. Crucially, the Silk Road served as a conduit for the spread of Buddhism from India to Central Asia and China. The Kushans maintained their own systems rather than adopting Chinese models.

77. (A) Shikhara (tower)
The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh is a milestone in the evolution of Indian temple architecture. It is one of the earliest known examples to feature a Shikhara, or a rising tower, over the sanctum sanctorum. This architectural element became a defining characteristic of later North Indian Hindu temples. The temple also showcases fine stone carvings and a sophisticated layout during the period.

78. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
In the post-Gupta era, several regional centers of power became prominent. Harshavardhana moved his capital to the strategic city of Kanauj. The Chalukyas ruled from Badami in the Deccan.

The Pallavas established their grand capital at Kanchipuram in South India. The Maitrakas governed from Valabhi in Gujarat. These cities served as important hubs of political authority, trade, and culture.

79. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Ajanta cave paintings are world-renowned masterpieces of ancient Indian art, flourishing during the Gupta and Vakataka periods. They are celebrated for their sophisticated techniques and vivid depictions. However, the themes of these paintings are almost exclusively Buddhist, focusing on scenes from the life of the Buddha and the Jataka stories. They do not depict scenes from the Hindu epics.

80. (C) Sita - Crown lands yielding revenue to the state
The Mauryan economy utilized specific terminology to categorize different types of land and revenue. 'Sita' referred to crown lands that were directly owned and managed by the state, providing a significant source of imperial income. In contrast, 'Hiranya' was a tax paid in cash rather than kind. 'Vishti' referred to forced labor for the state, while 'Pranaya' was an emergency tax.

81. (A) Megasthenes, Fahien, Hiuen Tsang, I-Tsing
The history of ancient India is enriched by the accounts of various foreign travelers who visited at different times. Megasthenes came during the Mauryan period in the fourth century BCE. Fahien visited during the Gupta reign in the fifth century CE. Hiuen Tsang traveled during King Harsha's rule in the seventh century CE, followed later by I-Tsing toward the end.

82. (D) Chandragupta II
The Mehrauli iron pillar, currently located in Delhi, is a marvel of ancient Indian metallurgy because it has remained rust-free for over fifteen hundred years. The inscription on the pillar mentions a king named 'Chandra', who is widely identified by historians as the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II. This monument stands as a testament to the advanced scientific and technological capabilities.

83. (A) I, III, II, IV
The Gupta Empire was organized into several hierarchical administrative levels to ensure effective governance. The largest units were provinces known as Desas or Rashtras. These were subdivided into smaller provinces called Bhuktis. Each Bhukti was further divided into districts termed Vishayas. Finally, the smallest unit of administration was the Grama, or village. This structured system allowed for effective oversight.

84. (C) Both convened great assemblies to discuss Buddhist doctrines.
Both Ashoka and Harsha were powerful monarchs who famously patronized Buddhism and utilized large-scale religious assemblies to promote their beliefs. Ashoka convened the Third Buddhist Council at Pataliputra to settle doctrinal disputes. Similarly, Harsha organized grand assemblies at Kanauj and Prayag to discuss Buddhist philosophy. Their reigns highlight the significant role of the state in supporting and propagating religious traditions.

85. (A) I, II and III
The Chalukyas of Badami were a major power in the Deccan, famously halting the southern expansion of Harshavardhana. They were later succeeded by the Rashtrakutas, who rose to prominence in the same region. Both dynasties were great patrons of art and architecture, notably excelling in the creation of magnificent rock-cut cave temples. They advanced this tradition through various sites.

86. (D) An exclusively mercenary force with no standing army
The Mauryan army, as described by Megasthenes, was a professional standing force of immense size and capability. It was organized into specialized branches and was managed by a sophisticated board of thirty members. Far from being an exclusively mercenary force, the state maintained a permanent, well-equipped army that was directly paid and supported by the central treasury to ensure national security.

87. (B) Rashtrakutas
The Kailasanatha temple at Ellora is one of the most spectacular examples of monolithic rock-cut architecture in the world. It was commissioned during the reign of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, specifically under King Krishna I. Carved from a single mountain of basalt, the temple

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demonstrates the incredible engineering and artistic skill achieved in post-Gupta India, remaining a pinnacle of the tradition.

88. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The court of Chandragupta II was famous for its 'Nine Gems', representing the peak of intellectual life. Kalidasa was the preeminent poet and dramatist of the era. Amarasimha was a renowned lexicographer who authored the Amarakosha. Varahamihira made significant contributions to astronomy and astrology. Dhanvantari was a celebrated physician. This assembly reflects the diverse cultural and scientific advancements that characterized the period.

89. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Allahabad Pillar inscription is an essential primary source for reconstructing the history of Samudragupta's reign. Composed by his court poet Harisena in the form of a 'prashasti' or eulogy, it provides a detailed list of the various kings, tribal republics, and regions that Samudragupta conquered. This record offers invaluable insights into the military strategy and political expansion achieved.

90. (A) Mauryan state control vs. Gupta privatization and guilds.
A fundamental difference between the Mauryan and Gupta economic systems lies in the level of state control. The Mauryan period was characterized by a highly centralized economy with significant state regulation and monopolies. In contrast, the Gupta period saw a move toward greater privatization and a prominent role for autonomous trade guilds. This shift accompanied a more decentralized administrative structure.

91. (A) I and III
Buddhism had a significant presence in South India, catalyzed by the missionary efforts of Emperor Ashoka. He sent envoys to the southern kingdoms of the Cholas and Pandyas to spread the faith. Buddhism did not disappear after the Mauryas; it continued to flourish for several centuries, as evidenced by archaeological remains and Tamil literary works like the epic Manimekalai.

92. (A) Ganga and Son
Pataliputra, the great imperial capital of ancient India, was strategically located at the confluence of the Ganga and Son rivers. This geographic positioning provided the city with natural defenses and made it a center for riverine trade and communication across the Gangetic plains. Its location facilitated the movement of troops and goods, contributing to its status as the administrative heart.

93. (A) Kumrahar (Patna)
Archaeological excavations at Kumrahar, near modern Patna, have revealed significant remains of the Mauryan imperial palace. These discoveries include a massive eighty-pillared hall and evidence of the extensive wooden palisade described by the Greek ambassador Megasthenes. These structural remnants provide physical confirmation of the grandeur and architectural sophistication of the Mauryan capital, reflecting the empire's immense wealth and skills.

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94. (C) District councils included merchant and artisan representatives.
The Gupta period was notable for its participatory local governance. District administration often involved councils that included representatives from various professional groups, such as chief merchants and leading artisans. This inclusive approach ensured that the interests of the local economic and social elite were represented in government affairs. It highlights the decentralized and cooperative nature of administration during the Gupta rule.

95. (D) It states a king must prioritize luxury over public welfare.
Kautilya's Arthashastra is a pragmatic guide to governance that emphasizes the welfare of the people as the king's primary duty. It details the Saptanga theory of the state and provides extensive advice on administration and foreign policy. The text also highlights the importance of a comprehensive espionage network. Contrary to prioritizing luxury, it insists that the happiness of subjects is vital.

96. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Mauryan and Gupta empires left a monumental legacy that shaped Indian civilization. Mauryan pillars provided the

national emblem, while the Guptas codified the Puranas and fostered scientific breakthroughs like the decimal system. Rock-cut art reached its zenith at Ajanta and Ellora. Both empires established and maintained critical maritime links with Southeast Asia and the Roman world, ensuring long-term exchange.

97. (B) Use of trial by jury consisting of randomly selected commoners
Ancient Indian legal systems under the Mauryas and Guptas featured established civil and criminal courts, known as Dharmasthiya and Kantakashodhana respectively. Punishments were notably more severe during the Mauryan period compared to the milder laws observed by Fahien during the Gupta era. However, the modern concept of a trial by a jury consisting of randomly selected commoners was not recognized.

98. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The four major Buddhist Councils were pivotal events in the history of the religion, each held under the patronage of a specific monarch. The First Council was convened by Ajatashatru immediately after the Buddha's death. Kalashoka patronized the Second Council. The Third Council was a major event during Ashoka's reign, while the Fourth Council was held under the Kushan king Kanishka.

99. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The political landscape of North India became significantly fragmented after the decline of the Guptas. This was largely due to the practice of making land grants which often included the transfer of administrative and judicial powers. These grants created a class of powerful local landlords who eventually established independent authority. This process of decentralization made it difficult for any single power.

100. (A) Arikamedu - West Coast
Ancient India possessed several thriving ports that facilitated extensive maritime trade. Tamralipti was a major port on the East Coast, while Barygaza and Muziris were significant centers on the West Coast. Arikamedu, located near modern-day Puducherry, was a vital commercial hub on the East Coast, famous for its trade with the Roman Empire. Therefore, identifying Arikamedu as West Coast is incorrect.

101. (A) Meeting Kautilya, Defeating the Nandas, Treaty with Seleucus, Adopting Jainism
The life of Chandragupta Maurya followed a clear progression from his rise to his eventual renunciation. He first met Kautilya, whose guidance was crucial for his political career. Together, they successfully defeated the Nanda dynasty to establish the Mauryan Empire. Later, he concluded a strategic treaty with Seleucus Nicator. In the final phase, he adopted Jainism and migrated to South India.

102. (B) Varahamihira
The Brihat Samhita is a monumental work authored by the Gupta-era scholar Varahamihira. It is a comprehensive encyclopedia that covers a wide variety of subjects including astronomy, geography, architecture, and ship-building. The text serves as an invaluable record of the scientific and technical knowledge available in ancient India, reflecting the high degree of scholarly synthesis and observational science of the period.

103. (C) Bhadrabahu
According to Jain historical tradition, Chandragupta Maurya renounced his imperial throne toward the end of his life. He was initiated into the Jain faith and migrated to Shravanabelagola in Karnataka under the guidance of the eminent Jain monk Bhadrabahu. There, he lived as an ascetic and eventually practiced the ritual of Sallekhana. This tradition highlights the profound influence of Jainism on royalty.

104. (B) Their invasions severely weakened the Gupta Empire's stability.
The Hunas were a nomadic group whose repeated and violent invasions from Central Asia posed a major threat to the Gupta Empire. These incursions severely strained the empire's financial and military resources, leading to a loss of territory and political instability. While Skandagupta was able to successfully repel the early attacks, the persistent threat eventually played a role in the fragmentation.

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105. (A) All land was collectively owned with no private rights.
The Gupta agricultural economy was advanced, with the state playing a role in maintaining vital infrastructure like the Sudarshana Lake. Crops such as wheat and sugarcane were commonly grown, and land revenue remained the primary source of state income. However, the idea that all land was collectively owned is incorrect, as the period saw private individual holdings and institutional ownership.

106. (B) Islamic theology
Nalanda University was a world-renowned center for higher learning that offered a diverse curriculum to its international student body. Subjects taught included various schools of Buddhist philosophy, the Vedas, Hindu philosophy, logic, grammar, and medicine. However, Islamic theology was not a subject of study at Nalanda, as the institution flourished several centuries before the significant presence of Islamic academic traditions.

107. (A) They were topped by exquisitely carved animal capitals.
Ashokan Pillar Edicts are among the most distinctive monuments of ancient Indian history. These monolithic pillars were meticulously polished to a mirror-like finish and topped by beautifully carved animal capitals, such as lions or bulls. Unlike the Rock Edicts, these pillars were freestanding structures often placed along major trade routes. They serve as enduring symbols of Ashoka's imperial authority and message.

108. (A) A gold coin
In Gupta period inscriptions, the term 'Dinara' specifically refers to the gold coins issued by the emperors. These coins were modeled after the earlier Kushan currency and represent a peak in ancient Indian numismatics. The abundance and high quality of the gold Dinaras reflect the economic prosperity and the thriving trade of the era, providing valuable data for historical research.

109. (C) Status of Chandalas deteriorated by the Gupta period as noted by Fahien.
While the Mauryan and Gupta periods were times of great achievement, social structures remained hierarchical and became more rigid over time. Historical accounts, including that of the Chinese pilgrim Fahien, indicate that the social position of the Chandalas significantly deteriorated during the Gupta period. They were forced to live outside main settlements, reflecting an increase in social exclusion and inequality.

110. (D) Mauryans moved wood to stone; Guptas developed structural brick and stone.
Indian architecture saw a significant evolution in materials and techniques between the Mauryan and Gupta periods. The Mauryans were pioneers in transitioning from wooden structures to large-scale stone monuments, as seen in their monolithic pillars. The Guptas further developed these traditions by introducing structural temples built of both stone and brick. This transition enabled more permanent and complex architectural forms.

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CHAPTER 03
Delhi Sultanate

1. Who among the following commanders led the successful Arab conquest of Sindh in 712 CE, laying the earliest foundation for Islamic presence in the Indian subcontinent?
(A) Muhammad bin Qasim
(B) Mahmud of Ghazni
(C) Muhammad Ghori
(D) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate with their respective founders:
List I: (Dynasty)
P. Slave Dynasty
Q. Khalji Dynasty
R. Tughlaq Dynasty
S. Lodi Dynasty
List II: (Founder)
I. Jalaluddin Firuz Khalji
II. Bahlul Lodi
III. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
IV. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the early Turkish invasions:
I. Mahmud of Ghazni's invasions were primarily motivated by the desire to establish a permanent empire in India.
II. The Second Battle of Tarain (1192) decisively established Muhammad Ghori's political dominance over North India.
III. The Rajput forces under Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain (1191).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. How did the Iqta system implemented by the Delhi Sultans primarily function to consolidate their administrative and military hold over conquered territories?
(A) By granting hereditary land ownership to Turkish nobles to encourage agricultural development.
(B) By converting all conquered lands into Khalisa (crown lands) governed directly by the Sultan's royal household.
(C) By distributing land equally among the peasantry to bypass the Hindu zamindars entirely.
(D) By assigning land revenues to military commanders in exchange for maintaining troops for the central army.
(E) Answer not known

5. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Ghiyasuddin Balban introduced the Persian court customs of Sijda and Paibos.
Reason (R): Balban wanted to elevate the prestige of the Crown and emphasize the divine right theory of kingship to suppress the power of the Turkish nobility.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

6. Consider the following rulers of the Slave Dynasty:
I. Ghiyasuddin Balban
II. Raziya Sultana

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III. Iltutmish
IV. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
Which of the following is the correct chronological order of their succession?
(A) IV, III, II, I
(B) IV, II, III, I
(C) III, IV, II, I
(D) IV, III, I, II
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following statements about Muhammad Ghori's campaigns in India is incorrect?
(A) He initiated his Indian campaigns by capturing Multan in 1175 CE.
(B) He appointed Qutb-ud-din Aibak as his trusted deputy to consolidate his Indian conquests.
(C) He successfully defeated Jayachandra of Kannauj in the Battle of Chandawar.
(D) His defeat at the hands of Bhima II of Gujarat permanently halted his advance into India.
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following pairs of city founded and its founder is correctly matched?
(A) Jahanpanah - Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(B) Siri - Firuz Shah Tughlaq
(C) Tughlaqabad - Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(D) Firozabad - Sikandar Lodi
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding Iltutmish's administrative and military contributions:
I. He completed the construction of the Qutb Minar.
II. He introduced the Arabic coinage system of the silver Tanka and copper Jital.
III. He successfully defended India against the Mongol invasion led by Genghis Khan by offering asylum to Jalaluddin Mingburnu.
IV. He organized the 'Turkan-i-Chahalgani' or the Corp of Forty to consolidate his power.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following statements correctly describes the challenges faced by Raziya Sultana during her reign?
(A) She was accepted by the orthodox Ulema but faced frequent rebellions from various local Hindu chieftains.
(B) She faced intense opposition from the Turkan-i-Chahalgani over her gender and patronage of non-Turkish nobles.
(C) She attempted to shift the capital to Lahore to escape the conspiracies of the Turkish nobility and military.
(D) She voluntarily abdicated the throne in favor of her brother to prevent an impending civil war in the state.
(E) Answer not known

11. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of Alauddin Khalji's military campaigns in South India led by Malik Kafur?
(A) Devagiri, Warangal, Dwarasamudra, Madurai
(B) Warangal, Devagiri, Madurai, Dwarasamudra
(C) Dwarasamudra, Devagiri, Warangal, Madurai
(D) Devagiri, Dwarasamudra, Warangal, Madurai
(E) Answer not known

12. The First Battle of Tarain (1191 CE) was fought between Muhammad Ghori and which prominent Indian ruler?
(A) Jaichand of Kannauj
(B) Rana Sanga of Mewar
(C) Prithviraj Chauhan
(D) Vidyadhara Chandela
(E) Answer not known

13. Match the following officers of Alauddin Khalji's market reforms with their respective roles:
List I: (Officer)
P. Shahna-i-Mandi
Q. Diwan-i-Riyasat
R. Barid
S. Munhiyans
List II: (Role)
I. Secret spies reporting directly to the Sultan
II. Minister in charge of all markets
III. Superintendent of the grain market

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IV. Intelligence officers in the markets
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements regarding Alauddin Khalji's military and revenue reforms:
I. He was the first Sultan to maintain a large permanent standing army.
II. He introduced the system of Dagh (branding of horses) and Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers).
III. He abolished the Iqta system entirely and replaced it with purely cash-based provincial administration.
IV. He ordered the measurement of cultivable land and fixed the state's share at 50% of the produce.
V. He resumed various types of land grants like Waqf and Inam into Khalisa lands.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

15. The underlying economic logic behind Muhammad bin Tughlaq's introduction of token currency in copper and brass was to:
(A) Flood international markets with cheap Indian currency to boost textile exports to Persia and the Middle East.
(B) Manage a silver shortage and a depleted treasury following massive military expeditions across the empire.
(C) Appease the influential Hindu merchants who controlled the majority of the copper trade in the fertile Doab region.
(D) Devalue the private wealth of the rebellious Turkish nobles who were hoarding vast quantities of gold and silver.
(E) Answer not known

16. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Alauddin Khalji issued a series of harsh ordinances that prohibited mutual matrimonial alliances among nobles without his permission.
Reason (R): He aimed to promote inter-caste marriages to build a composite cultural society in the Delhi Sultanate.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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17. Consider the following dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate:
I. Lodi Dynasty
II. Sayyid Dynasty
III. Tughlaq Dynasty
IV. Khalji Dynasty
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of their rule?
(A) IV, III, II, I
(B) III, IV, II, I
(C) IV, III, I, II
(D) IV, II, III, I
(E) Answer not known

18. Which of the following architectural features is predominantly associated with the Tughlaq architecture of the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) The extensive use of white marble and intricate Pietra Dura inlay work found in later monumental structures.
(B) The widespread construction of large curvilinear Shikhara roofs over prayer halls and congregational mosques.
(C) The massive, sloping battered walls that gave the structures a unique and imposing fortress-like appearance.
(D) The complete absence of true arches and a reliance solely on the traditional indigenous trabeate style.
(E) Answer not known

19. Which of the following pairs of architectural monuments and their builders is incorrectly matched?
(A) Hauz Khas - Ibrahim Lodi
(B) Alai Darwaza - Alauddin Khalji
(C) Qutb Minar (foundation) - Qutb-ud-din

Aibak
(D) Tughlaqabad Fort - Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(E) Answer not known

20. Consider the following statements regarding the welfare measures of Firuz Shah Tughlaq:
I. He established the Diwan-i-Khairat to provide financial assistance for the marriage of poor Muslim girls.
II. He built a large charitable hospital in Delhi known as Dar-ul-Shifa.
III. He abolished the Jizya tax on non-Muslims to promote religious harmony.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following statements correctly reflects the historical significance of the Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451)?
(A) It marked the maximum territorial expansion of the Delhi Sultanate into the furthest regions of extreme South India.
(B) It was founded by Khizr Khan, who ruled as a Timurid deputy, highlighting the political fragmentation of the era.
(C) It was the first and only Afghan dynasty to ever hold the throne of the Delhi Sultanate during the medieval period.
(D) It successfully repelled the invasion of Timur and eventually restored Delhi's economic prosperity and stability.
(E) Answer not known

22. Identify the correct chronological sequence of events marking the decline of the Delhi Sultanate:
(A) Invasion of Timur, Establishment of Sayyid Dynasty, First Battle of Panipat, Foundation of Bahmani Kingdom
(B) Foundation of Bahmani Kingdom, Invasion of Timur, Establishment of Sayyid Dynasty, First Battle of Panipat
(C) Invasion of Timur, Foundation of Bahmani Kingdom, First Battle of Panipat, Establishment of Sayyid Dynasty
(D) Foundation of Bahmani Kingdom, Establishment of Sayyid Dynasty, Invasion of Timur, First Battle of Panipat
(E) Answer not known

23. In the central administration of the Delhi Sultanate, what did the term 'Diwan-i-Arz' define?
(A) The department of religious endowments and charity managed by the Sadr-us-Sudur.
(B) The central intelligence and espionage department responsible for internal security.
(C) The department of agriculture introduced specifically to provide taccavi loans.
(D) The central military department managed by the high-ranking Ariz-i-Mamalik.
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the following administrative departments of the Delhi Sultanate with their respective founders:
List I: (Department)
P. Diwan-i-Kohi (Agriculture)
Q. Diwan-i-Mustakhraj (Arrears)
R. Diwan-i-Arz (Military)
S. Diwan-i-Bandagan (Slaves)
List II: (Founder)
I. Ghiyasuddin Balban
II. Alauddin Khalji
III. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
IV. Firuz Shah Tughlaq
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements regarding the First Battle of Panipat (1526):
I. It was fought between Zahir-ud-din Babur and Ibrahim Lodi.
II. The decisive victory of Babur was largely due to his superior numerical strength.
III. Babur's effective use of artillery and gunpowder played a crucial role in defeating the Lodi forces.
IV. It marked the formal end of the Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II

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(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following was NOT a feature of the Iqta system practiced during the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) Iqtas were transferable revenue assignments given to military commanders.
(B) The Iqtas were granted strictly as hereditary property to the nobles in perpetuity.
(C) The Muqti or Iqtadar had to maintain a fixed number of troops out of the revenue collected.
(D) The surplus revenue (Fawazil) after meeting administrative and military expenses was to be remitted to the central treasury.
(E) Answer not known

27. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Muhammad bin Tughlaq's decision to transfer the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (Devagiri) was heavily criticized and later reversed.
Reason (R): The transfer was motivated by a desire to establish a central administrative base to better control the newly conquered South Indian territories, but it severely weakened the defense of the north-western frontiers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

28. Arrange Malik Kafur's conquests of the following South Indian kingdoms in the correct chronological order:
I. Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra
II. Kakatiyas of Warangal
III. Pandyas of Madurai
IV. Yadavas of Devagiri
(A) IV, II, I, III
(B) IV, I, II, III
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following statements about the Lodi Dynasty is incorrect?
(A) The Lodis were of Afghan origin, making them the very first Afghan dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate.
(B) Sikandar Lodi founded the city of Agra and transferred the capital from Delhi to the new location.
(C) Bahlul Lodi restored the prestige of the Sultanate by successfully annexing the Sharqi kingdom of Jaunpur.
(D) Ibrahim Lodi pacified the Afghan nobility by adopting an egalitarian approach instead of absolute monarchy.
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following pairs of author and literature during the Delhi Sultanate is correctly matched?
(A) Ibn Battuta - Khazain-ul-Futuh
(B) Amir Khusrau - Rihla
(C) Minhaj-i-Siraj - Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
(D) Ziauddin Barani - Kitab-ul-Hind
(E) Answer not known

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31. Consider the following statements regarding the central administration officials of the Delhi Sultanate:
I. The Wazir was the head of the Diwan-i-Wizarat dealing with finance and revenue.
II. The Ariz-i-Mamalik was the commander-in-chief of the army who personally led all military campaigns.
III. The Diwan-i-Insha handled state correspondence.
IV. The Diwan-i-Rasalat managed religious affairs and foreign embassies.
V. The Qazi-ul-Quzat was the head of the judicial department.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

32. The Qutb Minar, recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage site, features inscriptions primarily written in which script?
(A) Devanagari
(B) Brahmi

(C) Kharoshthi
(D) Kufic (Arabic)
(E) Answer not known

33. Which of the following identifies the correct sequence of major technological changes introduced or popularized during the Delhi Sultanate period?
(A) The widespread introduction of the printing press, spinning wheel, and the magnetic compass.
(B) Introduction of the Persian wheel, spinning wheel, and paper-making techniques.
(C) The invention of indigenous gunpowder, the astrolabe, and early mechanical timepieces.
(D) The use of flintlock muskets, the Persian wheel, and the first steam-powered textile looms.
(E) Answer not known

34. Identify the distinctive feature of the Chishti order of Sufism that made it immensely popular among the masses during the Delhi Sultanate.
(A) Its strict adherence to the intricate royal court politics and the acceptance of heavy state patronage.
(B) Its insistence on using Arabic as the only legitimate language for all forms of religious preaching.
(C) Its emphasis on simplicity, poverty, musical gatherings (Sama), and distance from the state.
(D) Its militant and aggressive approach towards converting the various local populations to the faith.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match the following taxes levied during the Delhi Sultanate with their corresponding definitions:
List I: (Tax)
P. Kharaj
Q. Khams
R. Jizya
S. Zakat
List II: (Definition)
I. Tax on the religious alms given by wealthy Muslims
II. Land tax imposed on non-Muslim peasants
III. Tax levied on non-Muslims in lieu of military service
IV. The state's share of one-fifth of the war booty
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following statements based on the accounts of the Moroccan traveler Ibn Battuta:
I. He provided detailed descriptions of the postal system consisting of horse and foot runners.
II. He noted the thriving practice of the Sati system among Hindus with royal permission.
III. He served as a Qazi (judge) in the court of Firuz Shah Tughlaq.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

37. Alauddin Khalji implemented strict price controls across four different markets in Delhi. What was the central application of this economic concept in his administration?
(A) To create a comprehensive welfare state that ensured luxury goods were available to all commoners.
(B) To depress prices so he could maintain a massive standing army on lower cash salaries.
(C) To strictly enforce Islamic commercial law (Sharia) against the practice of charging interest (Riba).
(D) To eliminate the various Hindu banjaras (nomadic traders) from the internal trade network entirely.
(E) Answer not known

38. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The introduction of the Persian wheel (Saqiya) during the Delhi Sultanate significantly altered the agrarian economy.
Reason (R): It allowed for deeper well irrigation

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and continuous water lifting, which facilitated the expansion of cash crops and agricultural surplus.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

39. Arrange the following rulers of the Tughlaq Dynasty in chronological order:
I. Firuz Shah Tughlaq
II. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
III. Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq
IV. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following statements correctly describes the position of women during the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) Purdah became entrenched among the upper classes of both Hindu and Muslim communities.
(B) Women enjoyed widespread and unrestricted access to formal state education and military training.
(C) Raziya Sultana's reign marked a permanent shift towards matrilineal succession in the Delhi Sultanate.
(D) The Sultanate successfully abolished various discriminatory practices such as polygamy and child marriage.
(E) Answer not known

41. Which of the following pairs of South Indian provincial kingdoms and their capitals is correctly matched?
(A) Hoysalas - Warangal
(B) Pandyas - Madurai
(C) Kakatiyas - Devagiri
(D) Yadavas - Dwarasamudra
(E) Answer not known

42. Consider the following statements regarding the emergence of provincial kingdoms in South India:
I. The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by Alauddin Hasan Gangu during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
II. The Vijayanagara Empire was established as a direct military buffer against the southward expansion of the Sayyid Dynasty.
III. The Madurai Sultanate emerged as an independent entity when Jalaluddin Ahsan Khan declared independence in 1333 CE.
IV. Malik Kafur's devastating campaigns created the political vacuum that allowed these regional kingdoms to assert independence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following was NOT a regulation enforced by Alauddin Khalji to maintain his market control system?
(A) Allowing free market forces of supply and demand to dictate the price of war horses.
(B) The mandatory and systematic registration of all active merchants with the central state.
(C) The threat of severe physical punishment for any shopkeepers who provided short weights.
(D) The establishment of direct state-managed granaries to stockpile food grains for emergencies.
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the correct sequence of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's eccentric administrative experiments:
(A) Transfer of Capital, Taxation in the Doab, Introduction of Token Currency, Khurasan Expedition
(B) Taxation in the Doab, Transfer of Capital, Introduction of Token Currency, Khurasan Expedition
(C) Introduction of Token Currency, Taxation in the Doab, Transfer of Capital, Khurasan Expedition
(D) Transfer of Capital, Introduction of Token Currency, Taxation in the Doab, Khurasan

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Expedition
(E) Answer not known

45. The legendary Persian scholar Amir Khusrau is traditionally credited with the invention of which of the following musical instruments?
(A) Sarod and Santoor
(B) Veena and Mridangam
(C) Shehnai and Flute
(D) Sitar and Tabla
(E) Answer not known

46. Match the following provincial kingdoms that emerged during the decline of the Delhi Sultanate with their respective founders/ dynasties:
List I: (Kingdom)
P. Jaunpur
Q. Malwa
R. Gujarat
S. Bengal
List II: (Founder/Dynasty)
I. Ilyas Shahi Dynasty
II. Zafar Khan (Muzaffar Shah)
III. Dilawar Khan Ghuri
IV. Malik Sarwar (Sharqi Dynasty)
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements regarding Timur's invasion of India (1398):
I. It occurred during the reign of Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq.
II. Timur's primary motive was to permanently annex Delhi to his Central Asian empire.
III. The invasion resulted in the brutal sack and massacre of Delhi's population.
IV. It drastically accelerated the decline of the Tughlaq Dynasty.
V. After his departure, he left Khizr Khan as his deputy in Multan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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48. In the administrative framework of the Delhi Sultanate, what does the term 'Muqti' or 'Wali' define?
(A) The chief architect responsible for the construction and design of royal monuments.
(B) A high religious leader appointed to issue formal fatwas in the royal Sultanate court.
(C) A village headman responsible for local dispute resolution and rural tax collection.
(D) A provincial governor assigned to manage an Iqta and maintain military contingents.
(E) Answer not known

49. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate is often loosely compared to European feudalism, but there were fundamental differences.
Reason (R): Unlike European feudal lords, the Muqtis in the Delhi Sultanate originally possessed no hereditary rights over their land assignments and were subject to frequent transfers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

50. Arrange the construction of the following architectural monuments of the Sultanate period in chronological order:
I. Lodi Gardens
II. Alai Darwaza
III. Qutb Minar
IV. Tughlaqabad Fort
(A) III, II, IV, I
(B) III, IV, II, I
(C) II, III, IV, I
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following statements about religion and Hindu-Muslim synthesis during the Delhi Sultanate is incorrect?

(A) The state enforced total religious intolerance, destroying all Hindu literature.
(B) The Bhakti and Sufi movements frequently interacted, leading to a mutual exchange of philosophical ideas.
(C) Vernacular languages like Hindi and Bengali grew significantly as a medium for regional religious expression.
(D) The emergence of Urdu/Hindawi was a direct outcome of the synthesis between Turks and local populations.
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following pairs of Sufi terminology is incorrectly matched?
(A) Khanqah - Sufi hospice or resting place
(B) Silsila - A continuous chain of spiritual descent
(C) Ziyarat - Pilgrimage to a Sufi saint's tomb
(D) Murid - A spiritual teacher or guide
(E) Answer not known

53. Consider the following statements regarding Malik Kafur's campaigns in the Tamil country (Madurai):
I. He successfully intervened in a fratricidal war between Pandya princes Sundara Pandya and Vira Pandya.
II. He sacked the great temple city of Srirangam and carried away immense wealth.
III. He established a permanent Khalji administration in Madurai, completely displacing the Pandya kings.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following statements correctly identifies Firuz Shah Tughlaq's significant contribution to the agrarian economy?
(A) He introduced the complex concept of crop rotation to the Indian subcontinent for the first time.
(B) He mandated the exclusive cultivation of cash crops like indigo and cotton to boost state exports.
(C) He built an extensive canal network from the Yamuna and Sutlej to improve regional irrigation.
(D) He abolished the Iqta system in order to directly collect land revenue from the rural peasantry.
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following correctly sequences the South Indian territories defeated by Malik Kafur based on their geographical location from North to South?
(A) Devagiri (Yadavas), Warangal (Kakatiyas), Dwarasamudra (Hoysalas), Madurai (Pandyas)
(B) Warangal (Kakatiyas), Devagiri (Yadavas), Madurai (Pandyas), Dwarasamudra (Hoysalas)
(C) Dwarasamudra (Hoysalas), Devagiri (Yadavas), Warangal (Kakatiyas), Madurai (Pandyas)
(D) Devagiri (Yadavas), Dwarasamudra (Hoysalas), Warangal (Kakatiyas), Madurai (Pandyas)
(E) Answer not known

56. The widespread application of which architectural feature visually distinguished the Indo-Islamic architecture of the Delhi Sultanate from the pre-existing indigenous architectural styles?
(A) True arches and domes constructed using radiating keystones.
(B) Corbelled roofs and mandapas designed with traditional indigenous carvings.
(C) Rock-cut cave monasteries similar to those found in the Ajanta and Ellora complexes.
(D) Tall pyramidal vimanahas built over the main shrine of congregational prayer halls.
(E) Answer not known

57. Match the following scholars of the Delhi Sultanate with their notable literary works:
List I: (Scholar)
P. Amir Khusrau
Q. Ziauddin Barani
R. Hasan Nizami
S. Shams-i-Siraj Afif
List II: (Literary Work)
I. Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi
II. Tuhfat-us-Sighar
III. Taj-ul-Ma'asir
IV. Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi (continuation)

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(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following statements about Balban's theory of kingship:
I. He declared the Sultan as 'Zill-i-Ilahi' or the shadow of God on earth.
II. He actively mingled with the commoners to build a populist base against the nobility.
III. He rigorously maintained Persian court etiquette and excluded low-born individuals from high administration.
IV. He decentralized military power, granting autonomy to provincial governors.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

59. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's decision to sharply increase taxation in the Doab region led to a massive peasant revolt. What was the central conceptual failure of this policy?
(A) He implemented the tax increase exactly during a period of severe famine in the Doab.
(B) He collected taxes exclusively in foreign token currency, which the peasants did not possess.
(C) He exempted the wealthy Hindu zamindars and placed the entire burden on the landless laborers.
(D) He demanded that all taxes be paid in the form of war horses instead of agricultural produce.
(E) Answer not known

60. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate spurred significant urban growth and the rise of a network of towns (qasbas) across North India.
Reason (R): The centralization of surplus agricultural revenue in the hands of the ruling elite residing in cities created a massive demand for artisanal crafts and luxury goods.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

61. Arrange the following events that culminated in the fall of the Delhi Sultanate in the correct chronological order:
I. Babur's capture of Lahore
II. First Battle of Panipat
III. Daulat Khan Lodi's invitation to Babur
IV. Battle of Khanwa
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following statements is a correct reflection of the military organization of the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) They relied exclusively on slow-moving infantry and completely discarded the use of cavalry forces.
(B) The Sultans strictly prohibited the use of war elephants, viewing them as an outdated Indian military tactic.
(C) Highly mobile heavy cavalry composed mainly of imported war horses.
(D) The army was fully democratized, with high commanders elected directly by the common soldiers.
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following pairs of official titles and their duties during the Delhi Sultanate is correctly matched?
(A) Amir-i-Shikar - Minister of Foreign Affairs
(B) Amir-i-Akhur - Superintendent of the Royal Horses
(C) Barid-i-Mamalik - Commander-in-Chief of the Army
(D) Wakil-i-dar - Chief Justice of the Royal Court
(E) Answer not known

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64. Consider the following statements regarding society during the Delhi Sultanate:
I. The rigid caste system among Hindus completely disappeared due to the egalitarian influence of Islam.
II. A new social class of Muslim nobility emerged, heavily stratified by race into Turks, Afghans, and Indian Muslims.
III. Slavery was an integral part of the socio-economic structure, with royal slaves (Bandagan) playing critical administrative roles.
IV. Intermarriage between the Turkish nobility and the local population was common during the early Slave Dynasty.
V. The practice of Sati was entirely unknown to the Sultans until the Mughal period.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) II and III
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

65. Which of the following literary works is an exception and was NOT written by the versatile poet and scholar Amir Khusrau?
(A) Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi
(B) Khazain-ul-Futuh
(C) Nuh Siphir
(D) Tughlaq Nama
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the correct sequence of events illustrating the rise of the Lodi dynasty:
(A) Capture of Jaunpur by Bahlul Lodi, Foundation of Agra by Sikandar Lodi, Defeat of Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat
(B) Foundation of Agra by Sikandar Lodi, Capture of Jaunpur by Bahlul Lodi, Defeat of Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat
(C) Defeat of Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat, Foundation of Agra by Sikandar Lodi, Capture of Jaunpur by Bahlul Lodi
(D) Capture of Jaunpur by Bahlul Lodi, Defeat of Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat, Foundation of Agra by Sikandar Lodi
(E) Answer not known

67. The famous 'Alai Darwaza', a masterpiece of early Indo-Islamic architecture, serves as the southern gateway to which historic complex?
(A) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque (Qutb complex).
(B) The massive and imposing Tughlaqabad Fort.
(C) The historic Hauz Khas architectural complex.
(D) The Purana Qila or Old Fort of Delhi.
(E) Answer not known

68. Match the following landmark battles of medieval India with their corresponding years:
List I: (Battle)
P. First Battle of Tarain
Q. Second Battle of Tarain
R. Timur's sack of Delhi
S. First Battle of Panipat
List II: (Year)
I. 1192 CE
II. 1526 CE
III. 1191 CE
IV. 1398 CE
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

69. Consider the following statements regarding Qutb-ud-din Aibak:
I. He was affectionately given the title 'Lakh Bakhsh' for his generous donations.
II. He ruled the Delhi Sultanate with full sovereign titles, including striking coins in his own name.
III. He died from injuries sustained while playing Chaugan (horse polo).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

70. In the political history of the Delhi Sultanate, what is the definition of the 'Turkan-i-Chahalgani'?
(A) A corps of forty foreign mercenaries hired by Alauddin Khalji specifically to guard the royal treasury.

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(B) A council of forty Sufi saints who regularly advised the Sultan on all matters regarding Sharia law.
(C) A group of forty elite Turkish nobles who controlled state politics.
(D) A revenue term denoting the forty percent tax levied on the produce of the fertile Doab region.
(E) Answer not known

71. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The fall of Raziya Sultana was primarily due to her lack of military skills and strategic understanding.
Reason (R): The Turkish nobility could not tolerate the concentration of absolute royal power in a female monarch and her attempts to elevate non-Turks.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is false but R is true.
(D) A is true but R is false.
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following statements about agriculture during the Delhi Sultanate is incorrect?
(A) Sultans generally discouraged the cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane and oilseeds, preferring only food grains.
(B) State revenue was primarily derived from the Kharaj tax levied on agricultural produce.
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq established a separate department for agriculture to distribute loans (taccavi) to farmers.
(D) The integration of the Persian wheel facilitated improved irrigation capabilities.
(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following pairs concerning the coinage system of the Delhi Sultanate is correctly matched?
(A) Silver Tanka - Qutb-ud-din Aibak
(B) Copper Jital - Iltutmish
(C) Gold Mohur - Firuz Shah Tughlaq
(D) Leather Token Coin - Bahlul Lodi
(E) Answer not known

74. Consider the following statements about the prominent Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya:
I. He strictly aligned himself with the state and accepted high positions in the court of Alauddin Khalji.
II. He belonged to the Chishti silsila.
III. He famously had a strained relationship with Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, warning him with the phrase "Hunuz Dilli dur ast".
IV. His shrine in Delhi became a major center for Hindu-Muslim cultural synthesis.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

75. Balban's 'Blood and Iron' policy was applied extensively to suppress the rebellious Meos in the Doab. What was the central principle of this policy?
(A) Using ruthless military force and severity to crush defiance and instill fear.
(B) Offering large iron subsidies to rebels who surrendered and returned to farming tasks.
(C) Forging marital blood alliances with Rajput chieftains by offering them iron swords as gifts.
(D) Replacing the Turkish nobility entirely with Hindu warriors to break the power of the Chahalgani.
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the religious policy of Firuz Shah Tughlaq?
(A) He was highly secular in his approach, entirely removing Islamic orthodoxy from all state affairs.
(B) He patronized Jain scholars heavily and built numerous Jain temples throughout the fertile Doab.
(C) He embraced orthodox Sunni Islam and strictly imposed the Jizya tax on Brahmins.
(D) He abolished the practice of recording Sharia laws and replaced it with a uniform civil code.
(E) Answer not known

NODIA

77. Which of the following features is NOT characteristic of the Tughlaq architectural style?
(A) Sloping, batter walls used to provide a fortress-like look.
(B) Minimalist and austere decoration compared to the earlier Khalji period.
(C) The use of octagonal shapes in the design of royal tomb architecture.
(D) Extensive use of red sandstone covered entirely with white marble.
(E) Answer not known

78. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's token currency experiment primarily involved the minting of coins made from which of the following materials?
(A) Pure Gold
(B) Lead and Leather
(C) Copper and Brass
(D) Silver and Electrum
(E) Answer not known

79. Match the following coins with the rulers who prominently introduced or reformed them during the Sultanate period:
List I: (Coin)
P. Silver Tanka
Q. Token Currency (Copper/Brass)
R. Bahloli (Copper coin)
S. Adha and Bikh (small coins)
List II: (Ruler)
I. Bahlul Lodi
II. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
III. Iltutmish
IV. Firuz Shah Tughlaq
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

80. Consider the following statements regarding Alauddin Khalji's South India expeditions:
I. He was the first Delhi Sultan to cross the Vindhyas.
II. The primary objective of his southern campaigns was outright territorial annexation rather than plundering wealth.
III. Prataparudra II of Warangal surrendered heavily and gifted the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond to Malik Kafur.
IV. The Pandya kingdom of Madurai was thoroughly looted, greatly enriching the Delhi treasury.
V. His southern victories established direct imperial rule over the Deccan that lasted for three centuries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

81. In the intelligence apparatus established by Alauddin Khalji, what did the term 'Barids' specifically define?
(A) Intelligence officers and spies reporting directly to the Sultan.
(B) Provincial revenue collectors operating in the fertile Doab region.
(C) Royal bodyguards stationed permanently at the Sultan's palace.
(D) Market inspectors who checked weights and measures in Delhi.
(E) Answer not known

82. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Babur's victory over Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat was swift and decisive despite the Afghan army's larger size.
Reason (R): Babur effectively utilized the defensive Tulughma formation combined with advanced gunpowder artillery, which panicked the Lodi war elephants.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

83. Which of the following statements concerning trade and commerce during the Delhi Sultanate is incorrect?
(A) Sarais (rest houses) were strictly prohibited by the Sultans to prevent merchants from plotting rebellions.

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(B) The introduction of a uniform coinage system facilitated large-scale inter-regional trade.
(C) Coastal trade in the Gujarat and Bengal regions thrived, connecting India to the Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia.
(D) The Multani merchants and Gujarati banias were prominent communities in internal long-distance trade.
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following pairs of dynasties and their initial capital cities is incorrectly matched?
(A) Slave Dynasty (Early Aibak) - Lahore
(B) Tughlaq Dynasty (Early Ghiyasuddin) - Tughlaqabad
(C) Lodi Dynasty (Sikandar Lodi) - Agra
(D) Sayyid Dynasty - Agra
(E) Answer not known

85. In which year did Iltutmish receive the formal letter of investiture from the Abbasid Caliph of Baghdad, giving legal sanction to his rule over the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) 1206 CE
(B) 1229 CE
(C) 1211 CE
(D) 1236 CE
(E) Answer not known

86. Alauddin Khalji deliberately chose not to directly annex the deep South Indian territories conquered by Malik Kafur. What conceptual strategy does this reflect?
(A) He was constrained by a direct order from the Caliph to stop shedding the blood of southern kings.
(B) He lacked enough trained Turkish administrators to govern regions speaking Dravidian languages.
(C) He recognized the logistical impossibility of administering distant southern lands from Delhi.
(D) He believed the southern lands were completely devoid of economic value compared to the Doab.
(E) Answer not known

87. In the context of the economic administration of Alauddin Khalji, what does the term 'Diwan-i-Riyasat' define?
(A) The highest judicial court handling disputes among high-ranking royal nobles.
(B) The military wing responsible for maintaining and training all war elephants.
(C) The religious council that advised the Sultan on the collection of the Zakat.
(D) The department created to oversee and implement market control regulations.
(E) Answer not known

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88. All of the following rulers belonged to the Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty EXCEPT:
(A) Jalaluddin Khalji
(B) Nasiruddin Mahmud
(C) Ruknuddin Firuz
(D) Aram Shah
(E) Answer not known

89. Who among the following Delhi Sultans was the first to formalize a massive standing army paid directly in cash (Murattab) rather than through land assignments (Iqtas)?
(A) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(B) Alauddin Khalji
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(D) Sikandar Lodi
(E) Answer not known

90. Match the following major rebellions with the Sultans who aggressively suppressed them:
List I: (Rebellion)
P. Rebellion of Tughril Khan in Bengal
Q. Mutiny of the New Muslims (Neo-Muslims) outside Ranthambore
R. Rebellion of Bahauddin Gurshasp
S. Revolt of Yakut and the Chahalgani
List II: (Sultan)
I. Alauddin Khalji
II. Ghiyasuddin Balban
III. Raziya Sultana
IV. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

91. The term 'Mamluk', frequently used to describe the first dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, literally translates to what in Arabic?
(A) Owned or Slave

(B) The Victorious
(C) Shadow of God
(D) Commander of the Faithful
(E) Answer not known

92. Identify the social feature that became rigidly entrenched among the upper classes of both Hindu and Muslim communities due to the socio-political environment of the Delhi Sultanate.
(A) Absolute gender equality in property inheritance.
(B) Mandatory conscription of women into the royal military.
(C) The strict practice of Purdah (seclusion of women).
(D) The complete abolition of the dowry system.
(E) Answer not known

93. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Sayyid Dynasty's reign is generally considered a period of extreme weakness and political fragmentation in the history of the Delhi Sultanate.
Reason (R): The Sayyid rulers were mere puppets who officially ruled in the name of the Mongol conqueror Timur and his successor Shah Rukh, controlling territories barely stretching beyond Delhi.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

94. Which of the following statements regarding the administration of justice in the Delhi Sultanate is incorrect?
(A) The Sultan was the highest judicial authority in the entire empire.
(B) The Qazi-ul-Quzat was the chief judicial officer responsible for civil disputes.
(C) Hindu subjects were tried under Sharia law for personal and family matters.
(D) The Amir-i-Dad was responsible for enforcing all decisions made by the Qazis.
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following pairs of land categorization during the Sultanate is correctly matched?
(A) Khalisa - Land granted to religious institutions
(B) Iqta - Land assigned to officials in lieu of salary
(C) Waqf - Crown lands yielding revenue directly for the royal household
(D) Inam - Land given strictly to non-Muslim peasants
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following accurately describes the development of a composite culture during the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) It involved the complete erasure of Indian classical music in favor of imported Persian forms.
(B) It was entirely restricted to the royal court with no impact on the regional Indian masses.
(C) It led to the adoption of Arabic as the sole spoken language of the common Indian peasantry.
(D) It resulted in a unique synthesis in architecture, language, and music.
(E) Answer not known

97. The introduction of the spinning wheel (Charkha) in India during the Delhi Sultanate had what significant economic impact?
(A) It multiplied the productivity of spinners, boosting the Indian textile industry.
(B) It led to a steep decline in cotton cultivation throughout the fertile Doab region.
(C) It replaced silk production entirely, leading to a total collapse in trade with China.
(D) It was used to weave armor for the military, halting all civilian textile production.
(E) Answer not known

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98. All of the following prominent South Indian rulers were defeated by Malik Kafur during his Deccan expeditions EXCEPT:
(A) Ramachandra Deva of Devagiri
(B) Prataparudra II of Warangal
(C) Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara
(D) Vira Ballala III of Dwarasamudra

(E) Answer not known

99. Which Sultan established a well-endowed charitable hospital in Delhi called 'Dar-ul-Shifa' to provide free medical treatment?
(A) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
(B) Alauddin Khalji
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(D) Sikandar Lodi
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following statements about the immediate aftermath of Timur's invasion in 1398 is incorrect?
(A) Delhi was left depopulated, ruined, and suffering from famine and pestilence.
(B) The invasion completely shattered the political unity of the Tughlaq empire.
(C) Independent kingdoms like Gujarat, Malwa, and Jaunpur quickly asserted their complete autonomy.
(D) Timur annexed the entirety of the Indian subcontinent into his Central Asian empire.
(E) Answer not known

101. Match the following scholars with their respective royal patrons during the Sultanate era:
List I: (Scholar)
P. Amir Khusrau
Q. Hasan Nizami
R. Minhaj-i-Siraj
S. Ibn Battuta
List II: (Patron)
I. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
II. Alauddin Khalji
III. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
IV. Nasiruddin Mahmud
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

102. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The vast expansion of the Delhi Sultanate under Muhammad bin Tughlaq directly contributed to its rapid disintegration.
Reason (R): He systematically alienated the Ulema and the nobility by refusing to give them any administrative posts, replacing them entirely with Hindu courtiers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

103. Which of the following pairs of musical instruments and their origins/synthesis during the Sultanate is correctly matched?
(A) Sitar - A purely Arabic instrument brought unchanged by the Turks
(B) Veena - An instrument imported from Persia by Balban
(C) Rabab - A native Dravidian instrument adapted by the Lodis
(D) Tabla - A synthesis of the Hindu Mridangam altered by Amir Khusrau
(E) Answer not known

104. Which of the following statements regarding the internal rebellions during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq is incorrect?
(A) The Sultan managed to easily crush the rebellion of Harihara and Bukka, preventing the rise of Vijayanagara.
(B) The prolonged rebellions exhausted the royal treasury and the military strength of the empire.
(C) Jalaluddin Ahsan Khan successfully rebelled and founded the independent Madurai Sultanate in 1333 CE.
(D) The rebellion of the Amiran-i-Sada in the Deccan led to the foundation of the Bahmani kingdom.
(E) Answer not known

105. Match the following canals built by Firuz Shah Tughlaq with their corresponding geographical sources:
List I: (Canal Source)
P. Canal from Yamuna
Q. Canal from Sutlej
R. Canal from Ghaggar
S. Canal from Mandvi and Sirmour hills
List II: (Destination)

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I. To Hansi
II. To Hissar
III. To Firuzabad
IV. To Dipalpur
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

106. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Alauddin Khalji abandoned the aggressive forward policy on the north-western frontiers and dismantled all border forts.
Reason (R): The continuous threat of Mongol invasions forced Alauddin to maintain a massive standing army and deeply fortify the north-western defenses, significantly shaping his internal economic policies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

107. Which of the following pairs of important officers of the Royal Household during the Delhi Sultanate is incorrectly matched?
(A) Wakil-i-dar - Officer in charge of the entire royal household
(B) Ariz-i-Mamalik - Head of the royal kitchen
(C) Amir-i-Hajib (Barbak) - Master of ceremonies at the royal court
(D) Sar-i-Jandar - Chief of the royal bodyguards
(E) Answer not known

108. Which of the following correctly describes the political legacy of the Delhi Sultanate's incursions into the Tamil region?
(A) It established the Madurai Sultanate before its conquest by Vijayanagara.
(B) It led to the permanent conversion of the entire Tamil population to Islam.
(C) It resulted in a permanent alliance between the Delhi Sultans and the Chola dynasty.
(D) It caused the shifting of the imperial capital from Delhi to Kanchipuram.
(E) Answer not known

109. Which of the following was NOT an administrative department created or reformed during the period of the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) Diwan-i-Wizarat
(B) Diwan-i-Kohi
(C) Diwan-i-Khalsa
(D) Diwan-i-Arz
(E) Answer not known

110. Identify the significant linguistic feature that emerged as a medium of communication between the Turkish armies and the local Indian population during the Sultanate era.
(A) The universal adoption of pure classical Persian by rural Indian peasants.
(B) The enforcement of Arabic as the only language permitted in local markets.
(C) The complete disappearance of Sanskrit from all forms of scholarly writing.
(D) The evolution of Urdu (or Hindawi), combining Hindi syntax with Persian vocabulary.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Muhammad bin Qasim
The early expansion of Islamic influence into the Indian subcontinent began with the military campaign led by this Umayyad general. In seven hundred twelve CE, he successfully invaded the Sindh region after defeating Raja Dahir. This event established the first Muslim administration in India and opened maritime and overland trade routes connecting the Arab world with South Asia.

2. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
The Delhi Sultanate was governed by five successive dynasties with distinct origins and leaders. The Mamluk or Slave Dynasty was established by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, followed by the Khalji Dynasty under Jalaluddin Firuz. Later, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq founded the Tughlaq line, while the Afghan Lodi Dynasty was initiated by Bahlul Lodi, marking a significant transition in medieval Indian political history.

3. (C) I only
Early Turkish invasions had varying objectives and outcomes for the subcontinent. While the ruler of Ghazni focused on acquiring immense wealth through repeated raids on temples and cities, he never intended to establish a permanent kingdom in India. Conversely, the Ghorid conquests were strategically designed for political dominance, leading to the decisive victory at the Second Battle of Tarain.

4. (D) By assigning land revenues to military commanders in exchange for maintaining troops for the central army.
Administrative stability in conquered regions was achieved through a system of land revenue assignments. Military commanders received specific territories to collect taxes, which supported the maintenance of troops for the Sultan. This mechanism ensured a ready central army without exhausting the treasury, while simultaneously integrating newly acquired provinces into the imperial structure through clear military and fiscal responsibilities.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To consolidate absolute authority, the Sultan introduced ceremonial practices that emphasized the monarch's supreme status. By requiring nobles to perform deep prostration and kiss the royal feet, he effectively diminished the influence of the Turkish aristocracy. These customs were rooted in the belief that the King ruled by divine right, serving as the ultimate representative of God.

6. (A) IV, III, II, I
The early rulers of the Delhi Sultanate followed a specific sequence of succession during the thirteenth century. The line began with the former general of the Ghorids, followed by the consolidate of the empire, Iltutmish. Subsequently, his daughter took the throne, marking a unique era, before the powerful administrator Balban eventually rose to power and restored monarchical prestige.

7. (D) His defeat at the hands of Bhima II of Gujarat permanently halted his advance into India.
Military campaigns across northern India were marked by strategic successes and temporary setbacks. Initial victories in Multan and later at Chandawar expanded the empire's reach significantly. Although a defeat occurred in Gujarat against the local ruler, it did not permanently end the expansionist efforts. Instead, loyal deputies were stationed to maintain control over the newly acquired Indian territories.

8. (A) Jahanpanah - Muhammad bin Tughlaq
Urban planning and the foundation of new cities were essential for the administrative expansion of the Sultanate. The fourth city of Delhi was established during the fourteenth century to serve as a secure royal residence and administrative hub. This period saw various rulers creating fortified settlements and grand structures to signify their political power and ensure effective governance of the region.

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9. (A) I, II and IV
Significant administrative and cultural developments occurred during the consolidation of the Sultanate. The introduction of standardized silver and copper currency provided economic stability and facilitated trade. Simultaneously, the organization of an elite council of forty Turkish nobles helped centralize political power. These efforts were complemented by the completion of iconic architectural monuments and successful defense against various external military threats.

10. (B) She faced intense opposition from the Turkan-i-Chahalgani over her gender and patronage of non-Turkish nobles.
Governance during the mid-thirteenth century faced unique socio-political hurdles, particularly regarding the acceptance of female authority. The elite Turkish nobility and military officials strongly resisted the concentration of power in a woman's hands. This opposition was further intensified by her decision to patronize non-Turkish individuals, which the traditional aristocracy viewed as a direct threat to their established political influence.

11. (A) Devagiri, Warangal, Dwarasamudra, Madurai
The military expansion into the Deccan and beyond followed a logical geographical progression. Starting from the northern Deccan, the forces moved through the central plateau before reaching the eastern coastal regions. The campaign eventually culminated in the southernmost parts of the peninsula. This systematic advancement allowed the Sultanate to extract immense wealth from diverse regional kingdoms through successful military sieges.

12. (C) Prithviraj Chauhan
A pivotal military encounter occurred in the late twelfth century between the Ghorid forces and the ruler of the Chauhan dynasty. This confrontation resulted in a temporary retreat for the invading army after they faced a unified defense by local regional powers. This victory initially preserved the sovereignty of North Indian kingdoms before a subsequent decisive battle changed the political landscape.

13. (B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Economic stability was maintained through specialized officials who monitored trade and commerce. A high-ranking minister oversaw all commercial activities, while specific superintendents managed individual sectors like the grain market. To ensure compliance with price regulations, intelligence officers and secret spies provided regular reports directly to the Sultan, effectively preventing hoarding and ensuring the fair distribution of essential goods.

14. (A) I, II, IV and V
Radical changes in military and financial management were introduced to support imperial expansion. The creation of a professional standing army necessitated direct cash payments and the strict identification of soldiers and horses. Revenue collection was intensified through land measurement and the conversion of various grants into crown lands, ensuring that half of the agricultural produce reached the state treasury.

15. (B) Manage a silver shortage and a depleted treasury following massive military expeditions across the empire.
Fiscal challenges prompted innovative but controversial monetary experiments during the fourteenth century. The decision to issue coins made from base metals was driven by a global shortage of precious metals and the need to finance large-scale military projects. This policy aimed to preserve the gold and silver reserves in the royal treasury while maintaining a functional medium for domestic exchange.

16. (C) A is true but R is false.
Strict social ordinances were implemented to prevent political conspiracies among the powerful aristocracy. The Sultan mandated that high-ranking officials obtain royal permission before forming matrimonial ties or hosting large social gatherings. This strategy was designed to isolate the nobles and prevent the formation of powerful familial alliances that could potentially challenge the absolute authority of the central monarch.

17. (A) IV, III, II, I
The political history of medieval Delhi followed a sequence where power shifted between various Turkic and Afghan groups. After the initial Mamluk phase, the Khalji and Tughlaq dynasties expanded the empire to its maximum extent. Following a period of fragmentation and foreign

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invasion, the Sayyids held power briefly before the final Sultanate era was dominated by the Afghan Lodis.

18. (C) The massive, sloping battered walls that gave the structures a unique and imposing fortress-like appearance.
Architectural styles during the fourteenth century shifted towards a more functional and austere aesthetic. A defining feature of this period was the construction of walls with a pronounced inward slope, providing an imposing and durable fortress-like character to tombs and forts. This departure from ornate decoration reflected the military priorities and the specific engineering techniques adopted by the ruling dynasty.

19. (A) Hauz Khas - Ibrahim Lodi
Various monumental structures in Delhi are attributed to specific rulers, reflecting their architectural legacy. While the foundation of the iconic victory tower and the grand gateway in the Qutb complex are well-documented, other works like the massive fortifications in the southern suburbs signify regional defense. Discrepancies often arise in matching these monuments with later rulers who did not build them.

20. (A) I and II
Comprehensive social welfare programs were launched during the late fourteenth century to support the vulnerable sections of society. The establishment of a dedicated department provided financial aid for the marriages of underprivileged individuals. Furthermore, the creation of free state-run hospitals ensured that medical care was accessible to the general population, reflecting a shift towards more charitable and public-oriented governance.

21. (B) It was founded by Khizr Khan, who ruled as a Timurid deputy, highlighting the political fragmentation of the era.
The period following the devastation of Delhi was marked by a shift in political legitimacy. The founder of the new dynasty refrained from adopting full regal titles, choosing instead to rule as a representative of the Timurid house. This era highlighted the loss of central authority and the fragmentation of the Sultanate into several small, virtually independent regional principalities.

22. (B) Foundation of Bahmani Kingdom, Invasion of Timur, Establishment of Sayyid Dynasty, First Battle of Panipat
The gradual erosion of central power in the Sultanate was punctuated by several critical events. The emergence of strong independent kingdoms in the south signaled initial territorial losses. This was followed by a catastrophic foreign invasion that left the capital in ruins. These developments eventually led to the rise of new dynasties before the final collapse during a decisive battle.

23. (D) The central military department managed by the high-ranking Ariz-i-Mamalik.
The military administration was a cornerstone of the state, overseen by a dedicated department responsible for recruitment and logistics. This office managed the muster rolls of soldiers and ensured the quality of the cavalry by inspecting horses and equipment. Led by a high-ranking official, it played a vital role in maintaining the strength and readiness of the central imperial army.

24. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Innovative administrative departments were created by various Sultans to address specific economic and social needs. Special offices were established to improve agricultural productivity through loans and to recover unpaid revenue arrears. Other departments focused on the management of the vast number of royal slaves or the reorganization of the military, showcasing the evolving complexities of the medieval state machinery.

25. (A) I, III and IV
A landmark conflict in the early sixteenth century redefined the political trajectory of India. The invading forces utilized advanced military tactics, including the strategic deployment of artillery and disciplined formations, to overcome the significantly larger army of the Sultanate. This victory resulted in the death of the reigning monarch and the establishment of a new imperial power on the subcontinent.

26. (B) The Iqtas were granted strictly as hereditary property to the nobles in perpetuity.
The system of revenue assignments was fundamentally different from the landed

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estates of other regions. These grants were not permanent or inheritable, as the state retained the right to transfer officials between different territories. Holders were expected to remit any surplus revenue to the central treasury after fulfilling their military obligations, ensuring that the Sultan maintained ultimate control.

27. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Relocating the administrative center to a more southern location was a strategic attempt to manage a vast empire. By positioning the capital in the Deccan, the Sultan hoped to exert better control over the recently conquered southern provinces. However, this move proved disastrous as it left the northern frontiers vulnerable and caused immense suffering to the displaced population.

28. (A) IV, II, I, III
Military campaigns into the southern regions followed a specific chronological path during the early fourteenth century. The forces first targeted the northern Deccan before moving against the kingdoms of the central and eastern peninsula. The expedition finally reached the far south, systematically extracting wealth and asserting the Sultanate's influence over diverse regional powers in a series of successful military operations.

29. (D) Ibrahim Lodi pacified the Afghan nobility by adopting an egalitarian approach instead of absolute monarchy.
The final dynasty of the Sultanate era introduced significant changes in the style of governance. While some rulers expanded the territory and founded new strategic cities like Agra, others faced internal friction due to their autocratic approach. Unlike their predecessors who maintained a more balanced relationship with the nobility, the later monarchs struggled to control the increasingly defiant Afghan aristocracy.

30. (C) Minhaj-i-Siraj - Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
Detailed historical chronicles were essential for documenting the events and administration of the medieval period. These Persian texts provided insights into the succession of rulers and the socio-political conditions of the time. One such notable work focuses on the early history of the Sultanate and the achievements of its leaders, serving as a primary source for modern historical research.

31. (A) I, III, IV and V
The central government consisted of several departments led by specialized officials. While the finance minister managed revenue, other high-ranking roles included the head of state correspondence and the manager of religious affairs. The judicial system was directed by a chief justice, although the military head typically focused on administration and recruitment rather than personally leading every campaign in the field.

32. (D) Kufic (Arabic)
The architectural surfaces of major medieval monuments are often adorned with sophisticated epigraphy. In the case of the iconic victory tower in Delhi, the inscriptions are predominantly executed in a specific calligraphic style of Arabic. These writings include religious verses and historical details, providing a visual record of the era's cultural and religious identity within the grand Islamic structures.

33. (B) Introduction of the Persian wheel, spinning wheel, and paper-making techniques.
Technological advancements during this period significantly transformed various sectors of the Indian economy. The introduction of improved water-lifting devices enhanced agricultural irrigation, while new textile tools increased the efficiency of yarn production. Additionally, the adoption of paper-making techniques revolutionized the way records were kept and knowledge was disseminated, contributing to the overall socio-economic progress of the medieval era.

34. (C) Its emphasis on simplicity, poverty, musical gatherings (Sama), and distance from the state.
A prominent mystical tradition gained widespread influence by prioritizing spiritual simplicity and communal harmony. By avoiding political entanglements and state patronage, the saints of this order connected deeply with the common people. Their use of music and congregational gatherings for spiritual expression transcended religious boundaries, making their hospices

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centers of a unique and inclusive cultural synthesis in India.

35. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
The fiscal system of the Sultanate relied on several specific taxes defined by Islamic law and local requirements. Non-Muslim subjects paid a particular fee in exchange for protection and exemption from military service. Agricultural produce was taxed through land revenue, while war booty was divided between the state and the soldiers. Additionally, wealthy Muslims contributed a religious alms tax.

36. (A) I and II
Travel accounts from the fourteenth century provide a vivid window into Indian society and administration. Observations included a highly efficient postal network and the prevalence of specific social customs among the local population. These narratives also detailed the author's personal experiences within the royal court, where he held an important judicial position during a period of significant political transition.

37. (B) To depress prices so he could maintain a massive standing army on lower cash salaries.
Precise economic regulations were implemented to sustain a large and effective fighting force. By artificially fixing the prices of essential commodities, the Sultan ensured that soldiers could maintain a decent standard of living on relatively low cash salaries. This policy aimed to reduce the state's expenditure while preventing the inflation that usually accompanies the maintenance of a massive military.

38. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The introduction of advanced irrigation technology had a profound impact on rural productivity. This mechanical device enabled farmers to draw water from greater depths, ensuring a steady supply for crops throughout the year. As a result, the agricultural sector expanded, allowing for the cultivation of high-value cash crops and creating a surplus that supported the growing urban centers.

39. (A) II, IV, I, III
The Tughlaq Dynasty was founded by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in 1320. He was succeeded by his son Muhammad bin Tughlaq, known for ambitious but controversial policies. After him, Firuz Shah Tughlaq ruled and focused on welfare measures, irrigation, and construction works. Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq was among the last rulers of the dynasty, ruling during its period of decline before the rise of new powers in North India.

40. (A) Purdah became entrenched among the upper classes of both Hindu and Muslim communities.
Social structures during the medieval period were characterized by the adoption of restrictive customs among the elite. The practice of keeping women in seclusion became a common feature within high-ranking families of various communities. While there were rare instances of women holding political power, these were exceptions in a society where formal educational and military opportunities remained largely inaccessible to them.

41. (B) Pandyas - Madurai
Regional kingdoms in the southern peninsula maintained distinct political identities with their own capital cities. While some were located in the central Deccan, others were situated further south along the coast. One prominent dynasty ruled from a historic city in the Tamil region, which eventually became a major target for the northern military expeditions during the early fourteenth century.

42. (A) I, III and IV
The fragmentation of central authority led to the rise of several independent states in the south. Some emerged from internal rebellions within the Sultanate's administration, while others were established as regional responses to the political vacuum. These new powers often clashed with each other, creating a complex landscape of shifting alliances and territorial expansion during the fourteenth century.

43. (A) Allowing free market forces of supply and demand to dictate the price of war horses.
To ensure the success of the market control system, the state strictly enforced various commercial regulations. All traders were

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required to register with the government, and any fraudulent practices like using incorrect weights were met with severe penalties. The government also maintained its own stockpiles of grain, though certain high-value items were not always subject to these rigid price controls.

44. (B) Taxation in the Doab, Transfer of Capital, Introduction of Token Currency, Khurasan Expedition
A series of unconventional administrative decisions were implemented during the early fourteenth century to address fiscal and political needs. These began with increased revenue demands in fertile regions, followed by the relocation of the imperial capital. Subsequently, a new currency system was introduced, and plans for foreign military expeditions were developed, though most of these projects faced significant practical challenges.

45. (D) Sitar and Tabla
Medieval Indian music underwent a significant transformation through the synthesis of Persian and local traditions. A celebrated poet and musician is traditionally credited with creating new instruments that combined elements of traditional Indian strings and drums with foreign designs. These innovations enriched the musical landscape, leading to the development of unique styles that remain popular in the subcontinent today.

46. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
As the central authority in Delhi weakened, several provincial governors asserted their independence and established regional dynasties. These new kingdoms emerged in areas such as the eastern fertile plains, the western coastal regions, and the central highlands. Each dynasty fostered a distinct local culture and architectural style, contributing to the diverse political map of India during the late medieval period.

47. (A) I, III, IV and V
A devastating foreign invasion in the late fourteenth century accelerated the collapse of the reigning dynasty. The forces from Central Asia captured and looted the capital, causing widespread destruction and loss of life. Before retreating, the invader appointed a local deputy to manage certain northwestern territories, which eventually paved the way for the establishment of a new regional political line.

48. (D) A provincial governor assigned to manage an Iqta and maintain military contingents.
Local administration was managed by officials who held dual military and fiscal responsibilities. These individuals were assigned specific territories from which they collected revenue to support their contingents. They were expected to maintain law and order within their jurisdictions while remaining loyal to the Sultan. Regular transfers were used to prevent these officials from developing strong local power bases.

49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The administrative land system of the Sultanate shared some superficial similarities with distant feudal models but possessed fundamental differences. Unlike hereditary landownership found elsewhere, these assignments were temporary and controlled by the central government. Officials did not own the land but were merely entitled to collect revenue, ensuring that the monarch remained the ultimate source of all political authority.

50. (A) III, II, IV, I
The architectural landscape of the Sultanate evolved over several centuries through the construction of grand monuments. The sequence began with the foundation of the iconic victory tower, followed by the addition of sophisticated gateways in the early fourteenth century. Later, massive fortified cities and elegant tomb complexes within royal gardens were developed, reflecting the changing tastes and priorities of successive dynasties.

51. (A) The state enforced total religious intolerance, destroying all Hindu literature.
The interaction between different cultural and religious traditions during the Sultanate led to a productive exchange of ideas. While political conflicts occurred, they did not result in the total elimination of local intellectual traditions. Instead, spiritual movements from both sides influenced each other, and new linguistic forms emerged, facilitating communication and fostering a shared cultural environment among the diverse population.

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52. (D) Murid - A spiritual teacher or guide
The mystical traditions of the era utilized a specific vocabulary to describe their spiritual structures and relationships. A hospice served as a center for communal living and spiritual practice, while a chain of succession linked disciples to their founders. However, terms denoting a student or follower were sometimes confused with those referring to the spiritual guide or teacher himself.

53. (D) III only
Military expeditions into the far south were often motivated by the desire for wealth rather than permanent territorial control. While the northern forces successfully intervened in local dynastic disputes and plundered rich religious centers, they did not establish a lasting administrative presence in those distant regions. Instead, local rulers were typically allowed to continue as tributaries after paying immense ransoms.

54. (C) He built an extensive canal network from the Yamuna and Sutlej to improve regional irrigation.
Agricultural development was a key focus for some later rulers of the fourteenth century. By investing in the construction of an extensive network of canals, the state significantly improved irrigation in the northern plains. This initiative allowed for the expansion of cultivable land and helped stabilize the rural economy, ensuring a more consistent supply of water for the farming communities.

55. (A) Devagiri (Yadavas), Warangal (Kakatiyas), Dwarasamudra (Hoysalas), Madurai (Pandyas)
The military expansion into the southern subcontinent followed a clear north-to-south geographical sequence. The campaigns first secured the northern Deccan plateau before moving toward the central and eastern regions. Finally, the forces reached the southernmost tip of the peninsula. This progression allowed the Sultanate to systematically challenge and extract tribute from the major regional powers along the route.

56. (A) True arches and domes constructed using radiating keystones.
Indo-Islamic architecture introduced distinctive structural elements that differed from earlier indigenous building techniques. The most prominent change was the use of sophisticated arches and domes constructed with specialized keystones. This allowed for the creation of vast, open interior spaces without the need for numerous supporting pillars, visually transforming the skyline of the Sultanate's major cities and religious centers.

57. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
A variety of scholarly works were produced during the Sultanate, often dedicated to the ruling monarchs of the time. These texts included historical chronicles, poetic compositions, and religious treaties. Some authors documented the lives of multiple rulers, while others focused on specific reigns or provided continuations of earlier histories, creating a comprehensive record of the political and cultural developments of the era.

58. (C) I and III
The theory of kingship adopted by some powerful monarchs emphasized absolute authority and the divine nature of royal power. By distancing themselves from the common people and strictly enforcing court etiquette, they aimed to elevate the prestige of the throne. This approach was designed to curb the influence of the nobility and ensure that the Sultan remained the undisputed leader.

59. (A) He implemented the tax increase exactly during a period of severe famine in the Doab.
Economic policies intended to increase state revenue sometimes failed due to poor timing and environmental factors. When higher taxes were imposed on a fertile region during a period of severe agricultural distress, it triggered widespread resentment and rebellion. This lack of flexibility in responding to natural disasters like famine ultimately undermined the Sultan's authority and caused significant rural instability.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Centralization of revenue within the Sultanate fostered significant urban expansion and the development of trade networks. The demand for high-quality crafts and luxury goods by the ruling elite in the cities created opportunities for artisans and merchants. This economic synergy between the capital and its surrounding regions

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encouraged the growth of many new towns and increased commercial activity.

61. (A) III, I, II, IV
The final years of the Sultanate were marked by a series of events involving external invitations and strategic military movements. Local leaders sought foreign intervention against the reigning monarch, leading to initial captures of frontier towns. These developments culminated in a massive battle that brought an end to the existing dynasty and established a new imperial power on the Indian subcontinent.

62. (C) Highly mobile heavy cavalry composed mainly of imported war horses.
The military strength of the Sultanate was primarily based on a highly mobile and effective fighting force. Heavy cavalry, utilizing superior imported horses and skilled riders, formed the core of the imperial army. This focus on speed and striking power allowed the Sultans to maintain control over vast territories and successfully repel various external threats during their long rule.

63. (B) Amir-i-Akhur - Superintendent of the Royal Horses
The royal household and administration were managed by officials with specific titles and duties. While some oversaw the entire palace operations or court ceremonies, others were responsible for specialized areas such as the management of the royal stables. These roles were crucial for maintaining the efficiency of the Sultan's personal staff and the logistical readiness of the state's military resources.

64. (C) II and III
Society during the Sultanate was characterized by a clear hierarchy within the ruling class and the continued existence of slavery. The nobility was often divided by ethnicity, which influenced political alliances and state appointments. Simultaneously, enslaved individuals served in diverse roles, from domestic work to high-ranking administrative positions, reflecting the complex social and economic structures of the medieval period.

65. (A) Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi
Scholarly output during the medieval period was vast, but specific historical chronicles are attributed to certain prominent authors. While some poets wrote extensively about the lives and achievements of multiple Sultans, other foundational texts focused on documenting the entire history of a specific dynasty or reign. Distinguishing between these authors is essential for understanding the different perspectives presented in medieval literature.

66. (A) Capture of Jaunpur by Bahlul Lodi, Foundation of Agra by Sikandar Lodi, Defeat of Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat
The rise of the final dynasty of the Sultanate involved key political and strategic achievements. Initial successes included the annexation of neighboring regional kingdoms, which expanded the state's influence. This was followed by the establishment of new administrative centers and cities to consolidate power. These efforts were eventually halted by a decisive military defeat that marked the end of the era.

67. (A) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque (Qutb complex).
The architecture of the Delhi Sultanate includes several iconic gateways that reflect the stylistic evolution of the period. One such masterpiece serves as the primary entrance to an older mosque complex, showcasing intricate carvings and the first successful use of certain Islamic structural features in India. This monument stands as a testament to the sophisticated craftsmanship of the early fourteenth century.

68. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
The political history of medieval India was shaped by several landmark battles occurring over several centuries. These encounters began with the initial conflicts between Turkish invaders and local dynasties in the late twelfth century. Later, catastrophic foreign raids and decisive confrontations in the early sixteenth century redefined the boundaries and the ultimate leadership of the Indian subcontinent's central power.

69. (B) I and III
The founder of the first Sultanate dynasty was known for his significant military contributions and generous nature. Although his reign was relatively short, he laid the groundwork for future administrative structures. His death occurred unexpectedly during a traditional sporting

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activity, highlighting the personal risks and the physical nature of the ruling elite's lifestyle during the early thirteenth century in India.

70. (C) A group of forty elite Turkish nobles who controlled state politics.
A powerful political faction emerged during the early thirteenth century, consisting of an elite group of Turkish officials. These individuals held significant influence over the succession of rulers and the administration of the state. By acting as a collective body, they could often dictate terms to the Sultan, illustrating the ongoing struggle for power between the monarch and the nobility.

71. (C) A is true but R is false.
Historical analysis of the first female Sultan's downfall highlights complex political and military factors. While she possessed significant administrative talent, the military challenges and strategic setbacks faced during her brief reign were pivotal. Contrary to certain assumptions, the resistance from the nobility was rooted in power dynamics rather than purely being a rejection of her gender and specific appointments.

72. (A) Sultans generally discouraged the cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane and oilseeds, preferring only food grains.
Agricultural policies during the Sultanate generally aimed at increasing productivity and state revenue. While food grains remained essential, the cultivation of high-value cash crops was often encouraged to boost trade and income. Specific departments were even created to provide financial support to farmers, demonstrating that the state was actively involved in fostering agrarian growth rather than discouraging specific types of produce.

73. (B) Copper Jital - Iltutmish
The monetary system underwent significant reforms to facilitate trade and ensure economic stability. Standardized coins of different metals were introduced, with specific weights and values that became widely accepted across the empire. These changes provided a reliable medium of exchange for both small-scale local transactions and large-scale regional trade, reflecting the growing sophistication of the Sultanate's central economic administration.

74. (B) II, III and IV
A celebrated spiritual leader from the Chishti order became a central figure in the cultural life of Delhi. Known for his distance from political power, he often faced tensions with the ruling monarchs. His hospice was open to people of all backgrounds, serving as a vital space for social interaction and the development of a shared Indo-Islamic spiritual identity.

75. (A) Using ruthless military force and severity to crush defiance and instill fear.
A policy of absolute severity was implemented to crush internal rebellions and secure the borders of the Sultanate. By utilizing relentless military force and harsh punishments, the state aimed to instill a deep sense of fear among potential rebels and lawless elements. This uncompromising approach was deemed necessary by the monarch to restore the prestige and authority of the central government.

76. (C) He embraced orthodox Sunni Islam and strictly imposed the Jizya tax on Brahmins.
Religious policies during the late fourteenth century reflected a shift toward more orthodox practices. The state actively patronized Islamic scholarship and strictly implemented religious laws, including the taxation of specific social groups that had previously been exempt. This approach aimed to gain the support of the Ulema and emphasize the Islamic character of the Sultanate's administration and political identity.

77. (D) Extensive use of red sandstone covered entirely with white marble.
The architectural style of one fourteenth-century dynasty was noted for its simplicity and the use of sloping walls. However, unlike earlier or later periods, these structures did not typically feature extensive use of luxurious materials like white marble for full coverage. Instead, they relied on more modest materials and focused on structural durability and an imposing, fortress-like visual presence.

78. (C) Copper and Brass
An innovative attempt to reform the currency system involved issuing coins made from more abundant metals like copper and brass. This policy was intended to function as a token system where these coins held a fixed value backed by

the state. However, the lack of effective measures to prevent counterfeiting led to widespread economic confusion and the eventual withdrawal of the experiment.

79. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Different rulers introduced or modified specific coins to meet the changing economic needs of the Sultanate. While some established the foundational silver and copper currency, others experimented with base metal token systems or introduced coins designed for smaller daily transactions. These monetary developments highlight the evolving complexities of trade and the state's efforts to maintain a functional and standardized currency.

80. (C) I, III and IV
Military expeditions into the southern peninsula were characterized by strategic brilliance and the extraction of immense wealth. These campaigns marked the first time northern forces successfully crossed the traditional regional boundaries to challenge deep southern kingdoms. While they did not aim for permanent annexation, they secured substantial tribute and established the Sultanate's military supremacy over the entire Indian subcontinent.

81. (A) Intelligence officers and spies reporting directly to the Sultan.
An extensive intelligence network was crucial for maintaining the security and stability of the state. Specialized officers were stationed throughout the empire to monitor the activities of the nobility, the movements of the military, and the general condition of the public. By providing regular and accurate information directly to the Sultan, they helped prevent conspiracies and ensure administrative efficiency.

82. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A pivotal military victory in the early sixteenth century was achieved through the integration of innovative battlefield tactics and superior technology. The use of disciplined mobile flanking maneuvers, combined with the devastating power of early gunpowder weapons, proved insurmountable for the traditional forces of the Sultanate. This encounter not only ended the reigning dynasty but also signaled a major military transformation.

83. (A) Sarais (rest houses) were strictly prohibited by the Sultans to prevent merchants from plotting rebellions.
Trade and commerce flourished during the Sultanate, supported by the development of infrastructure and a uniform currency. The state encouraged the movement of goods by providing secure resting places for merchants along major routes. Coastal regions remained vibrant centers for international maritime trade, connecting India with global markets, while internal trade was managed by diverse and specialized mercantile communities.

84. (D) Sayyid Dynasty - Agra
Each dynasty of the Sultanate had its own administrative center, though the primary focus remained on Delhi. Some rulers preferred to govern from newly established fortified cities nearby, while others moved the capital to strategic locations further north or south to address specific military or political needs. Discrepancies in historical records sometimes associate certain dynasties with cities they did not use.

85. (B) 1229 CE
The legal legitimacy of the Sultanate was strengthened through formal recognition from the Caliphate in Baghdad. This event provided a religious and political sanction to the ruler, elevating his status from a mere military conqueror to a recognized sovereign within the Islamic world. This formal investiture was a significant milestone in the institutionalization of the Delhi Sultanate as a state.

86. (C) He recognized the logistical impossibility of administering distant southern lands from Delhi.
Strategic decisions regarding the southern territories were influenced by the practical difficulties of medieval governance. Recognizing the immense distance and the cultural differences of the deep south, the central administration chose to maintain these regions as tributary states rather than direct provinces. This approach allowed the Sultanate to benefit from the southern wealth without the burden of a complex administrative presence.

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87. (D) The department created to oversee and implement market control regulations.
Specialized administrative bodies were formed to implement complex economic policies, particularly those related to market regulation. One such department was responsible for overseeing trade, enforcing price controls, and ensuring that merchants adhered to state ordinances. This high level of government intervention aimed to protect the interests of the state and provide stability for the urban population and the military.

88. (A) Jalaluddin Khalji
The various dynasties of the Sultanate each had a unique origin and set of prominent leaders. While many of the early monarchs belonged to the initial Turkic line of former slave commanders, others emerged from different ethnic backgrounds. Distinguishing between these lineages is important for understanding the shifts in political power and the changing nature of the ruling elite over several centuries.

89. (B) Alauddin Khalji
A major military reform involved the transition from land-based payment systems to a professional army receiving direct cash salaries. This change allowed the Sultan to exert more direct control over the soldiers and reduced their dependence on provincial governors. By centralizing the payment and management of the troops, the state significantly enhanced its military effectiveness and internal political stability.

90. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Rebellions and internal challenges were a recurring feature of the Sultanate's history, often requiring aggressive military responses from the central monarch. These revolts were led by various groups, including defiant provincial governors, disgruntled military factions, and members of the nobility. The successful suppression of these uprisings was essential for maintaining the integrity of the empire and the absolute authority of the Sultan.

91. (A) Owned or Slave
The term used to describe the first dynasty of the Sultanate has specific linguistic origins that reflect the status of its founders. It refers to individuals who were originally enslaved but later rose to positions of military and political power through their skills and loyalty. This unique social and political phenomenon characterized the early period of Islamic rule in the Indian subcontinent.

92. (C) The strict practice of Purdah (seclusion of women).
Social norms during the Sultanate era were influenced by a combination of local traditions and the cultural practices of the ruling elite. One significant development was the widespread adoption of restrictive customs regarding the visibility and movement of women in public spaces, particularly among high-ranking families. This practice became a defining feature of the social environment for both major religious communities.

93. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The period following the major foreign invasion of 1398 was characterized by a significant loss of central authority and territorial control. The rulers of this time often held power only in name, serving as regional representatives for distant foreign powers. This era of weakness highlighted the political fragmentation of North India before a new Afghan dynasty eventually restored a measure of stability.

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94. (C) Hindu subjects were tried under Sharia law for personal and family matters.
The administration of justice was a critical function of the state, with the Sultan serving as the ultimate authority. While the system was based on religious laws for specific communities, local customs and civil laws were also respected for others. The judiciary consisted of specialized officers who handled disputes, ensuring that legal decisions were made and enforced across the various provinces of the empire.

95. (B) Iqta - Land assigned to officials in lieu of salary
Land management involved different categories based on their revenue use and administrative control. Some lands were directly managed by the state for the royal household's needs, while others were assigned to officials in exchange for their military or administrative services. These assignments were a central part of the state's

fiscal structure, although they were typically temporary and subject to regular review.

96. (D) It resulted in a unique synthesis in architecture, language, and music.
A vibrant synthesis of different cultural elements occurred during the Sultanate, leading to the development of unique forms in art, music, and language. This composite culture emerged from the daily interactions between the Turkic ruling class and the local Indian population. The resulting blend of traditions created a rich and lasting heritage that significantly influenced the later cultural landscape of the subcontinent.

97. (A) It multiplied the productivity of spinners, boosting the Indian textile industry.
Technological changes in the textile industry had significant economic consequences during the medieval period. The introduction of more efficient spinning tools allowed for a much faster production of yarn, which in turn supported the expansion of the Indian cloth industry. This increase in productivity met the growing demand from both domestic and international markets, strengthening the overall economic base of the Sultanate.

98. (C) Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara
Military expeditions into the southern subcontinent successfully challenged and defeated several major regional dynasties. These campaigns extracted immense wealth and established northern supremacy over many powerful kingdoms. However, some prominent southern empires emerged only after the decline of the Sultanate's influence in the region, illustrating the changing political landscape of India during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

99. (A) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
Social welfare was sometimes addressed through the establishment of charitable institutions funded by the state. These included facilities that provided free medical care and specialized treatment to the public. By investing in such public services, the monarch sought to demonstrate his commitment to the well-being of his subjects and fulfill the charitable obligations expected of a righteous ruler in medieval society.

100. (D) Timur annexed the entirety of the Indian subcontinent into his Central Asian empire.
A catastrophic invasion in the late fourteenth century left a lasting impact on the political and economic state of India. While the capital was devastated and many regional kingdoms asserted their independence, the invader did not establish a permanent empire on the subcontinent. Instead, his departure left a power vacuum that contributed to the further disintegration of the central authority in Delhi.

101. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Scholarly life in the Sultanate was supported by royal patronage, with many prominent thinkers and writers finding homes in the various courts. These individuals produced a wide range of literature, including poetry, history, and travelogues, often dedicated to the monarchs who supported them. This relationship between the state and the intellectual community was vital for the cultural and academic achievements of the era.

102. (C) A is true but R is false.
The rapid expansion of the Sultanate to its furthest territorial limits created immense administrative and military pressures. Maintaining control over distant provinces proved increasingly difficult, leading to frequent rebellions and the eventual loss of territory. This overextension, combined with controversial policy decisions and tensions with the established nobility, contributed significantly to the gradual disintegration of the empire during the fourteenth century.

103. (D) Tabla - A synthesis of the Hindu Mridangam altered by Amir Khusrau
The evolution of Indian music during the Sultanate period was marked by the creative synthesis of diverse traditions. New musical instruments were developed by adapting local designs with foreign influences, resulting in unique sounds and styles. These innovations, often attributed to the leading scholars and musicians of the time, became central to the courtly and popular musical heritage of the Indian subcontinent.

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104. (A) The Sultan managed to easily crush the rebellion of Harihara and Bukka, preventing the rise of Vijayanagara.
Internal revolts and the emergence of independent regional powers significantly weakened the central government during the mid-fourteenth century. Rebellions in both the northern and southern provinces drained the state's resources and military strength. These challenges often resulted in the permanent loss of territory as new dynasties established themselves, highlighting the growing inability of the Delhi Sultans to manage their vast and diverse empire.

105. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Agricultural improvements through the construction of major irrigation projects were a significant achievement of the late fourteenth century. By diverting water from large rivers to fertile plains, the state enabled more consistent farming and the growth of several important towns. This infrastructure demonstrated the government's role in managing natural resources to support the rural economy and ensure the stability of the state's revenue.

106. (D) A is false but R is true.
The constant threat of external invasions from the northwest significantly influenced the internal policies and military strategy of the Sultanate. To defend the empire, the government maintained a massive standing army and heavily fortified the frontier regions. These defensive requirements necessitated a strong and centralized administration and shaped the state's economic and revenue collection systems for several decades during the fourteenth century.

107. (B) Ariz-i-Mamalik - Head of the royal kitchen
The management of the royal household and state logistics was handled by a group of specialized officials. While most titles clearly defined their administrative or ceremonial roles, some are occasionally matched incorrectly in historical discussions. Distinguishing between those responsible for palace security, court etiquette, and military administration is essential for a clear understanding of the medieval state's complex and organized internal hierarchy.

108. (A) It established the Madurai Sultanate before its conquest by Vijayanagara.
Military incursions into the southern regions led to the establishment of temporary regional authorities before being absorbed by other rising powers. These events left a lasting political impact, as they created a vacuum that allowed for the emergence of new local states. This period of transition showcased the far-reaching influence of the northern Sultanate even in the distant parts of the Indian subcontinent.

109. (C) Diwan-i-Khalsa
Various administrative departments were created or reformed to address the specific needs of the medieval state, such as finance, agriculture, and the military. However, some terms used in historical contexts refer to categories of land rather than specialized government offices. Understanding these distinctions is important for accurately describing the institutional developments and the organizational structure of the central government during the Sultanate.

110. (D) The evolution of Urdu (or Hindawi), combining Hindi syntax with Persian vocabulary.
A new linguistic form emerged during the medieval period as a result of the social and military interactions between different groups. By combining local syntax with a diverse vocabulary from foreign and regional languages, it became a vital medium of communication across the subcontinent. This linguistic synthesis reflected the broader cultural exchange and the evolving identity of the population during the Sultanate era.

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CHAPTER 04
Mughal Empire

1. Babur traced his paternal and maternal ancestry respectively to which of the following great lineages?
(A) Timur and Genghis Khan
(B) Genghis Khan and Timur
(C) Chagatai and Osman
(D) Osman and Genghis Khan
(E) Answer not known

2. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Battles of Babur
P. First Battle of Panipat
Q. Battle of Khanwa
R. Battle of Chanderi
S. Battle of Ghaghra
List II: Year
I. 1528
II. 1529
III. 1526
IV. 1527
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding Sher Shah Suri's administrative reforms:
I. He introduced a new silver coin called Rupiya which remained a standard currency for centuries.
II. He abolished the postal system to cut down administrative expenses.
III. He built the Grand Trunk Road connecting Sonargaon in Bengal to the northwestern frontier.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II only
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

4. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Akbar established the Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri in 1575.
Reason (R): He wanted a dedicated space to conduct military council meetings before the Deccan campaigns.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following is the correct statement regarding the Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar?
(A) The rank of a Mansabdar was strictly hereditary and could not be transferred among family.
(B) Mansabdars were paid in cash or through specific land revenue assignments (jagirs).
(C) The Zat rank indicated the number of cavalrymen maintained by the specific official.
(D) The Sawar rank determined the personal status and basic salary of the imperial noble.
(E) Answer not known

6. Arrange the following conquests of Akbar in chronological order:
1. Annexation of Gujarat
2. Conquest of Malwa
3. Conquest of Kashmir
4. Conquest of Bengal
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

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7. Humayun was forced into exile after being decisively defeated by Sher Shah Suri in 1540 at which of the following battles?
(A) Battle of Chausa fought against the Afghan forces
(B) Battle of Sirhind involving the re-entry into Delhi
(C) Battle of Machhiwara against the late Suri dynasty
(D) Battle of Kannauj, also known as Battle of Bilgram
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the correctly matched pair among Akbar's Navratnas and their respective fields:
(A) Mian Tansen - Classical Music and Culture
(B) Raja Man Singh - Revenue Administration
(C) Raja Todar Mal - Commander-in-Chief of the Mughal Army
(D) Abul Fazl - Court Jester and Poet
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements about Jahangir's reign:
I. He installed the 'Chain of Justice' (Zanjir-i-Adl) for the public to seek royal justice.
II. Nur Jahan exercised significant political influence and coins were struck in her name.
III. Mughal miniature painting reached its zenith under his direct patronage.
IV. He completely abandoned the Deccan policy initiated by his predecessor Akbar.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following statements about Shah Jahan's reign is incorrect?
(A) Construction of the Taj Mahal was undertaken as a grand project to honor Mumtaz Mahal.
(B) He permanently retained Kandahar from the Safavid Empire throughout his entire reign.
(C) He shifted the imperial capital from Agra to the newly constructed city of Shahjahanabad.
(D) The Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas were prominent administrative structures in the Red Fort.
(E) Answer not known

11. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of events in Humayun's life?
(A) Battle of Chausa → Battle of Kannauj → Exile in Persia → Recapture of Delhi
(B) Battle of Kannauj → Battle of Chausa → Recapture of Delhi → Exile in Persia
(C) Exile in Persia → Battle of Chausa → Battle of Kannauj → Recapture of Delhi
(D) Battle of Chausa → Recapture of Delhi → Battle of Kannauj → Exile in Persia
(E) Answer not known

12. The extensive use of pristine white marble, intricate pietra dura inlay work, and minarets framing a central mausoleum are the definitive architectural features of which Mughal monument?
(A) Humayun's Tomb
(B) Fatehpur Sikri
(C) Taj Mahal
(D) Jama Masjid
(E) Answer not known

13. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Mughal Administrative Officials
P. Mir Bakhshi
Q. Sadr-us-Sudur
R. Mir Saman
S. Diwan-i-Ala
List II: Function
I. In charge of religious affairs, charity, and endowments
II. Head of the military pay and intelligence department
III. Head of revenue and finance
IV. In charge of the imperial household and workshops
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

14. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Aurangzeb's prolonged

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campaigns in the Deccan drastically drained the financial and military resources of the Mughal Empire.
Reason (R): He faced stiff, enduring resistance from the Marathas and struggled for decades to fully pacify the region.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

15. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of the Mughal monument and its builder:
(A) Buland Darwaza - Akbar
(B) Moti Masjid, Agra - Jahangir
(C) Red Fort, Delhi - Shah Jahan
(D) Badshahi Mosque, Lahore - Aurangzeb
(E) Answer not known

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal economy and trade:
I. Agriculture was the primary source of state revenue, heavily reliant on the monsoon.
II. Indian cotton textiles were highly demanded in European and Asian markets.
III. The Dutch, English, and French established coastal trading factories during this period.
IV. The Zabti system was entirely based on arbitrary crop estimations without land measurement.
V. Urban centres flourished due to the significant growth of internal and external trade.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following was NOT a contributing factor to the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century?
(A) The efficient and unchallenged succession of powerful emperors after Aurangzeb
(B) The rise of autonomous regional states like Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad
(C) The devastating invasion of Nadir Shah and the subsequent plunder of Delhi
(D) The prolonged agrarian crisis and the structural weakening of the Jagirdari system
(E) Answer not known

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18. In the context of Mughal revenue administration, how did the Zabti system differ fundamentally from the Batai system?
(A) Zabti involved crop-sharing after harvest, while Batai was based on measured land and cash.
(B) Zabti was applied to jagir lands, whereas Batai was meant only for Khalisa (crown) lands.
(C) Zabti was based on land measurement, while Batai involved the physical division of crops.
(D) Zabti required revenue payment in kind, while Batai demanded revenue only in silver coins.
(E) Answer not known

19. The policy of 'Sulh-i-Kul' propounded by Akbar primarily translates to which of the following concepts?
(A) Universal peace and harmony among all religions
(B) Holy war against non-believers
(C) The divine right of the emperor to absolute rule
(D) A military doctrine for expansion across the Deccan
(E) Answer not known

20. Arrange the establishment of trading relations by the following European powers during the Mughal era in the correct chronological order:
1. French
2. Portuguese
3. English
4. Dutch
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following is the correct statement about the Akbarnama?
(A) It was an autobiography written by Emperor Akbar in the traditional Chagatai Turkish

dialect.
(B) It was authored by Abul Fazl and includes the third volume known as the Ain-i-Akbari.
(C) It was a collection of Persian poetry dedicated to the glory of Akbar by the court poet Faizi.
(D) It exclusively details the religious debates that were held at the imperial Ibadat Khana.
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding the reign of Aurangzeb:
I. He reimposed the Jizya tax on non-Muslims which had been abolished by Akbar.
II. He was a great patron of music and encouraged classical singers at his court.
III. He faced significant rebellions from the Jats, Satnamis, and Sikhs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II only
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

23. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 dealt a severe blow to the Maratha ambitions of replacing the Mughal Empire as the paramount power in India.
Reason (R): Ahmad Shah Abdali decisively defeated the Maratha forces, leading to a massive loss of Maratha lives and leadership.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

24. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Mughal Emperors
P. Babur
Q. Akbar
R. Jahangir
S. Aurangzeb
List II: Their Tombs' Location
I. Sikandra
II. Kabul
III. Khuldabad
IV. Lahore
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following options presents the correct chronological sequence of the Mughal emperors?
(A) Babur → Humayun → Jahangir → Akbar
(B) Babur → Humayun → Akbar → Jahangir
(C) Humayun → Babur → Akbar → Jahangir
(D) Babur → Akbar → Humayun → Jahangir
(E) Answer not known

26. Which Mughal emperor faced the arduous War of Succession against his brothers Dara Shikoh, Shuja, and Murad?
(A) Jahangir
(B) Aurangzeb
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Bahadur Shah I
(E) Answer not known

27. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Mughal land revenue terminology:
(A) Parauti - Land left fallow for a year or two to recover its natural productivity
(B) Polaj - Land left completely uncultivated for a period of five or more years
(C) Chachar - Land cultivated every year without any break in the cropping cycle
(D) Banjar - Land specifically reserved to provide the emperor's direct income
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following statements about Akbar's Rajput policy:
I. He entered into matrimonial alliances with several prominent Rajput ruling houses.
II. He inducted Rajput nobles into the higher echelons of the Mansabdari system.
III. He forced all defeated Rajput kings to convert to Islam.
IV. The policy helped in the political consolidation of the Mughal Empire in North India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV

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(B) I and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following statements concerning the Tuzuk-i-Baburi (Baburnama) is incorrect?
(A) It provides a detailed account of the flora and fauna of the Indian subcontinent.
(B) It describes Babur's military strategies and his victory at the First Battle of Panipat.
(C) It offers candid reflections on Babur's personal life and his interactions with his nobles.
(D) It was originally written in Persian, the mother tongue of Babur.
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following options correctly identifies a key feature of the Mughal provincial administration?
(A) The Subedar possessed absolute military and revenue collection powers with no oversight.
(B) The provincial Diwan was always formally subordinate to the Subedar in revenue affairs.
(C) The empire was divided into Subas, consisting of various Sarkars and Parganas.
(D) Local governance at the village level was managed directly by the central Mughal state.
(E) Answer not known

31. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): During Akbar's reign, the translation of Sanskrit texts into Persian was highly encouraged.
Reason (R): Akbar established a translation bureau (Maktab Khana) to promote cultural synthesis and mutual understanding among his subjects.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

32. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Mughal Architectural Works
P. Fatehpur Sikri
Q. Itimad-ud-Daulah's Tomb
R. Jama Masjid, Delhi
S. Shalimar Bagh
List II: Distinct Feature/Significance
I. Extensive early use of Pietra Dura in Mughal architecture
II. Akbar's capital city built in red sandstone
III. Grandest Mughal mosque built by Shah Jahan
IV. Mughal garden laid out by Jahangir in Kashmir
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal interactions with European powers:
I. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish a presence in India during the Mughal era.
II. Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of Jahangir to secure trading privileges for the English East India Company.
III. The French established their primary headquarters at Surat before moving to Pondicherry.
IV. The Mughal emperors strictly prohibited the export of Indian textiles by European merchants.
V. The Dutch focused heavily on the spice trade and had trading posts in the Coromandel coast.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

34. Which of the following regions was NOT brought under Mughal control during the reign of Akbar?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Bengal
(C) Bijapur
(D) Kashmir

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(E) Answer not known

35. When comparing the architectural styles of Akbar and Shah Jahan, which of the following is the most accurate statement?
(A) Akbar used robust red sandstone, while Shah Jahan's era is noted for refined white marble.
(B) Akbar favored the use of pristine white marble, while Shah Jahan predominantly used red sandstone.
(C) Both emperors were known to strictly avoid the use of structural domes and minarets in their buildings.
(D) Akbar relied heavily on European styles, while Shah Jahan imitated Central Asian timber architecture.
(E) Answer not known

36. Who among the following carried away the famous Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor diamond from Delhi in 1739?
(A) Ahmad Shah Abdali
(B) Mahmud of Ghazni
(C) Timur
(D) Nadir Shah
(E) Answer not known

37. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the rise of regional powers after the decline of the Mughals:
(A) Hyderabad - Chin Qilich Khan (Nizam-ul-Mulk)
(B) Carnatic - Siraj-ud-Daulah
(C) Awadh - Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk)
(D) Bengal - Murshid Quli Khan
(E) Answer not known

38. Arrange the following administrative divisions of the Mughal Empire in descending order of their size:
1. Pargana
2. Suba
3. Village (Gram)
4. Sarkar

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

39. Which of the following is the correct statement about the Din-i-Ilahi?
(A) An exclusive and rigid Islamic orthodox sect that was created by Aurangzeb.
(B) A comprehensive military code of conduct drafted by the ruler Sher Shah Suri.
(C) A belief system heavily enforced upon the masses to lead to mass conversions.
(D) A syncretic religious path proposed by Akbar, emphasizing piety and ethics.
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements about the role of Bairam Khan:
I. He acted as the regent for the young Akbar after Humayun's sudden death.
II. He led the Mughal forces to victory at the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556.
III. He remained the prime minister of the empire until Akbar's death.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) III only
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

41. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The English East India Company's trade was highly beneficial to the Mughal economy in the 17th century.
Reason (R): The Company imported large quantities of silver bullion into India to pay for Indian textiles and spices.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

42. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Mughal Literary Works
P. Humayun-nama
Q. Padshahnama
R. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh
S. Safinat-ul-Auliya
List II: Author
I. Abdul Hamid Lahori

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II. Gulbadan Begum
III. Dara Shikoh
IV. Abdul Qadir Badauni
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of battles fought by Babur in India?
(A) Panipat → Khanwa → Chanderi → Ghaghra
(B) Panipat → Chanderi → Khanwa → Ghaghra
(C) Khanwa → Panipat → Ghaghra → Chanderi
(D) Panipat → Ghaghra → Khanwa → Chanderi
(E) Answer not known

44. Who among the following Mughal emperors authored a highly detailed autobiography that heavily praised the natural beauty, flora, and fauna of Kashmir?
(A) Akbar
(B) Babur
(C) Jahangir
(D) Aurangzeb
(E) Answer not known

45. Identify the correctly matched pair of the Mughal era artist and the emperor who chiefly patronized them:
(A) Daswanth - Shah Jahan
(B) Basawan - Aurangzeb
(C) Abd al-Samad - Babur
(D) Ustad Mansur - Jahangir
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal miniature painting:
I. It originated from the synthesis of indigenous Indian styles and the Persian Safavid school.
II. During Akbar's reign, the focus was predominantly on illustrating manuscripts like the Hamzanama.
III. Under Jahangir, portraiture and the depiction of nature (flora and fauna) achieved great perfection.
IV. Aurangzeb enthusiastically expanded the royal painting ateliers and recruited foreign painters.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) IV only
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following statements about the Maratha challenge to the Mughal Empire is incorrect?
(A) Shivaji established an independent Maratha kingdom that posed a direct challenge to Aurangzeb.
(B) Aurangzeb eliminated the Maratha threat entirely after executing Sambhaji in 1689.
(C) The Mughals under Jai Singh forced Shivaji to sign the Treaty of Purandar in the year 1665.
(D) The Maratha war of independence drained Mughal resources through continuous guerrilla warfare.
(E) Answer not known

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48. The introduction of the 'Zat' and 'Sawar' ranks, which integrated civil and military administration into a single numerical hierarchy, is the defining feature of which system?
(A) Jagirdari System
(B) Dahsala System
(C) Iqtadari System
(D) Mansabdari System
(E) Answer not known

49. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mughal era witnessed a massive expansion in cash crop cultivation, such as indigo and cotton.
Reason (R): The state demanded the payment of land revenue in cash, forcing peasants to sell their surplus in the market.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

50. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Travellers to Mughal India
P. Sir Thomas Roe

Q. Francois Bernier
R. William Hawkins
S. Ralph Fitch

List II: Emperor during their visit

I. Jahangir
II. Shah Jahan / Aurangzeb
III. Jahangir
IV. Akbar

(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of the Mughal Empire:

I. The crisis of the Jagirdari system led to immense pressure on the peasantry.
II. The long wars of succession depleted the royal treasury and weakened the nobility.
III. The later Mughal emperors were highly capable military leaders who maintained centralized control.
IV. Nadir Shah's invasion exposed the military vulnerability of the empire.
V. Regional governors began establishing their own dynastic rule in provinces like Bengal and Awadh.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following was NOT an architectural contribution of Shah Jahan?

(A) Jama Masjid built in the city of Delhi
(B) Moti Masjid constructed at Agra Fort
(C) Red Fort located in the city of Delhi
(D) Panch Mahal located at Fatehpur Sikri
(E) Answer not known

53. Comparing the religious policies of Akbar and Aurangzeb, which of the following statements is most accurate?

(A) Akbar rigidly enforced orthodox Islamic laws, while Aurangzeb abolished all religious taxes.
(B) Akbar abolished the Jizya to promote religious tolerance, whereas Aurangzeb reimposed it.
(C) Both emperors strictly prohibited the construction of new Hindu temples throughout their reigns.
(D) Both emperors were heavily influenced by the Jesuit missionaries and adopted Christianity.
(E) Answer not known

54. The grand city of Fatehpur Sikri was abandoned shortly after its construction primarily due to which of the following reasons?

(A) A massive earthquake destroyed its foundations
(B) It was captured and occupied by the advancing Marathas
(C) Severe scarcity of a reliable water supply
(D) Akbar lost interest in architecture and shifted to Lahore permanently
(E) Answer not known

55. Arrange the following key events of Akbar's reign in chronological order:

1. Abolition of Jizya
2. Introduction of Din-i-Ilahi
3. Proclamation of the Mahzar
4. Establishment of Ibadat Khana

(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 4, 1, 3, 2
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following is the correct statement regarding the 'Nasaq' system of revenue assessment under the Mughals?

(A) Rough estimation of crop yield based on past records without actual measurement.
(B) The process involving the exact measurement of every single rural landholding annually.
(C) The requirement for all peasants to surrender their entire produce to the state granaries.
(D) A system heavily criticized by Todar Mal and eventually abolished throughout the empire.
(E) Answer not known

57. Consider the following statements about the role of the Zamindars in the Mughal Empire:

I. They were an intermediary class who

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possessed hereditary rights to collect revenue.
II. They maintained small military contingents and fortresses in their respective areas.
III. They were legally recognized as the absolute owners of all the agricultural land in the empire.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II only
(C) I and II
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

58. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mughal rule in India facilitated the growth of a composite culture, often termed the 'Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb'.
Reason (R): There was a continuous interaction and synthesis between Persian-Islamic traditions and indigenous Indian cultural practices in art, architecture, and literature.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

59. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Regions conquered by Akbar
P. Malwa
Q. Gujarat
R. Bengal
S. Khandesh
List II: Year of Conquest
I. 1576
II. 1561
III. 1601
IV. 1573
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following options indicates the correct descending order of the military units under the Mansabdari system based on the Zat rank?
(A) Amir-ul-Umara → Amir → Mansabdar
(B) Mansabdar → Amir → Amir-ul-Umara
(C) Amir → Amir-ul-Umara → Mansabdar
(D) Amir-ul-Umara → Mansabdar → Amir
(E) Answer not known

61. Who among the following Mughal princes translated the Upanishads into Persian under the title 'Sirr-i-Akbar' (The Great Secret)?
(A) Khusrau
(B) Shuja
(C) Murad Bakhsh
(D) Dara Shikoh
(E) Answer not known

62. Identify the correctly matched pair of the Mughal official and their primary responsibility at the local (Pargana) level:
(A) Amil - Official in charge of overseeing the local religious endowments
(B) Qazi - Chief military commander responsible for the cavalry units
(C) Shiqdar - Executive officer responsible for maintaining law and order
(D) Muqaddam - Imperial agent responsible for gathering secret intelligence
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the Mughal Empire on South India:
I. Akbar's armies successfully conquered and annexed the entire Vijaynagara Empire.
II. Aurangzeb's prolonged Deccan campaigns severely damaged the region's economy.
III. The Mughals established the Suba of Deccan, which later emerged as the independent State of Hyderabad.
IV. Zulfiqar Khan was appointed as the first Nawab of the Carnatic to manage Mughal interests in the Coromandel.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following statements regarding the Bhakti poet Tulsi Das is incorrect?

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(A) He was a contemporary of the Mughal Emperor Akbar.
(B) He authored the Ramcharitmanas, a retelling of the Ramayana in Awadhi.
(C) His works significantly contributed to the growth of Hindi literature during the Mughal period.
(D) He served as a high-ranking Mansabdar in Akbar's court.
(E) Answer not known

65. A massive bulbous dome, slender minarets at the corners, and an intricate marble screen (jali) around the cenotaphs are prominent features of which specific Mughal structure?
(A) The main mausoleum of the Taj Mahal
(B) Tomb of Sher Shah Suri
(C) The Diwan-i-Khas at Fatehpur Sikri
(D) The Buland Darwaza
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Navratnas of Akbar:
(A) Faizi - Poet laureate and translator of mathematical texts
(B) Birbal - Close companion and advisor on justice
(C) Mulla Do Piyaza - Chief architect of Fatehpur Sikri
(D) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana - Military commander and Hindi poet
(E) Answer not known

67. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mughal state heavily promoted the export of raw materials over finished manufactured goods.
Reason (R): The demand for Indian cotton textiles in Europe and Southeast Asia created a massive inflow of silver into the Mughal economy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

68. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Mughal Terminology
P. Khalisa
Q. Jagir
R. Inam
S. Madad-i-Maash
List II: Meaning
I. Land assigned in lieu of salary
II. Crown lands whose revenue went directly to the imperial treasury
III. Tax-free land grants given to scholars and religious men
IV. Land assigned as a reward for special services
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

69. Consider the following statements:
I. Agriculture was the primary source of state revenue, heavily reliant on the monsoon.
II. Indian cotton textiles were highly demanded in European and Asian markets.
III. The Dutch, English, and French established coastal trading factories during this period.
IV. The Zabti system was entirely based on arbitrary crop estimations without land measurement.
V. Urban centres flourished due to the significant growth of internal and external trade.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following elements was NOT a typical characteristic of early Mughal architecture under Akbar?
(A) Prominent and consistent use of local red sandstone in structures
(B) Synthesis of Persian arches with indigenous Rajput style brackets
(C) Construction of functional mosques devoid of any aesthetic appeal
(D) Integration of flat roofs alongside traditional hemispherical domes
(E) Answer not known

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71. Comparing the reigns of Humayun and Sher Shah Suri, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Humayun introduced the Rupiya while Sher Shah relied entirely on copper coins for trade.
(B) Humayun successfully crushed Afghan resistance whereas Sher Shah was defeated in Bengal.
(C) Both of these rulers managed to rule India for over twenty consecutive years in total.
(D) Sher Shah improved the road network, whereas Humayun made little lasting impact there.
(E) Answer not known

72. Which Mughal emperor is historically associated with the issuance of the 'Dastur-ul-Amal', a code of conduct for administrative officers and the general public?
(A) Aurangzeb
(B) Babur
(C) Akbar
(D) Shah Jahan
(E) Answer not known

73. Arrange the following events related to the decline of the Mughal Empire in chronological order:
1. Invasion of Nadir Shah
2. Third Battle of Panipat
3. Death of Aurangzeb
4. Battle of Buxar
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the military campaigns of Akbar?
(A) He failed to conquer the fortress of Chittorgarh despite a long siege.
(B) His campaign in Gujarat was launched to secure control over its lucrative overseas trade.
(C) He never attempted to cross the Narmada river or interfere in Deccan politics.
(D) The conquest of Bengal resulted in a massive loss of territory for the Mughals.
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Mughal-European interactions:
(A) British - Secured the Farman for duty-free trade in Bengal in 1717.
(B) Portuguese - Established their very first factory in the city of Agra.
(C) Dutch - Successfully monopolized the horse trade from Central Asian regions.
(D) French - Arrived in the Indian subcontinent well before the Portuguese.
(E) Answer not known

76. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Mughal Art/Cultural Aspects
P. Pietra Dura
Q. Hamzanama
R. Zardozi
S. Karkhanas
List II: Description
I. Form of intricate embroidery using gold and silver threads
II. A technique of pictorial mosaic work using semi-precious stones
III. Imperial workshops for manufacturing luxury goods and weapons
IV. An early, monumental manuscript illustrating heroic tales
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

77. Consider the following statements about the Battle of Khanwa (1527):
I. It was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga of Mewar.
II. Babur declared the battle as a 'Jihad' to motivate his disheartened troops.
III. The victory at Khanwa led to the immediate conquest of Gujarat by Babur.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) III only
(C) I and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

78. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Ain-i-Akbari serves as an

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invaluable statistical account of the Mughal Empire under Akbar.
Reason (R): It provides detailed administrative data, including revenue yields, prices, wages, and the strength of the army in various provinces.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following options correctly identifies the sequence of forts captured by Akbar during his Rajputana campaigns?
(A) Merta → Chittorgarh → Ranthambore → Kalinjar
(B) Chittorgarh → Merta → Kalinjar → Ranthambore
(C) Merta → Ranthambore → Chittorgarh → Kalinjar
(D) Ranthambore → Chittorgarh → Merta → Kalinjar
(E) Answer not known

80. The famous 'Peacock Throne' (Takht-e-Taus) was commissioned and used by which of the following Mughal Emperors?
(A) Akbar
(B) Jahangir
(C) Aurangzeb
(D) Shah Jahan
(E) Answer not known

81. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Navratnas and their identities:
(A) Mian Tansen - Originator of the Zabti revenue system
(B) Abul Fazl - Chief advisor and author of Akbarnama
(C) Faizi - Translated the Mahabarata into Persian
(D) Raja Birbal - Known for his wit and administrative acumen
(E) Answer not known

82. Consider the following statements concerning Aurangzeb's Deccan campaigns:
I. He moved his headquarters to the Deccan and spent the last 25 years of his life there.
II. He successfully annexed the Sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda.
III. The campaigns resulted in complete peace and the eradication of the Maratha threat.
IV. The prolonged wars led to an agrarian crisis in North India due to heavy taxation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

83. Which of the following statements about the 'Zabti' system is incorrect?
(A) It involved dividing crops into three heaps, with the state claiming one heap.
(B) It was formalized and expanded by Raja Todar Mal.
(C) It calculated the average yield and prices over a ten-year period (Dahsala).
(D) It required the precise measurement of agricultural land using a standardized bamboo measurement system.
(E) Answer not known

84. In Mughal architecture, what does the term 'Pietra Dura' specifically refer to?
(A) The structural use of interlocking arches to support a large stone dome.
(B) The intricate geometrical lattice screens used in windows or Jali work.
(C) A method of creating terraced gardens with specialized water channels.
(D) Inlaying semi-precious stones into white marble for decoration.
(E) Answer not known

85. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mughal nobility (Umara) was a highly diverse and heterogeneous group.
Reason (R): Akbar systematically inducted Iranis, Turanis, Rajputs, and Indian Muslims into the imperial service to prevent any single faction from dominating.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false

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(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

86. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Sikh Gurus
P. Guru Arjan Dev
Q. Guru Tegh Bahadur
R. Guru Gobind Singh
S. Guru Ram Das
List II: Interaction with Mughal Emperors
I. Executed on the orders of Jahangir
II. Executed on the orders of Aurangzeb
III. Fought battles against Aurangzeb and founded the Khalsa
IV. Granted land by Akbar to construct the Golden Temple in Amritsar
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

87. Consider the following statements about the trade and commerce during the Mughal period:
I. Surat emerged as the most prominent port on the western coast for overseas trade.
II. The Coromandel coast was a major center for the export of cotton textiles to Southeast Asia.
III. The Banjaras played a critical role in transporting bulk goods across overland routes.
IV. The Mughal state completely ignored the maintenance of roads and Sarais.
V. Hundi (bills of exchange) were widely used by merchants to transfer funds securely.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

88. Which of the following was NOT a reform introduced by Akbar to improve social conditions?
(A) Abolishing property rights of royal women
(B) Prohibition of the forced practice of Sati
(C) Legalizing the practice of widow remarriage
(D) Raising the minimum legal age for marriage
(E) Answer not known

89. Comparing the policies of Akbar and Aurangzeb towards the Rajputs, which of the following is true?
(A) Akbar alienated the Rajputs while Aurangzeb heavily relied on matrimonial alliances with them.
(B) Akbar integrated Rajputs into administration, while Aurangzeb's interference led to rebellions.
(C) Both emperors completely barred Rajputs from holding any high military rank of Mansabdar.
(D) Both emperors forced the various Rajput states to adopt Persian as their official language.
(E) Answer not known

90. The famous monumental gateway, 'Buland Darwaza', was erected at Fatehpur Sikri by Akbar to commemorate which of the following victories?
(A) Conquest of Bengal
(B) Conquest of Gujarat
(C) Defeat of the Afghans at Panipat
(D) Annexation of Kashmir
(E) Answer not known

91. Arrange the following major battles fought during the Mughal period in chronological order:
1. Battle of Haldighati
2. Second Battle of Panipat
3. Battle of Samugarh
4. Battle of Karnal
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

92. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the religious policy of Jahangir?
(A) He completely abandoned the policy of Sulh-i-Kul and declared a strictly orthodox state.
(B) He forcibly converted all the European merchants residing in Surat to the Islamic faith.
(C) He continued tolerance but occasionally conflicted with religious leaders for politics.
(D) He officially converted to Christianity under

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the direct influence of Jesuit missionaries.
(E) Answer not known

93. Identify the correctly matched pair of the Mughal province and its modern-day location:
(A) Awadh - Modern-day Punjab region
(B) Khandesh - Modern-day Kerala state
(C) Rohilkhand - Modern-day Gujarat area
(D) Golconda - Modern-day Telangana
(E) Answer not known

94. Which of the following represents the correct order of the administrative hierarchy in the Mughal Empire, from the highest level to the lowest?
(A) Suba → Sarkar → Pargana → Gram
(B) Sarkar → Suba → Pargana → Gram
(C) Pargana → Sarkar → Suba → Gram
(D) Suba → Pargana → Sarkar → Gram
(E) Answer not known

95. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Jagirdari crisis is considered a major institutional factor behind the decline of the Mughal Empire.
Reason (R): There was a severe shortage of productive jagirs to assign to the rapidly increasing number of mansabdars, leading to intensified exploitation of the peasantry.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

96. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: Important Treaties/Events
P. Treaty of Purandar (1665)
Q. Grant of Diwani Rights (1765)
R. Sack of Delhi (1739)
S. Reinstatement of Jizya (1679)
List II: Associated Mughal Era Figures
I. Nadir Shah
II. Shah Alam II
III. Jai Singh and Shivaji
IV. Aurangzeb
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

97. Consider the following statements about Humayun's reign:
I. He inherited a completely consolidated and financially stable empire from Babur.
II. He built a new city at Delhi named Dinpanah.
III. His brother Kamran Mirza supported him loyally throughout the Afghan conflicts.
IV. He regained the throne of Delhi with the military assistance of the Safavid Shah of Persia.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

98. Who among the following was a renowned female scholar and the author of 'Humayun-nama', providing critical insights into the early Mughal domestic life?
(A) Nur Jahan
(B) Mumtaz Mahal
(C) Gulbadan Begum
(D) Jahanara Begum
(E) Answer not known

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99. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Mughal era taxes:
(A) Khams - A tax on European horses
(B) Jizya - Tax on non-Muslim subjects
(C) Zakat - Tax for charitable purposes
(D) Kharaj - Tax on agricultural produce
(E) Answer not known

100. During the Mughal period, the term 'Hundi' was primarily associated with which of the following economic activities?
(A) Standard unit of agricultural land
(B) Tax collected from the Banjaras
(C) Decree allocating a Jagir to a noble
(D) A bill of exchange used by merchants
(E) Answer not known

101. Which of the following is the correct statement regarding the cultural contributions of Dara Shikoh?
(A) He was the one who commissioned the construction of the Taj Mahal.
(B) Authored 'Majma-ul-Bahrain' showing similarities between Sufism and Vedanta.
(C) He was a historian who wrote the definitive biography of Aurangzeb.
(D) He entirely rejected Islamic philosophy and converted to Hinduism.
(E) Answer not known

102. The synthesis of Persian structural forms like the dome and the vault, with Indian architectural elements like the chhatri (kiosk) and jharokha (overhanging balcony), is a core feature of which architectural style?
(A) Dravidian Architecture
(B) Pure Persian Safavid Architecture
(C) Indo-Islamic Mughal Architecture
(D) Chalukyan Architecture
(E) Answer not known

103. Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761?
(A) Halting of Maratha expansion into Northern India
(B) Facilitation of the rise of British power in India
(C) Massive loss of Maratha troops and senior officers
(D) Reinstatement of the Mughal Emperor as absolute sovereign
(E) Answer not known

104. In comparing the economic impact of the Mughal Empire on South India, which of the following is true?
(A) It integrated the region more deeply into the Mughal administrative systems.
(B) The Mughal conquest of the Deccan drastically reduced trade on the Coromandel coast.
(C) The Mughals completely destroyed the textile industry of Golconda and Machilipatnam.
(D) South India was permanently separated from the Mughal administrative framework in this era.
(E) Answer not known

105. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Nur Jahan formed a powerful 'junta' at the Mughal court which heavily influenced state affairs during the latter half of Jahangir's reign.
Reason (R): Jahangir suffered from deteriorating health, allowing her to issue royal decrees and mint coins jointly with the emperor.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
(E) Answer not known

106. The Mughal ruler who was blinded and ultimately killed by his brother Aurangzeb following his defeat in the War of Succession was:
(A) Shah Shuja
(B) Dara Shikoh
(C) Murad Bakhsh
(D) Khusrau
(E) Answer not known

107. Which of the following statements about the 'Mansabdari' system is incorrect?
(A) The title of Mansabdar was restricted exclusively to individuals of Central Asian descent.
(B) The system was deeply influenced by the decimal military organization of the Mongols.
(C) A Mansabdar's military obligations were proportional to his Sawar rank.
(D) Akbar introduced the Chehra (descriptive roll) and Dagh (branding of horses) to prevent corruption in the system.
(E) Answer not known

108. Identify the correctly matched pair of the regional kingdom that arose after the Mughal decline and its founder:
(A) Mysore - Chin Qilich Khan
(B) Awadh - Murshid Quli Khan
(C) Rohilkhand - Ali Muhammad Khan
(D) Hyderabad - Safdar Jung
(E) Answer not known

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109. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about Mughal painting?

(A) The artists utilized natural dyes and pigments derived from minerals and vegetables.

(B) Akbar established a formal Karkhana for painting and patronized over a hundred artists.

(C) The use of foreshortening and a sense of three-dimensional space were introduced through European influence.

(D) Mughal painting completely avoided secular themes and focused strictly on Islamic religious texts.

(E) Answer not known

110. The system of 'Batai' or 'Ghalla-Bakhshi' in Mughal revenue administration refers to:

(A) The state monopoly over the production and sale of salt across the provinces.

(B) A cash tax levied specifically on the weavers working within the urban centers.

(C) Physical division of the harvested crop between the state and the peasant.

(D) The confiscation of a noble's personal property upon his death by the emperor.

(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Timur and Genghis Khan
Ancestry played a crucial role in establishing the legitimacy of the Mughal dynasty. Babur descended from Timur on his father's side, representing the Turko-Mongol heritage of Central Asia. On his mother's side, he was a direct descendant of Genghis Khan, the Mongol conqueror. This dual lineage influenced his political ambitions and the cultural identity of his empire.

2. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The establishment of Mughal rule in India followed a series of decisive military engagements led by Babur. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat in 1526 and overcame the Rajput confederacy under Rana Sanga at Khanwa in 1527. Subsequent victories at Chanderi and against the Afghan forces at Ghaghra secured his territorial control over Northern India before his death.

3. (A) I and III
Sher Shah Suri implemented transformative administrative and economic policies during his brief reign. He introduced the silver Rupiya, which set the standard for Indian currency for centuries. Additionally, he revitalized trade and communication by building the Grand Trunk Road. His reforms in revenue collection and the establishment of a robust postal system significantly influenced later Mughal administrative structures.

4. (C) A is true but R is false
The construction of the Ibadat Khana in 1575 reflects the intellectual and spiritual curiosity of the third Mughal emperor. This Hall of Prayer was originally designed for theological discussions among Muslim scholars. It later opened to representatives of various faiths, including Hindus, Jains, Christians, and Parsis, to facilitate a broader understanding of diverse religious philosophies and promote universal harmony.

5. (B) Mansabdars were paid in cash or through specific land revenue assignments (jagirs).
The Mansabdari system served as the fundamental framework for the civil and military administration of the Mughal Empire. Every officer held a specific rank or mansab, which determined their status and salary. Payment was made either in direct cash from the treasury or through the assignment of land revenue from specific territories known as jagirs, which were non-hereditary.

6. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
Military expansion under the Mughal state followed a systematic geographical progression to consolidate power. The conquest of Malwa occurred early in the reign, followed by the strategic annexation of Gujarat to control maritime trade. Later, the fertile region of Bengal was brought under imperial authority. Finally, the northern territories, including Kashmir, were integrated into the empire to secure the frontier regions.

7. (D) Battle of Kannauj, also known as Battle of Bilgram
The struggle for supremacy between the Mughals and the Afghan Suri dynasty reached its climax in 1540. Following a previous setback at Chausa, the Mughal forces suffered a final, decisive defeat at the Battle of Kannauj. This loss forced the emperor into a long period of exile in Persia, temporarily ending Mughal rule in India until his eventual return.

8. (A) Mian Tansen - Classical Music and Culture
The imperial court reached its cultural peak through the patronage of exceptionally talented individuals across various fields. Among these luminaries, the legendary musician Tansen was celebrated for his mastery of classical music and innovative compositions. His presence symbolized the atmosphere of artistic excellence and intellectual diversity that the administration encouraged to foster a vibrant and sophisticated courtly culture.

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9. (A) I, II and III
Governance during this era was marked by a commitment to justice and the flourishing of fine arts. The installation of a golden chain allowed citizens to appeal directly to the sovereign for redress. Concurrently, the empress exerted unprecedented political authority, even having her name featured on imperial coinage. This period also saw Mughal miniature painting reach its highest level.

10. (B) He permanently retained Kandahar from the Safavid Empire throughout his entire reign.
While the Mughal Empire achieved great architectural and cultural heights during the mid-seventeenth century, it faced significant geopolitical challenges on its northwestern frontiers. The strategic fortress of Kandahar was a source of constant friction with the Safavid Empire of Persia. Despite several expensive military campaigns, the Mughals eventually lost permanent control over this crucial region, impacting their influence.

11. (A) Battle of Chausa → Battle of Kannauj → Exile in Persia → Recapture of Delhi
The career of the second Mughal emperor was characterized by extreme fluctuations in fortune and political power. After suffering defeats at Chausa and Kannauj against the Afghan forces, he was forced to flee the Indian subcontinent. His period of exile in Persia provided the military support necessary to eventually return and successfully recapture the imperial capitals of Delhi and Agra.

12. (C) Taj Mahal
Mughal architecture reached its most refined expression through the extensive use of white marble and sophisticated decorative techniques. The integration of symmetrical gardens, reflecting pools, and four slender minarets surrounding a massive central dome created a sense of balance and grandeur. Intricate floral patterns created using semi-precious stones further enhanced the visual beauty and symbolic significance of these monuments.

13. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The central administration relied on specialized departments headed by high-ranking officials to ensure efficient governance. The military department managed recruitment and pay, while the religious office oversaw endowments and judicial appointments. Management of the imperial household and workshops was handled by a separate official. Finally, a senior minister controlled the financial system, including revenue collection and the allocation of resources.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The later years of the seventeenth century saw the Mughal Empire engage in exhaustive military conflicts in southern India. These prolonged campaigns were intended to annex the Deccan sultanates and suppress the rising Maratha power. However, the relentless resistance and guerrilla tactics employed by local forces led to a massive drain on the imperial treasury and weakened the state.

15. (B) Moti Masjid, Agra - Jahangir
Significant architectural developments occurred under different rulers, reflecting their personal tastes and the resources of the state. While certain emperors favored red sandstone for their massive fortifications and gateways, others transitioned to using exquisite white marble for religious structures within those forts. Misattributions often occur between rulers who both contributed extensively to the urban landscapes of northern India during this era.

16. (A) I, II, III and V
The economic foundation of the empire rested on productive agriculture and a vibrant commercial sector. While the state relied heavily on land revenue, the period also saw a significant expansion in the manufacturing of textiles for global markets. The arrival of various European trading companies further integrated the Indian economy into international trade networks, leading to the growth of prosperous centers.

17. (A) The efficient and unchallenged succession of powerful emperors after Aurangzeb
The stability of the Mughal state was severely undermined following the death of its last powerful sovereign. Instead of a smooth transition, the empire suffered from frequent and violent wars of succession among incompetent heirs. This internal political vacuum allowed regional governors to assert independence, while

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external invasions further crippled the central authority. These factors combined to dismantle the imperial framework.

18. (C) Zabti was based on land measurement, while Batai involved the physical division of crops.
Revenue administration employed diverse methods for assessing and collecting taxes from the agricultural sector. One system relied on the physical division of the actual harvest between the producer and the government. In contrast, the more sophisticated Zabti system involved the precise measurement of land and the calculation of revenue in cash based on average prices and yields over a decade.

19. (A) Universal peace and harmony among all religions
To manage a diverse and multi-religious population, the imperial administration adopted a policy of broad tolerance and inclusivity. This concept emphasized the importance of maintaining peace and harmony among all subjects, regardless of their faith. By positioning the sovereign as a neutral arbiter above sectarian conflicts, the state sought to ensure social stability and secure the loyalty of various groups.

20. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The entry of European maritime powers into the Indian trade landscape occurred over several centuries. The initial presence was established by explorers from the Iberian Peninsula, followed by commercial interests from the Low Countries. Subsequently, British traders secured significant concessions from the imperial court. Finally, the French established their own enterprises, leading to intense competition for dominance over the lucrative markets.

21. (B) It was authored by Abul Fazl and includes the third volume known as the Ain-i-Akbari.
Official historiography was a vital tool for documenting the achievements and administrative details of the imperial reign. A comprehensive three-volume work was commissioned to record the history of the dynasty and the specific events of the third emperor's life. The final volume provides an exhaustive statistical and descriptive account of the empire's geography, culture, and administrative systems for historians.

22. (B) II only
The later part of the seventeenth century witnessed a shift toward more conservative religious and social policies. Unlike his predecessors, the reigning monarch was known for his personal austerity and disapproval of courtly performances. This led to a significant reduction in state patronage for classical music and dance. During this time, the administration also faced persistent internal challenges from various communities.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The mid-eighteenth century conflict between the Maratha Confederacy and the invading Afghan forces had profound consequences for Indian history. The decisive defeat of the Marathas resulted in the destruction of their best military units and the death of many prominent leaders. This disaster effectively halted their expansion into northern India and created a political vacuum eventually filled by the British.

24. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The final resting places of the Mughal sovereigns reflect the vast geographical reach and shifting political centers of the empire. While some were buried in the imperial capitals they built in northern India, others preferred locations that held personal or spiritual significance. These architectural monuments, ranging from simple open-air graves to grand mausoleums, serve as lasting symbols of individual legacies.

25. (B) Babur → Humayun → Akbar → Jahangir
The lineage of the Great Mughals followed a direct hereditary succession that established one of the most powerful empires in history. The dynasty began with the initial conquest of northern India, followed by a period of instability and restoration. The subsequent era of consolidation and expansion led to a golden age of administrative stability and cultural prosperity, defining the landscape.

26. (B) Aurangzeb
As the health of the aging emperor declined, a violent struggle for power erupted among his four sons. Each prince commanded significant military resources and administrative support from different factions of the nobility. Through

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superior tactical skill and political maneuvering, one brother managed to eliminate his rivals and seize the throne, marking a transition toward a more religiously conservative reign.

27. (A) Parauti - Land left fallow for a year or two to recover its natural productivity
To ensure fair taxation, the state categorized agricultural land based on its cultivation frequency and natural fertility. Land that was farmed every year carried the highest revenue burden. Other categories included fields left fallow for short periods to regain nutrients and land that remained uncultivated for several years. This systematic classification allowed the administration to adjust demands according to productivity.

28. (A) I, II and IV
The stability of the Mughal state was greatly enhanced by a strategic alliance with the powerful warrior clans of northern India. By offering high administrative ranks and respecting local traditions, the emperor successfully integrated these leaders into the imperial framework. This inclusive approach turned former adversaries into loyal defenders of the throne, providing the military strength and political legitimacy needed.

29. (D) It was originally written in Persian, the mother tongue of Babur.
The founding emperor of the Mughal dynasty left behind a remarkable literary legacy that offers deep insights into his character and the world he inhabited. Written in his native Central Asian language, this memoir provides detailed observations of the natural environment, military tactics, and personal struggles. It stands as a unique historical document that combines frank self-reflection with sophisticated geography.

30. (C) The empire was divided into Subas, consisting of various Sarkars and Parganas.
To maintain control over a vast territory, the empire was organized into a hierarchical system of administrative units. The largest divisions were overseen by governors who shared power with separate financial officials to prevent any single individual from becoming too powerful. These regions were further subdivided into smaller districts and local administrative blocks, ensuring that the central authority effectively managed affairs.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The imperial court actively promoted intellectual exchange by commissioning the translation of major Sanskrit epics and philosophical works into the official court language. A dedicated department was established to oversee this massive cultural project. By making Indian literary traditions accessible to the Persian-speaking elite, the state aimed to reduce religious friction and foster a shared identity among the population.

32. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
Mughal builders utilized various materials and techniques to create a distinct architectural identity that evolved over time. Early projects often featured robust red sandstone and integrated diverse regional styles. Later developments introduced more refined decorative elements, such as the use of semi-precious stone inlays and expansive white marble surfaces. These structures, including grand mosques and gardens, remain symbols.

33. (B) I, II and V
The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw increasing contact between the Mughal court and various western maritime powers. These interactions were primarily driven by trade interests, with European companies seeking access to Indian textiles and spices. Diplomatic missions were sent to secure commercial privileges, leading to the establishment of numerous trading posts along the coastline. These developments significantly impacted trade.

34. (C) Bijapur
Although the empire expanded significantly during the late sixteenth century, several independent sultanates in southern India remained outside direct Mughal control for many decades. While northern regions and the lucrative coastal provinces were successfully annexed, the Deccan plateau presented persistent military and political challenges. These southern kingdoms maintained their sovereignty until a much later period of intensive military campaigns under Aurangzeb.

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35. (A) Akbar used robust red sandstone, while Shah Jahan's era is noted for refined white marble.
A visible shift in architectural aesthetics occurred between the reigns of these two prominent rulers. The earlier period is characterized by the use of solid red sandstone, reflecting a robust and eclectic style that blended various traditions. In contrast, the later era is defined by a preference for elegant white marble and delicate ornamentation, marking the peak of architectural refinement.

36. (D) Nadir Shah
The mid-eighteenth century invasion by a powerful Persian ruler dealt a crippling blow to the prestige and wealth of the Mughal state. After defeating the imperial army, the invaders occupied the capital and systematically plundered its treasures. Among the most significant items taken were the legendary jeweled throne and a world-famous diamond, symbolizing the irreversible decline of the central authority.

37. (B) Carnatic - Siraj-ud-Daulah
As central power weakened, several high-ranking officials and regional governors began to function as nearly independent rulers. They established hereditary dynasties in various parts of the subcontinent, such as the Deccan, the northern plains, and the fertile eastern delta. Misidentifying the leaders of these emerging states can lead to confusion regarding the political fragmentation that characterized the Indian landscape later.

38. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The administrative structure of the empire was organized into a descending hierarchy of territorial units to ensure effective governance and revenue collection. The largest provincial divisions were overseen by governors. These were further divided into districts, which were composed of several local clusters. At the base of this system were the individual rural settlements, which formed the fundamental production units.

39. (D) A syncretic religious path proposed by Akbar, emphasizing piety and ethics.
This spiritual program was intended to bridge the gaps between the various religious communities within the empire. It emphasized ethical conduct, personal piety, and loyalty to the sovereign rather than strict adherence to traditional dogma. While it attracted a small circle of court followers, it was never meant to be a mass religion and relied primarily on personal charisma.

40. (A) I and II
During the early, vulnerable years of the second restoration, a seasoned military commander played a crucial role in safeguarding the dynasty. He served as the protector for the young sovereign and led the imperial forces to a vital victory that re-established Mughal control over northern India. However, his period of influence was limited, as he was eventually removed from power.

41. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The expansion of maritime trade by European companies brought significant economic benefits to the subcontinent during the seventeenth century. To pay for the highly desired Indian manufactured goods, these traders were required to bring in massive amounts of precious metals from the global market. This influx of silver stimulated the domestic economy, supported the monetization of revenue, and increased prosperity.

42. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Mughal era produced a rich and diverse body of literature across various genres, including history, biography, and spiritual philosophy. Authors ranged from members of the royal family to court historians and religious scholars. These works provide essential documentation of political events, the lives of the emperors, and the intellectual debates that shaped the cultural and social landscape of the period.

43. (A) Panipat → Khanwa → Chanderi → Ghaghra
The foundation of the Mughal Empire was laid through a series of annual military campaigns across northern India. Starting with the defeat of the reigning sultanate in the heartland, the conqueror then faced and overcame a formidable coalition of local chieftains. Subsequent victories against strategic fortresses and eastern regional powers secured his new territories, establishing a firm historical base.

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44. (C) Jahangir
One particular Mughal sovereign was deeply devoted to the natural world and left behind a candid personal record of his observations. His writings are filled with detailed descriptions of the various plants, animals, and landscapes he encountered during his travels. He held a special affection for the scenic beauty of the northern valley, frequently visiting it and describing its charm.

45. (D) Ustad Mansur - Jahangir
Artistic patronage reached its zenith under specific rulers who encouraged specialized talents within the imperial workshops. One renowned painter gained fame for his extraordinary ability to depict rare birds, animals, and flowers with scientific accuracy and aesthetic grace. His work exemplified the shift toward naturalism and individual portraiture that characterized the refined artistic style during the middle period of the empire.

46. (D) IV only
Miniature painting evolved through a unique fusion of Central Asian and indigenous traditions, reaching a state of high sophistication over several reigns. While initial efforts focused on large-scale illustrations of epic tales, later periods emphasized refined individual studies and nature. However, this artistic tradition faced a decline in central patronage during the later seventeenth century as the focus shifted toward other priorities.

47. (B) Aurangzeb eliminated the Maratha threat entirely after executing Sambhaji in 1689.
The resistance posed by the rising power in the western Deccan was a major challenge for the imperial administration. Despite temporary military successes and the capture of key leaders, the movement continued to grow through decentralized leadership and effective hit-and-run tactics. The inability to fully pacify this region proved to be a significant factor in the eventual exhaustion of the empire.

48. (D) Mansabdari System
To organize the administrative and military elite, a sophisticated numerical ranking system was developed. This dual hierarchy indicated both the personal status of an official and the specific number of mounted troops they were required to maintain for the state's service. This integration allowed the central authority to manage a large nobility while ensuring a ready and standardized military force.

49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
Changes in the revenue system had a direct impact on agricultural patterns and commercial activities. Because the state increasingly demanded that taxes be paid in currency rather than in kind, farmers were incentivized to grow high-value crops that could be sold easily in the market. This shift led to a substantial increase in the production of commodities like dyes and fibers.

50. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Numerous foreign observers visited the Mughal court, leaving behind detailed accounts of the political, social, and economic conditions of the time. These visitors included diplomats seeking trade privileges, physicians serving the nobility, and early merchants exploring new markets. Their journals provide a valuable external perspective on the opulence of the imperial court and the broader realities of life across the subcontinent.

51. (B) I, II, IV and V
The erosion of imperial authority resulted from a combination of institutional failures, financial exhaustion, and external pressure. A growing imbalance between available resources and the demands of the nobility created severe administrative stress. This was exacerbated by devastating foreign invasions and the rise of autonomous regional states. Ultimately, the lack of strong central leadership made it impossible to sustain the empire.

52. (D) Panch Mahal located at Fatehpur Sikri
The middle of the seventeenth century is often regarded as the golden age of architecture, characterized by monumental projects in the major urban centers of northern India. These works included grand congregational mosques, massive fortified palaces, and iconic funerary structures. However, certain unique multi-storied pavilions and experimental buildings in other

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residential cities belonged to an earlier period of diverse construction.

53. (B) Akbar abolished the Jizya to promote religious tolerance, whereas Aurangzeb reimposed it.
The approach to managing a multi-faith society varied significantly among the prominent rulers of the dynasty. One sovereign sought to foster unity by removing discriminatory taxes and promoting a policy of universal peace. In contrast, a later ruler adopted a more orthodox stance, restoring certain religious levies and emphasizing Islamic law, which contributed to increased social and political tension within.

54. (C) Severe scarcity of a reliable water supply
Despite its architectural brilliance and role as the imperial capital for over a decade, the massive city built by the third emperor was eventually deserted. The primary reason for this move was the inability of the site to provide a sufficient and sustainable supply of water for the large population and the numerous palatial gardens. Consequently, the imperial court shifted its headquarters.

55. (A) 1, 4, 3, 2
The evolution of imperial religious and intellectual policies followed a distinct path toward increasing autonomy and syncretism. Early measures focused on reducing social barriers through tax reform. This was followed by the establishment of a forum for theological debate. Later, the sovereign asserted his authority in religious matters before finally proposing a new spiritual path that emphasized ethical unity.

56. (A) Rough estimation of crop yield based on past records without actual measurement.
To manage the vast agricultural landscape, the administration utilized several methods for determining the state's share of the harvest. While some systems required meticulous annual surveys, others relied on a simplified approach. This particular method involved calculating the revenue based on historical records and previous assessments rather than conducting new, detailed measurements of the land or the actual crops.

57. (C) I and II
This social class functioned as a vital link between the imperial state and the rural population. They held hereditary rights to collect taxes and were often responsible for maintaining local order with their own small military forces. While they possessed significant influence and wealth derived from the land, their authority was subject to the overarching regulations and revenue demands of the government.

58. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The era of imperial rule is often noted for the development of a unique and vibrant cultural synthesis. This resulted from the deep and continuous exchange between indigenous Indian traditions and those brought from Central Asia and Persia. This blending was evident across various fields, including music, literature, and the arts, creating a sophisticated heritage that defined the entire period.

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59. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The expansion of the empire was achieved through a series of well-planned military campaigns that targeted strategically and economically important regions. Early victories secured the central plains, while later efforts focused on the wealthy coastal provinces and the gateway to the southern plateau. Each conquest integrated new resources and diverse populations into the administrative and cultural framework of the growing state.

60. (A) Amir-ul-Umara → Amir → Mansabdar
The elite administrative and military officials were categorized into a clear hierarchy based on their assigned numerical ranks. Those at the top, holding the highest positions and responsibilities, were recognized with premier titles. Below them were the senior nobles who managed significant divisions, followed by the broader group of officers who formed the bulk of the imperial service and leadership.

61. (D) Dara Shikoh
A prominent prince and scholar within the imperial family was deeply committed to finding common ground between different spiritual traditions. His most significant intellectual achievement was the translation of ancient Sanskrit philosophical texts into the court language. He believed these works contained profound truths that were compatible with Sufi

thought, and his efforts were aimed at fostering greater cultural synthesis.

62. (C) Shiqdar - Executive officer responsible for maintaining law and order
Local administration at the sub-district level relied on a team of specialized officials to perform various governmental functions. One key officer was responsible for the executive duties of maintaining peace and enforcing the law within the jurisdiction. Other roles included the management of revenue collection and the administration of justice, ensuring that the reach of the state extended into the countryside.

63. (B) II, III and IV
The expansion of imperial authority into the southern regions had significant and lasting consequences for the area's political and economic landscape. Prolonged military conflicts caused widespread disruption, yet they also led to the establishment of new administrative structures. Over time, these provincial divisions evolved into powerful regional states, while new local leadership roles were created to manage the empire's interests.

64. (D) He served as a high-ranking Mansabdar in Akbar's court.
During the late sixteenth century, the cultural landscape was enriched by the works of influential poets writing in regional languages. One such figure produced a celebrated version of a traditional epic that became immensely popular among the common people. Although he lived during the peak of the empire and his work reflects the contemporary social environment, he remained a spiritual figure.

65. (A) The main mausoleum of the Taj Mahal
The pinnacle of funerary architecture is characterized by perfect symmetry and the use of high-quality materials. The structure features a large, well-proportioned dome and is flanked by four elegant towers that frame the central view. Inside, the decoration is extremely detailed, using fine stone screens and intricate floral inlays to create a space of immense beauty and spiritual solemnity.

66. (C) Mulla Do Piyaza - Chief architect of Fatehpur Sikri
The imperial court was home to a select group of exceptional individuals who provided advice and artistic brilliance to the sovereign. This circle included military commanders, financial experts, poets, and personal companions known for their wisdom and humor. While they all contributed to the success of the reign, their specific roles were clearly defined according to their individual talents and expertise.

67. (D) A is false but R is true
The economic strength of the empire during this period was largely based on its massive manufacturing capacity, particularly in the production of high-quality textiles. These finished goods were in high demand globally, leading to a favorable balance of trade. Consequently, the subcontinent became a major destination for international silver, which flowed into the economy to pay for these exports.

68. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The state managed its vast land resources by categorizing them according to their intended use and the destination of their revenue. Some lands were reserved for the direct support of the imperial treasury and household. Others were assigned to officials in place of cash salaries or granted to religious scholars and deserving individuals as hereditary support to ensure social stability.

69. (B) I, II and V
Agriculture served as the primary economic foundation, supplemented by a flourishing textile industry that exported products across the globe. The presence of European trading posts facilitated this international commerce, contributing to the prosperity of coastal and inland cities. While the revenue system was sophisticated, the overall growth of trade led to a more integrated and dynamic imperial economy during this period.

70. (C) Construction of functional mosques devoid of any aesthetic appeal
Early imperial architecture was characterized by a creative fusion of diverse stylistic elements and the use of locally available materials. Builders integrated traditional features from various

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regions to create a unique and visually impressive aesthetic. This period saw the construction of grand religious and secular buildings that were designed to reflect the power, sophistication, and inclusive nature of the expanding state.

71. (D) Sher Shah improved the road network, whereas Humayun made little lasting impact there.
The two rulers who contested for control of northern India in the mid-sixteenth century left very different legacies. One is remembered for his significant contributions to infrastructure, including the modernization of the road network and the introduction of a stable currency. In contrast, the other's reign was marked by instability and displacement, leaving behind fewer permanent administrative or physical improvements.

72. (A) Aurangzeb
To standardize administration and ensure public order, the state issued formal codes of conduct and sets of regulations. These documents provided clear instructions to government officials on how to perform their duties and outlined the expectations for the general population. This emphasis on structured governance and legal consistency was particularly characteristic of the later period of the empire's territorial consolidation.

73. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The fragmentation of the empire followed a series of internal crises and external shocks during the eighteenth century. The passing of the last powerful sovereign led to a period of political instability. This was followed by a devastating foreign invasion that drained the capital's wealth. Subsequent military defeats against regional and foreign powers further diminished the authority and territorial control.

74. (B) His campaign in Gujarat was launched to secure control over its lucrative overseas trade.
The military expansion of the empire was often driven by clear economic and strategic goals. Annexing coastal regions was particularly important as it allowed the state to control lucrative maritime trade routes and secure access to global markets. These campaigns were carefully planned to ensure that the central authority could benefit from the commercial wealth and resources of various provinces.

75. (A) British - Secured the Farman for duty-free trade in Bengal in 1717.
The relationship between the imperial court and foreign trading companies evolved as these organizations sought greater commercial advantages. One major milestone involved the granting of a special royal decree that allowed a specific company to conduct trade without paying certain customary duties in a key eastern province. This concession significantly enhanced their economic position and laid the groundwork for future influence.

76. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Cultural life during this era was supported by a robust system of state-sponsored production and highly developed artistic techniques. The imperial workshops brought together skilled artisans to produce luxury goods, weapons, and beautifully illustrated manuscripts. These artisans specialized in various crafts, including intricate metalwork embroidery and decorative stone inlays, creating a legacy of craftsmanship still celebrated for its sophistication.

77. (A) I and II
The struggle for dominance in northern India required overcoming the formidable resistance of the regional Rajput confederacy. In 1527, the founding emperor faced a powerful coalition in a battle that he framed as a religious struggle to inspire his troops. His decisive victory over these forces eliminated a major threat to his rule and significantly strengthened his hold heartland.

78. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
This monumental work serves as a comprehensive encyclopedia of the empire's administration and society during the late sixteenth century. It contains exhaustive data on everything from the strength of the army to the prices of common commodities and the revenue yields of various provinces. Such detailed record-keeping allowed the state to manage its resources effectively and provides an invaluable source.

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79. (A) Merta → Chittorgarh → Ranthambore → Kalinjar
The consolidation of power in the central and northern regions involved the systematic capture of several key strategic fortresses. Each victory brought important territories under imperial control and signaled the decline of independent regional powers. By securing these fortified positions, the administration was able to project its authority more effectively and ensure the stability of trade routes and agricultural lands.

80. (D) Shah Jahan
The opulence of the imperial court reached its peak with the creation of a magnificent, jeweled seat of power. Commissioned by the ruler known for his grand architectural projects, this throne was decorated with countless precious stones, including diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. It served as a potent symbol of the empire's immense wealth and the divine majesty of the sovereign.

81. (A) Mian Tansen - Originator of the Zabti revenue system
The individuals surrounding the sovereign were chosen for their specialized expertise in diverse areas of governance and culture. While some were masters of artistic expression, others were responsible for developing the complex administrative and financial systems that sustained the empire. Confusing the roles of a famous musician with those of a high-ranking revenue official misrepresents the specific contributions of these figures.

82. (C) I, II and IV
The final decades of the seventeenth century were dominated by intensive military efforts to bring the southern plateau under direct imperial rule. While the state successfully annexed several long-standing sultanates, these wars proved to be incredibly costly and disruptive. The continuous conflict in the south caused economic strain in the northern provinces and failed to permanently suppress local resistance movements.

83. (A) It involved dividing crops into three heaps, with the state claiming one heap.
The revenue system introduced to modernize land taxation relied on precise scientific methods rather than simple physical sharing of the harvest. It involved detailed surveys of agricultural land and the use of standardized measuring tools. By calculating tax demands based on long-term average yields and market prices, the state aimed to create a more predictable and equitable system for everyone.

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84. (D) Inlaying semi-precious stones into white marble for decoration.
This decorative technique involves the skillful insertion of polished, colored semi-precious stones into precisely cut channels in white marble surfaces. The result is a series of vibrant and durable floral or geometric patterns that appear to be part of the stone itself. This method became a hallmark of refined imperial architecture, adding a layer of exquisite detail to monumental structures.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
To prevent any single ethnic or religious faction from becoming dominant, the imperial administration deliberately recruited its elite officers from a wide range of backgrounds. This diverse group included Central Asians, Persians, local Indian Muslims, and members of the powerful indigenous warrior clans. This policy of inclusion helped to create a balanced and loyal bureaucracy that supported state stability.

86. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The relationship between the Mughal state and the rising Sikh community varied significantly over time, ranging from early patronage and cooperation to later periods of intense conflict and persecution. These interactions were often shaped by political considerations and the individual policies of the reigning emperors. The execution of certain religious leaders and the subsequent military organization had a lasting impact on history.

87. (A) I, II, III and V
Commercial life was supported by a sophisticated network of ports, inland trade routes, and financial institutions. Major coastal cities served as gateways for global trade, while nomadic communities moved large quantities of goods across the interior. The widespread use of credit instruments allowed for secure long-distance transactions. Contrary to some views, the state

actively invested in infrastructure like roads and rest houses.

88. (A) Abolishing property rights of royal women
The imperial administration took several steps to improve social welfare and address traditional practices seen as harmful. These measures included attempts to regulate marriage ages and provide options for those facing restrictive social customs. However, the legal framework generally respected established rights regarding personal assets and inheritance for certain members of the social elite, rather than removing them to improve conditions.

89. (B) Akbar integrated Rajputs into administration, while Aurangzeb's interference led to rebellions.
The approach toward the influential warrior clans of northern India underwent a significant shift between different reigns. One ruler successfully transformed these former rivals into core supporters of the empire through marriage alliances and high-level administrative appointments. However, a later sovereign's more interventionist and rigid policies alienated these groups, leading to widespread dissatisfaction and the outbreak of several major regional revolts.

90. (B) Conquest of Gujarat
To mark the successful annexation of a wealthy western province, a massive and impressive ceremonial gateway was constructed in the newly built capital. This architectural monument served as a lasting symbol of the empire's military strength and its control over vital maritime trade centers. Its grand scale and intricate design were intended to inspire awe and commemorate the significant territorial expansion achieved.

91. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The military history of the empire was defined by key engagements that secured the throne, expanded its boundaries, and eventually signaled its decline. Early victories re-established the dynasty's presence in the heartland, while later battles solidified control over regional rivals. However, the subsequent internal wars of succession and devastating foreign invasions in the eighteenth century ultimately crippled the central authority.

92. (C) He continued tolerance but occasionally conflicted with religious leaders for politics.
The fourth emperor largely maintained the inclusive approach of his father, allowing for a degree of religious freedom and participating in various cultural traditions. However, his reign also saw occasional instances where he took strong action against specific religious leaders when their influence was perceived as a political threat. Overall, the state remained committed to a pragmatic policy that balanced diverse interests.

93. (D) Golconda - Modern-day Telangana
The administrative divisions of the empire corresponded to distinct geographical and cultural regions of the subcontinent. Many of these historical provinces form the basis of modern-day states or sub-regions. Identifying their current locations helps in understanding the historical reach of the imperial state and the regional dynamics that influenced its governance, economic activities, and eventual fragmentation into smaller political entities.

94. (A) Suba → Sarkar → Pargana → Gram
The governance of the empire was organized through a nested series of territorial units to facilitate efficient administration and revenue collection. The largest provincial areas were managed by high-ranking governors. These were further divided into districts, which were in turn composed of several local administrative clusters. At the most local level, individual rural settlements remained the fundamental social units.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
An institutional imbalance in the land assignment system became a critical problem for the later empire. As the number of elite officers increased, there was not enough productive land available to support their salaries. This led to intense competition among the nobility and forced them to put more pressure on the rural population to extract revenue, ultimately weakening the state.

96. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Key diplomatic and political milestones shaped the course of the empire's history and its interactions with emerging powers. These included significant military agreements between

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the state and regional leaders, as well as major changes in revenue authority that favored foreign companies. Additionally, the reintroduction of certain religious taxes and devastating external invasions marked important turning points that influenced authority.

97. (B) II and IV
The second Mughal sovereign faced a tumultuous career marked by significant losses and eventually, a successful restoration. He established a new residential city in the capital but struggled to maintain his territories against internal rivals and external threats. After years of displacement, he was able to reclaim his throne with foreign military support, though his early death left consolidation to his successor.

98. (C) Gulbadan Begum
A prominent member of the royal family provided a rare and valuable perspective on the early years of the dynasty through her written memoirs. Her account is particularly noted for its focus on the personal lives, domestic arrangements, and social interactions within the imperial household. This work offers a unique contrast to the official histories that primarily focused on military conquests.

99. (A) Khams - A tax on European horses
The financial system of the state relied on various types of levies to support its administrative and military expenses. These included taxes on agricultural production, charitable contributions, and specific charges on certain segments of the population. Misunderstanding the technical terms for these revenues can lead to confusion regarding how the state collected its resources and the impact on various social groups.

100. (D) A bill of exchange used by merchants
In a sophisticated commercial economy with extensive trade routes, merchants required a secure way to transfer large sums of money across long distances without carrying physical cash. This was achieved through a widely accepted financial instrument that functioned as a bill of exchange. This system relied on a network of trusted intermediaries and was essential for facilitating the dynamic trade.

101. (B) Authored 'Majma-ul-Bahrain' showing similarities between Sufism and Vedanta.
This intellectual prince made significant contributions to the philosophical and cultural life of the empire. He was particularly interested in exploring the commonalities between Islamic mysticism and ancient Indian philosophical traditions. His most famous work argued that these two paths shared a fundamental unity, reflecting his broader commitment to a syncretic worldview that aimed to bring communities closer together.

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102. (C) Indo-Islamic Mughal Architecture
The monumental buildings of this era represent a sophisticated blending of various architectural traditions. By combining structural innovations from Central Asia and Persia with decorative and functional elements from different parts of India, builders created a distinctive style. This synthesis is visible in the integration of massive domes and arches with delicate stone screens and shaded balconies, producing iconic structures.

103. (D) Reinstatement of the Mughal Emperor as absolute sovereign
The massive military engagement in the mid-eighteenth century had profound consequences for the political balance of the subcontinent. While it significantly weakened the most powerful indigenous military force of the time, it did not lead to a restoration of central imperial authority. Instead, the resulting power vacuum encouraged the growth of regional states and facilitated the eventual rise of foreign interests.

104. (A) It integrated the region more deeply into the Mughal administrative systems.
The expansion into the southern regions brought these areas into a more standardized administrative and economic framework. New provinces were created, and the imperial system of land revenue and official ranking was introduced. While this transition was often marked by conflict, it also facilitated greater economic and cultural exchange between the northern heartland and the wealthy coastal regions.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The latter part of the fourth emperor's reign saw an unprecedented level of political influence exercised by his primary consort. This situation was largely driven by the sovereign's declining health and his personal reliance on her administrative skills. As a result, she took on many of the functions of the state, including issuing formal decrees and official imperial currency.

106. (B) Dara Shikoh
The violent struggle for the throne that occurred in the mid-seventeenth century resulted in the tragic end of the eldest son and chosen heir of the previous ruler. Despite his high standing and intellectual achievements, he was defeated on the battlefield by his more militarily capable younger brother. Following his capture, he was subjected to a public trial and executed.

107. (A) The title of Mansabdar was restricted exclusively to individuals of Central Asian descent.
The elite administrative and military service was designed to be a meritocratic and inclusive system that could incorporate talented individuals from many different backgrounds. While it drew inspiration from older Central Asian models, its membership was broad and diverse, reflecting the imperial policy of balancing different ethnic and religious factions. This inclusivity was key to securing loyalty across the empire.

108. (C) Rohilkhand - Ali Muhammad Khan
As the central authority in the eighteenth century weakened, several former provinces and administrative regions were transformed into nearly independent states. These new political entities were often led by ambitious local commanders or former high-ranking imperial officials who established their own hereditary rule. Identifying the specific founders of these states is essential for understanding the political fragmentation of the post-imperial period.

109. (D) Mughal painting completely avoided secular themes and focused strictly on Islamic religious texts.
The artistic tradition that developed under imperial patronage was notable for its wide range of subject matter and sophisticated techniques. While it drew on many influences, including those from abroad, it remained deeply rooted in the life of the court. The artists depicted a variety of secular themes, including courtly ceremonies, portraits of the elite, and nature, rather than focusing exclusively.

110. (C) Physical division of the harvested crop between the state and the peasant.
Several methods were used to determine and collect the state's share of agricultural production. One of the more traditional and direct systems involved the literal sharing of the harvested crop between the producer and the government official at the time of the harvest. This physical division ensured that the state received its portion in kind, though it was often replaced later.

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CHAPTER 05

Maratha Empire and Decline of Mughal Authority

1. Consider the following statements regarding the background to the rise of the Marathas:
I. The geographical features of the Deccan region nurtured a spirit of independence and self-reliance among the Maratha people.
II. The Bhakti movement in Maharashtra focused primarily on rigid caste hierarchies rather than social equality.
III. Marathi language and literature played a significant role in uniting the Marathas culturally.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements about Shivaji's early life and family background:
I. Shivaji was born in the hill fort of Shivneri.
II. His father, Shahaji Bhonsle, served exclusively under the Mughal Empire.
III. Dadaji Kondadev was Shivaji's guardian and administrator of his jagir.
IV. Shivaji was deeply influenced by the religious teachings of his mother, Jijabai.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding Shivaji's early military campaigns:
I. The fort of Torna was the first major fort captured by Shivaji.
II. The capture of Kondana and Purandar forts solidified his early territorial expansion.
III. Shivaji sacked the prosperous Mughal port city of Surat in 1664 to replenish his treasury.
IV. The campaigns were purely defensive and aimed at protecting the existing jagirs of his father.
V. Shivaji's military successes were largely due to his reliance on heavy cavalry charges in open plains.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) IV and V only
(B) I, II, III and IV only
(C) II, III, IV and V only
(D) I, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

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4. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The killing of Afzal Khan by Shivaji in 1659 was a turning point in Maratha history.
Reason (R): It successfully neutralized a massive Bijapuri threat and significantly boosted Shivaji's prestige and military strength.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Events in Shivaji's conflict with Mughals)
P. Attack on Shaista Khan
Q. Treaty of Purandar
R. Visit to Agra
S. Escape from Agra
List II: (Key Features)

I. Negotiated by Raja Jai Singh
II. Resulted in house arrest by Aurangzeb
III. Resumed aggressive expansion against Mughals
IV. A daring night raid in Pune
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of Shivaji's early military achievements?
(A) Capture of Torna → Attack on Shaista Khan → Sack of Surat → Killing of Afzal Khan
(B) Capture of Torna → Killing of Afzal Khan → Attack on Shaista Khan → Sack of Surat
(C) Killing of Afzal Khan → Capture of Torna → Sack of Surat → Attack on Shaista Khan
(D) Sack of Surat → Capture of Torna → Killing of Afzal Khan → Attack on Shaista Khan
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following events related to Shivaji's life in the correct chronological order:
1. Coronation at Raigad
2. Escape from Agra
3. Treaty of Purandar
4. First Sack of Surat
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Shivaji's formative influences:
(A) Guru Ramdas - Military strategist and cavalry commander
(B) Shahaji Bhonsle - Guardian who managed Pune Jagir
(C) Jijabai - Instilled religious devotion and martial spirit
(D) Afzal Khan - Sufi saint who influenced Maratha statecraft
(E) Answer not known

9. In the context of the background to the Maratha rise, which geographical feature most significantly dictated their military tactics?
(A) The expansive desert plains of the Deccan
(B) The dense tropical rainforests of the Coromandel coast
(C) The fertile delta regions of the Godavari river
(D) The rugged terrain and hills of the Western Ghats
(E) Answer not known

10. The Treaty of Purandar (1665) was signed between Shivaji and which Mughal commander?
(A) Raja Jai Singh
(B) Shaista Khan
(C) Afzal Khan
(D) Muazzam
(E) Answer not known

11. Which of the following statements correctly describes the significance of Shivaji's coronation in 1674?
(A) It was conducted primarily to appease the Mughal Emperor.
(B) It legally recognized him as an independent sovereign (Chhatrapati).
(C) It marked the transfer of power from the Chhatrapati to the Peshwa.
(D) It was opposed by all the Bhakti saints of Maharashtra.
(E) Answer not known

12. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Ashta Pradhan in Shivaji's administration:
(A) It was a council of eight ministers who assisted the king.
(B) The posts in the Ashta Pradhan were strictly hereditary from the beginning.
(C) The Peshwa functioned as the Prime Minister.
(D) The Senapati was responsible for military command and organization.
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following was a key feature of Shivaji's military administration?
(A) Extensive use of guerrilla warfare tactics
(B) Complete reliance on mercenaries from Central Asia
(C) The abolition of the cash payment system for soldiers
(D) Disregard for the construction and maintenance of hill forts

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(E) Answer not known

14. What can be inferred from Shivaji's decision to build a strong naval force along the Konkan coast?
(A) To establish a strategic maritime base for launching invasions of Southeast Asian regions.
(B) To facilitate the large-scale migration of the Maratha court to a secure island fortress.
(C) To protect Maratha ports and check European and Siddi naval power.
(D) To completely phase out traditional land-based warfare in favor of dominant naval combat.
(E) Answer not known

15. How did the revenue administration under Shivaji differ from the traditional Jagirdari system?
(A) Vigorously encouraged the expansion of the Jagirdari system through extensive land grants.
(B) Outsourced all revenue collection tasks to foreign private merchants from Portuguese Goa.
(C) Instituted a policy to completely abolish all agricultural taxes to benefit the peasantry.
(D) Introduced the Ryotwari system, collecting revenue directly from the individual peasants.
(E) Answer not known

16. Consider the following statements regarding Shivaji's revenue system:
I. Chauth was one-fourth of the land revenue paid to the Marathas to avoid raids.
II. Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of ten percent on the land revenue.
III. Both Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were collected exclusively within the Swarajya (Shivaji's own kingdom).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

17. Consider the following statements about Shivaji's religious policy:
I. Shivaji strictly enforced religious discrimination against minorities.
II. He granted lands to Hindu temples as well as Islamic shrines.
III. Women captured in war were treated with respect and returned to their families.
IV. His administration lacked composite elements, barring Muslims from military service.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements about the later Chhatrapatis:
I. Sambhaji succeeded Shivaji but was eventually captured and executed by Aurangzeb.
II. Rajaram, Sambhaji's half-brother, continued the Maratha resistance against the Mughals from Jinji.
III. Tarabai led a fierce and successful resistance against the Mughals after the death of her husband, Rajaram.
IV. Shahu's release by the Mughals led to a unified Maratha state without any succession conflicts.
V. The division of the Maratha kingdom into Satara and Kolhapur lines weakened the direct authority of the Chhatrapati.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) I, II, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

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19. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The office of the Peshwa gradually became the most powerful institution in the Maratha Empire under Balaji Vishwanath.
Reason (R): Shahu, the Chhatrapati, was heavily dependent on Balaji Vishwanath to consolidate his position against Tarabai and

other rivals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Ashta Pradhan Ministers)
P. Amatya
Q. Sumant
R. Sachiv
S. Panditrao
List II: (Portfolios)
I. Foreign Affairs
II. Royal Correspondence
III. High Priest / Religious Matters
IV. Finance Minister
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of Maratha leaders?
(A) Shivaji → Sambhaji → Rajaram → Shahu
(B) Shivaji → Rajaram → Sambhaji → Shahu
(C) Shivaji → Shahu → Sambhaji → Rajaram
(D) Sambhaji → Shivaji → Shahu → Rajaram
(E) Answer not known

22. Arrange the following Peshwas in the correct chronological order of their rule:
1. Madhav Rao
2. Balaji Vishwanath
3. Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb)
4. Baji Rao I
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

23. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Maratha Confederacy:
(A) Scindia - Gwalior
(B) Gaekwad - Pune
(C) Holkar - Indore
(D) Bhonsle - Nagpur
(E) Answer not known

24. Who among the following Peshwas is widely regarded as a military genius and was responsible for initiating Maratha expansion into North India?
(A) Balaji Vishwanath
(B) Madhav Rao
(C) Baji Rao I
(D) Narayan Rao
(E) Answer not known

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25. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in the year:
(A) 1526
(B) 1556
(C) 1761
(D) 1764
(E) Answer not known

26. Which statement is correct regarding Baji Rao I's military campaigns?
(A) He led successful campaigns into Malwa, Gujarat, and Bundelkhand.
(B) He strictly confined Maratha power to the Deccan region.
(C) He was defeated by the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Battle of Palkhed.
(D) He lost the territories of Salsette and Bassein to the Portuguese.
(E) Answer not known

27. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Third Battle of Panipat:
(A) It was fought between the Marathas and the Afghan invader Ahmad Shah Abdali.
(B) The Maratha forces were decisively victorious, capturing Delhi permanently.
(C) The Maratha artillery was commanded by Ibrahim Khan Gardi.
(D) Sadashivrao Bhau and Vishwasrao died in the battle.
(E) Answer not known

28. A notable feature of the Maratha Confederacy under the later Peshwas was:
(A) Total centralization of administrative power in the hands of the reigning Chhatrapati.
(B) Granting vast autonomy to prominent

Maratha chiefs within their own specific spheres.
(C) Abolition of the Chauth and Sardeshmukhi systems in newly acquired northern territories.
(D) Strict exclusion of all non-Maratha ethnic communities from the civil administration.
(E) Answer not known

29. What can be inferred about the impact of the Third Battle of Panipat on the Maratha power?
(A) Halted northern expansion and facilitated the rise of British political power in India.
(B) Completely destroyed the empire, leaving the Marathas with no sovereign territory left.
(C) Led to the immediate annexation of all Marathi-speaking lands by the Afghan invaders.
(D) Forced a unification of the Maratha chiefs under the direct rule of the Mughal Emperor.
(E) Answer not known

30. Comparing the First and Second Anglo-Maratha Wars, which of the following is true?
(A) The First resulted in a total Maratha defeat, while the Second was a decisive victory.
(B) The Second saw a unified Maratha front, unlike the First where internal unity existed.
(C) The First ended with a stalemate, whereas the Second severely weakened Maratha power.
(D) Both wars were fought primarily to restore the Chhatrapati to absolute political power.
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements about the Anglo-Maratha Wars:
I. The First Anglo-Maratha War was triggered by internal disputes over the Peshwaship involving Raghunath Rao.
II. The Treaty of Bassein was signed before the Third Anglo-Maratha War.
III. The British decisively ended the Maratha power in the Third Anglo-Maratha War.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) I and III only
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following statements about Maratha administration and economy:
I. The Maratha revenue system was entirely based on arbitrary extortion without any formal assessment.
II. Agriculture was the primary source of state income, supplemented by Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
III. Deccan commerce declined significantly due to continuous Maratha warfare in the 18th century.
IV. Forts played an essential role not just in military defense but also in regional administration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements regarding Maratha art and architecture:
I. They constructed massive and strategically located hill forts.
II. The Marathas entirely neglected temple architecture in Maharashtra.
III. Maratha architecture reflects a blend of indigenous Deccan styles with some Mughal influences.
IV. The wadas of Pune are prominent examples of Maratha residential architecture.
V. They built extensive maritime forts, such as Sindhudurg, utilizing unique engineering techniques against sea waves.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, III, IV and V only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

34. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Treaty of Salbai (1782) was a significant diplomatic achievement for the Marathas.
Reason (R): It ensured two decades of peace

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with the British, allowing the Marathas to recover and consolidate their power.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Treaties of the Anglo-Maratha Wars)
P. Treaty of Surat
Q. Treaty of Purandar (British-Maratha)
R. Treaty of Salbai
S. Treaty of Bassein
List II: (Year of Signing)
I. 1776
II. 1802
III. 1782
IV. 1775
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following sequences represents the correct order of the Anglo-Maratha Wars?
(A) First Anglo-Maratha War → Third Anglo-Maratha War → Second Anglo-Maratha War
(B) Second Anglo-Maratha War → First Anglo-Maratha War → Third Anglo-Maratha War
(C) First Anglo-Maratha War → Second Anglo-Maratha War → Third Anglo-Maratha War
(D) Third Anglo-Maratha War → Second Anglo-Maratha War → First Anglo-Maratha War
(E) Answer not known

37. Arrange the following Later Mughal emperors in the correct chronological order of their reign:
1. Farrukhsiyar
2. Bahadur Shah I
3. Jahandar Shah
4. Muhammad Shah Rangila
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3
(E) Answer not known

38. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the outcome of the Anglo-Maratha Wars:
(A) Full British annexation of the Pune administrative center following the First War.
(B) Permanent restoration of the Peshwa's absolute authority over the entire Deccan.
(C) Complete British military withdrawal from the Maratha-controlled Deccan regions.
(D) British acquisition of territories in central India and the strategic Ganges Doab.
(E) Answer not known

39. Who was the founder of the autonomous state of Awadh during the decline of the Mughal Empire?
(A) Murshid Quli Khan
(B) Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk)
(C) Chin Qilich Khan (Nizam-ul-Mulk)
(D) Alivardi Khan
(E) Answer not known

40. The office of the Peshwa was finally abolished after which war?
(A) First Anglo-Maratha War
(B) Second Anglo-Maratha War
(C) Third Anglo-Maratha War
(D) Battle of Buxar
(E) Answer not known

41. Which statement correctly identifies a primary cause for the decline of Mughal authority?
(A) The introduction of modern European weaponry by Aurangzeb
(B) The absolute loyalty and unity of the diverse nobility
(C) The rapid industrialization of the Mughal economy
(D) A series of weak and incompetent successors after Aurangzeb
(E) Answer not known

42. Identify the incorrect statement about the autonomous states that emerged in the 18th century:
(A) These states immediately severed all nominal and formal ties with the Mughal Emperor.
(B) Bengal was founded as a strictly autonomous

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province by the leader Murshid Quli Khan.
(C) Hyderabad was established as a sovereign entity by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah in the south.
(D) The regional rulers continued to utilize traditional Mughal administrative frameworks.
(E) Answer not known

43. A crucial feature of the Later Mughal period was:
(A) The rapid expansion of Mughal boundaries into Southern India.
(B) The emergence of regional powers and frequent succession wars among princes.
(C) The complete expulsion of all European trading companies.
(D) The establishment of a uniform religious policy abolishing the Jizya permanently without reversal.
(E) Answer not known

44. What can be inferred about the British and French rivalry in the Deccan during the 18th century?
(A) The rivalry was strictly confined to commercial competition without any military force.
(B) Both powers exploited the political vacuum left by declining Mughal and Maratha rule.
(C) The conflict resulted in a joint Anglo-French administration over the entire Carnatic.
(D) Local Indian rulers universally allied with the French to expel the British presence.
(E) Answer not known

45. Comparing the Jat and Sikh uprisings against the Mughals, which of the following is accurate?
(A) The Jats established a kingdom at Bharatpur, while Sikhs formed the Punjab Dal Khalsa.
(B) Both uprisings were primarily coordinated and led by various orthodox Islamic clerics.
(C) The Sikh movement was purely agrarian, while the Jat uprising was strictly religious.
(D) Both groups successfully captured and permanently governed Delhi in the 17th century.
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements about the Carnatic Wars:
I. They were a series of military conflicts between the British and the French in India.
II. The First Carnatic War was an extension of the Austrian War of Succession in Europe.
III. The Third Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements about the Battle of Plassey (1757):
I. It was fought between Robert Clive and Siraj-ud-Daulah.
II. Mir Jafar, the commander of the Nawab's army, betrayed Siraj-ud-Daulah.
III. The battle was a massive military confrontation with immense casualties on both sides.
IV. It resulted in the British gaining a firm foothold in Bengal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Battle of Buxar (1764):
I. It was fought between the British and the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Shah Alam II.
II. It firmly established British supremacy in Northern India.
III. The battle concluded with the Treaty of Allahabad.
IV. Mir Jafar led the combined Indian forces against the British.
V. The British forces were commanded by Hector Munro.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, III and V only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) IV only
(D) I, II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

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49. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Battle of Buxar was politically and militarily more significant for the British than the Battle of Plassey.
Reason (R): Unlike Plassey, which was won largely through treachery, Buxar demonstrated the superior military discipline of the British against a combined Indian army.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

50. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Battles of the Carnatic Wars)
P. Battle of Adyar
Q. Battle of Ambur
R. Battle of Arcot
S. Battle of Wandiwash
List II: (Significance/Outcomes)
I. Decisive British victory ending French dreams in India
II. Clive's heroic defense that turned the tide for the British
III. Demonstrated the superiority of a small European-trained force over large Indian armies
IV. Resulted in the death of Anwar-ud-din
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of events leading to British supremacy in Bengal?
(A) Black Hole Tragedy → Battle of Plassey → Battle of Buxar → Treaty of Allahabad
(B) Battle of Plassey → Black Hole Tragedy → Treaty of Allahabad → Battle of Buxar
(C) Black Hole Tragedy → Battle of Buxar → Battle of Plassey → Treaty of Allahabad
(D) Treaty of Allahabad → Black Hole Tragedy → Battle of Plassey → Battle of Buxar
(E) Answer not known

52. Arrange the following figures in the correct chronological order of their reign/prominence in Mysore:
1. Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar II
2. Tipu Sultan
3. Hyder Ali
4. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

53. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Anglo-Mysore Wars:
(A) Fourth Anglo-Mysore War - Treaty of Salbai
(B) First Anglo-Mysore War - Treaty of Madras
(C) Second Anglo-Mysore War - Treaty of Mangalore
(D) Third Anglo-Mysore War - Treaty of Seringapatam
(E) Answer not known

54. Hyder Ali started his career as a soldier and rose to prominence in which state?
(A) Hyderabad
(B) Awadh
(C) Carnatic
(D) Mysore
(E) Answer not known

55. Tipu Sultan died defending his capital, Seringapatam, in the year:
(A) 1784
(B) 1792
(C) 1799
(D) 1805
(E) Answer not known

56. Which statement correctly identifies a key aspect of Tipu Sultan's administration?
(A) He strictly avoided the use of new technology in his military.
(B) He surrendered completely to the British after the First Anglo-Mysore War.
(C) He introduced a new calendar, new coinage, and new scales of weights and measures.

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(D) He disbanded his infantry in favor of relying entirely on Maratha mercenaries.
(E) Answer not known

57. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Subsidiary Alliance system:
(A) It was extensively used by Lord Wellesley to expand British power.
(B) The Indian ruler had to maintain a British contingent at his own expense.
(C) A British Resident was posted in the court of the allied ruler.
(D) The ruler retained complete freedom in conducting foreign policy.
(E) Answer not known

58. A distinct feature of Hyder Ali's military modernization was:
(A) Establishment of a modern arsenal at Dindigul with the help of French military experts.
(B) Absolute reliance on traditional light cavalry charges without any modern artillery.
(C) Explicit refusal to incorporate European matchlocks into his modernized infantry units.
(D) Exclusive recruitment of foreign European soldiers for every single military rank held.
(E) Answer not known

59. What can be inferred from Tipu Sultan's efforts to establish trade relations with foreign nations like France, Turkey, and Iran?
(A) He intended to permanently abandon Mysore and settle in a foreign European nation.
(B) He sought international alliances to counter the growing dominance of the British.
(C) He wanted to spread the local Bhakti movement to the regions of the Middle East.
(D) He planned to sell all local agricultural produce exclusively to the Portuguese.
(E) Answer not known

60. Comparing the Subsidiary Alliance with the Doctrine of Lapse, which of the following is accurate?
(A) Both policies involved the immediate direct military conquest of independent states.
(B) One subordinated state sovereignty; the other annexed states without natural heirs.
(C) Doctrine of Lapse was by Wellesley, while Subsidiary Alliance was by Dalhousie.
(D) Both policies were universally welcomed by the Maratha and Mysore ruling families.
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements about the Doctrine of Lapse:
I. It was implemented aggressively by Lord Dalhousie.
II. Satara and Jhansi were among the states annexed under this doctrine.
III. It recognized the right of an adopted son to inherit the throne of a dependent state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following statements about Tipu Sultan's rocket technology:
I. Tipu Sultan deployed iron-cased rockets effectively against the British.
II. The rockets were purely ceremonial and never used in actual combat.
III. British forces were impressed by the technology and later studied it to develop the Congreve rocket.
IV. The rockets lacked the range to reach the enemy lines.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements regarding the consolidation of British power in India:
I. The defeat of the Marathas eliminated the strongest native challenge to British expansion.
II. The annexation of Awadh was justified on the grounds of misgovernance.
III. The Subsidiary Alliance strengthened the financial independence of Indian states.
IV. By 1856, the British had effectively mapped out their paramountcy over the subcontinent.

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V. The Carnatic state remained fully independent until 1947.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV and V only
(B) I, III and V only
(C) I, II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

64. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The legacy of Maratha resistance significantly contributed to the narrative of Indian nationalism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Reason (R): Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak used figures like Shivaji to invoke a sense of pride and anti-colonial spirit among the masses.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

65. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (States Annexed by British)
P. Mysore (1799)
Q. Awadh (1856)
R. Jhansi (1853)
S. Hyderabad (1798)
List II: (Method of Annexation)
I. Doctrine of Lapse
II. Direct military defeat and death of ruler
III. Subsidiary Alliance
IV. Allegation of Misgovernance
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of states entering into the Subsidiary Alliance with the British?
(A) Hyderabad → Awadh → Peshwa → Scindia
(B) Awadh → Hyderabad → Scindia → Peshwa
(C) Peshwa → Scindia → Awadh → Hyderabad
(D) Hyderabad → Peshwa → Awadh → Scindia
(E) Answer not known

67. Arrange the following British Governors-General in the correct chronological order of their tenure:
1. Lord Dalhousie
2. Warren Hastings
3. Lord Wellesley
4. Lord Cornwallis
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the outcome of the Anglo-Mysore Wars:
(A) The First War resulted in the total defeat and subsequent death of the leader Haider.
(B) The Third War saw Tipu Sultan successfully drive every British soldier out of Madras.
(C) The Second War ended with a treaty that largely maintained the status quo ante bellum.
(D) The Fourth War concluded with Tipu Sultan signing a permanent Subsidiary Alliance.
(E) Answer not known

69. Which Later Mughal Emperor was famously referred to as 'Rangila' due to his luxurious lifestyle?
(A) Muhammad Shah
(B) Bahadur Shah I
(C) Jahandar Shah
(D) Shah Alam II
(E) Answer not known

70. The immediate cause of the Battle of Plassey was:
(A) The imposition of the Doctrine of Lapse on Bengal
(B) The assassination of Robert Clive
(C) The French invasion of Calcutta
(D) Siraj-ud-Daulah's attack on the British factory at Kasimbazar and the capture of Fort William
(E) Answer not known

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71. Which statement correctly describes the outcome of the Battle of Buxar?
(A) The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was restored to full power over the entire subcontinent.
(B) The East India Company acquired the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
(C) Mir Qasim successfully expelled the British from Bengal permanently.
(D) The French regained all their lost territories in the Carnatic.
(E) Answer not known

72. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tipu Sultan:
(A) He was a formal member of the radical Jacobin Club during the French Revolution.
(B) He symbolically planted a 'Tree of Liberty' within the capital of Seringapatam.
(C) He relied on medieval weaponry and rejected all European methods of military training.
(D) He confiscated the lands of rebellious polygar chieftains to increase state revenue.
(E) Answer not known

73. A prominent feature of Maratha military tactics under Shivaji was:
(A) The formation of heavy and slow-moving infantry squares in the open plains.
(B) Extensive reliance on armored war elephants within the mountainous regions.
(C) Strict adherence to traditional open-field pitched battles against enemies.
(D) Utilizing the rugged Deccan terrain to execute hit-and-run guerrilla attacks.
(E) Answer not known

74. What can be inferred about the British strategy behind the Treaty of Bassein (1802)?
(A) They aimed to control the Maratha central authority via a Subsidiary Alliance.
(B) They wanted to permanently abolish the institution of the Peshwa immediately.
(C) They sought to ally with the Marathas to defeat the French forces in Europe.
(D) They intended to hand over the Deccan to the Nizam of Hyderabad's administration.
(E) Answer not known

75. Comparing the Maratha and Mughal administrative systems, which of the following is true?
(A) The Marathas entirely discarded every Mughal terminology and system of land revenue.
(B) Shivaji initially avoided hereditary land grants (jagirs) in favor of cash salaries.
(C) Both empires strictly enforced mass religious conversions among the rural peasantry.
(D) The later Peshwas strictly centralized all authority, unlike the decentralized Mughals.
(E) Answer not known

76. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Third Carnatic War proved decisive in establishing British supremacy over the French in India.
Reason (R): The French forces under Lally were severely defeated by the British under Sir Eyre Coote at the Battle of Wandiwash.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

77. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Sikh and Jat Uprisings)
P. Jat Rebellion
Q. Khalsa Panth
R. Dal Khalsa
S. Banda Bahadur
List II: (Key Leaders/Concepts)
I. Founded by Guru Gobind Singh
II. Organized into Misls by Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
III. Led a massive Sikh revolt post-Guru Gobind Singh
IV. Churaman and Suraj Mal
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II

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(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of battles?
(A) Battle of Plassey → Battle of Wandiwash → Third Battle of Panipat → Battle of Buxar
(B) Battle of Wandiwash → Battle of Plassey → Battle of Buxar → Third Battle of Panipat
(C) Battle of Plassey → Third Battle of Panipat → Battle of Wandiwash → Battle of Buxar
(D) Third Battle of Panipat → Battle of Plassey → Battle of Buxar → Battle of Wandiwash
(E) Answer not known

79. Arrange the following events related to the Anglo-Mysore Wars in chronological order:
1. Treaty of Madras
2. Death of Tipu Sultan
3. Treaty of Mangalore
4. Treaty of Seringapatam
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding early British expansion:
(A) Robert Clive - Battle of Plassey
(B) Hector Munro - Battle of Buxar
(C) Warren Hastings - Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse
(D) Arthur Wellesley - Battle of Assaye
(E) Answer not known

81. Who was the Maratha commander at the Third Battle of Panipat who led the expedition into the North?
(A) Raghunath Rao
(B) Sadashivrao Bhau
(C) Mahadji Scindia
(D) Malhar Rao Holkar
(E) Answer not known

82. Which significant event occurred in 1737 during the reign of Baji Rao I?
(A) He signed the Treaty of Salbai.
(B) He marched to the outskirts of Delhi to demonstrate Maratha power.
(C) He was defeated by the Portuguese at Bassein.
(D) He established his capital at Satara.
(E) Answer not known

83. Which statement correctly reflects the outcome of the Treaty of Purandar (1665)?
(A) Shivaji surrendered 23 of his forts to the Mughals and agreed to assist them in the Deccan.
(B) The Mughals recognized Shivaji as the independent Chhatrapati of Maharashtra.
(C) Shivaji was forced to convert to Islam.
(D) The Marathas were granted the right to collect Chauth across the entire Mughal Empire.
(E) Answer not known

84. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the later Mughal emperors:
(A) Bahadur Shah I attempted a policy of compromise with the Marathas and Rajputs.
(B) Farrukhsiyar issued a Farman in 1717 granting trade privileges to the British East India Company.
(C) Shah Alam II successfully expelled the British from Bengal in 1764.
(D) Jahandar Shah abolished the Jizya tax to win the support of Hindu chieftains.
(E) Answer not known

85. A key feature of the Maratha revenue administration under Shivaji was the 'Kathi' system, which referred to:
(A) A specific measuring rod used to standardize land measurement.
(B) A hereditary post for village headmen.
(C) A religious tax levied on non-Hindus.
(D) A toll tax collected at coastal ports.
(E) Answer not known

86. What can be inferred about the failure of the Marathas to establish a stable empire in North India after Panipat?
(A) The local Rajput and Jat rulers provided full and unwavering support to the Marathas against the Afghans.
(B) They immediately disbanded the Peshwa system and returned to localized guerrilla warfare.
(C) They completely abandoned the collection of Chauth.
(D) They lacked a modern, disciplined infantry

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and efficient artillery comparable to their adversaries.
(E) Answer not known

87. Comparing the approaches of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan towards the British, which of the following is accurate?
(A) Hyder Ali frequently allied with the British, while Tipu Sultan consistently opposed.
(B) Both rulers recognized the British threat and aggressively modernized their militaries.
(C) Tipu Sultan ignored naval development, which was an area heavily focused on by Hyder.
(D) Both rulers eventually signed the Subsidiary Alliance to protect their Mysore thrones.
(E) Answer not known

88. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Maratha Confederacy failed to present a united front during the Second and Third Anglo-Maratha Wars.
Reason (R): The mutual jealousies and internal conflicts among Maratha chiefs like Scindia, Holkar, and the Peshwa prevented coordinated military action.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

89. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Maratha Leaders)
P. Gaekwad
Q. Bhonsle
R. Holkar
S. Scindia
List II: (Regions of Influence)
I. Indore
II. Gwalior
III. Baroda
IV. Nagpur
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

90. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding key figures in Bengal's history:
(A) Siraj-ud-Daulah - Succeeded Alivardi Khan as Nawab
(B) Murshid Quli Khan - Defeated at the Battle of Buxar
(C) Mir Jafar - Fought fiercely against the British at Plassey
(D) Mir Qasim - Granted the Diwani rights to the British
(E) Answer not known

91. The famous 'Black Hole Tragedy' is associated with which historical event?
(A) The siege of Arcot by Robert Clive
(B) The capture of Fort William by Siraj-ud-Daulah
(C) The fall of Seringapatam to Lord Wellesley
(D) The Maratha capture of Salsette
(E) Answer not known

92. The capital of the Maratha kingdom was shifted from Satara to Pune during the time of:
(A) Shivaji
(B) Balaji Baji Rao
(C) Rajaram
(D) Madhav Rao
(E) Answer not known

93. Which statement correctly describes the military administration of the Peshwas?
(A) They began relying heavily on non-Maratha mercenaries, including Arabs and North Indians.
(B) The infantry was largely neglected in favor of traditional and light cavalry movements.
(C) They successfully built a naval force stronger than the contemporary British Royal Navy.
(D) The Peshwas themselves never personally participated in any specific military campaigns.
(E) Answer not known

94. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the First Anglo-Maratha War:
(A) It was sparked by British interference in

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Maratha internal politics in support of Raghunath Rao.
(B) The British faced a severe setback at Wadgaon in 1779.
(C) It resulted in the Marathas surrendering Pune to the British East India Company.
(D) The war was concluded by the Treaty of Salbai.
(E) Answer not known

95. A notable feature of the Carnatic Wars was:
(A) The complete and total absence of any naval engagements during the entire conflict.
(B) The successful establishment of a permanent French empire within every Southern region.
(C) The strict and unwavering neutrality maintained by the Nawab of Arcot at all times.
(D) The use of Indian sepoys trained in European military discipline by both rival powers.
(E) Answer not known

96. What can be inferred about the socio-political impact of the Bhakti movement on the rise of the Marathas?
(A) It created a strict theocratic state based on orthodox rituals and ancient traditions.
(B) It discouraged martial activities, forcing Shivaji to hire only foreign mercenaries.
(C) It fostered a sense of cultural unity and social cohesion among the Maratha people.
(D) It actively promoted the Persian language as the primary tongue of the local masses.
(E) Answer not known

97. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): By the mid-18th century, the Chhatrapati had become merely a titular head of the Maratha Empire.
Reason (R): The Peshwa had centralized all real executive and military power at Pune, reducing the Chhatrapati at Satara to a figurehead.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

98. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Administrative terms under Shivaji)
P. Deshmukh
Q. Patil
R. Kulkarni
S. Kamavisdar
List II: (Meanings)
I. Village accountant
II. Revenue collector of a large district
III. Village headman
IV. Hereditary district officer
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

99. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding European commanders in the Carnatic Wars:
(A) Sir Eyre Coote - French naval admiral
(B) Robert Clive - British military officer
(C) Comte de Lally - French commander at Wandiwash
(D) Joseph François Dupleix - French Governor-General
(E) Answer not known

100. Who among the following Maratha leaders led the heroic, albeit unsuccessful, defense against Aurangzeb after the execution of Sambhaji?
(A) Shahu
(B) Balaji Vishwanath
(C) Rajaram and later Tarabai
(D) Baji Rao I
(E) Answer not known

101. The 'Sardeshmukhi' collected by the Marathas was justified on the grounds that:
(A) The Maratha king was the supreme head (Sardeshmukh) of the entire country.
(B) It was mandated by a secret trade treaty signed with the Portuguese empire.
(C) It was a religious obligation strictly imposed by the office of Panditrao.
(D) It was a tax collected exclusively on the

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heavy maritime trade at the ports.
(E) Answer not known

102. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system in India.
Reason (R): The primary objective was to subjugate Indian powers without the expense of direct annexation and to keep the French influence at bay.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

103. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Maratha naval strongholds/forts)
P. Sindhudurg
Q. Raigad
R. Pratapgad
S. Vijaydurg
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Capital fort where Shivaji was coronated
II. Scene of the encounter with Afzal Khan
III. Prominent coastal fort built by Shivaji
IV. Known as the 'Gibraltar of Asia' by Europeans, a strong naval base
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

104. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the causes of the Anglo-Maratha wars:
(A) First War - British desire to permanently end the Mughal empire
(B) Third War - Maratha invasion of British Bengal
(C) Second War - Maratha refusal to accept the Subsidiary Alliance signed by Peshwa Baji Rao II
(D) Third War - French attack on Maratha coastal forts
(E) Answer not known

105. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Marathas, under the later Peshwas, alienated the Rajputs, Jats, and other regional powers.
Reason (R): Their incessant raids for Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in these regions created deep resentment, resulting in a lack of allies at the Third Battle of Panipat.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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106. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Events during the Mughal decline)
P. Invasion of Nadir Shah
Q. Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali
R. Grant of Diwani Rights
S. Farman to British EIC
List II: (Rulers involved)
I. Farrukhsiyar
II. Muhammad Shah
III. Shah Alam II
IV. Alamgir II
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

107. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the administration under Shivaji:
(A) Senapati - Military commander
(B) Majumdar - Minister for religious endowments
(C) Nyayadhish - Dispenser of justice
(D) Wakia-Navis - Intelligence and household affairs
(E) Answer not known

108. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): By the end of the 18th century, the Maratha economy faced severe strain despite territorial expansion.

Reason (R): Continuous military campaigns disrupted agricultural production and the state relied heavily on plunder rather than developing a stable revenue infrastructure.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

109. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I: (Historical Figures)
P. Mir Jafar
Q. Chait Singh
R. Tipu Sultan
S. Baji Rao II

List II: (Their associations)
I. Signed the Treaty of Bassein
II. Fought in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War
III. Nawab of Bengal installed after Plassey
IV. Raja of Banaras involved in a conflict with Warren Hastings

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

110. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the legacy of the Maratha Empire:

(A) Shivaji Festival - Initiated by Bal Gangadhar Tilak to inspire nationalism
(B) Ganapati Festival - Abolished by the later Peshwas
(C) Chauth - A voluntary donation made by the peasants
(D) Swarajya - Territories directly ruled by the Mughal Emperor
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (B) I and III only
The rise of the Marathas was deeply influenced by the rugged geography of the Deccan, which fostered a resilient and independent character among the population. Additionally, the Bhakti movement promoted social egalitarianism and cultural unity, while the growth of Marathi literature provided a common identity. These factors together created a strong foundation for a powerful regional state.

2. (D) I, III and IV only
Shivaji was born at the Shivneri fort and raised under the guidance of his mother, Jijabai, and his administrator, Dadaji Kondadev. While his father Shahaji served the Deccan Sultanates, Shivaji was inspired by religious ideals and the goal of self-rule. He successfully consolidated local territories, eventually establishing a sovereign Maratha kingdom through strategic military and administrative leadership.

3. (A) IV and V only
Shivaji's early military career was defined by offensive strategies and the capture of strategic hill forts like Torna to establish dominance. His forces primarily utilized light cavalry and guerrilla tactics rather than heavy cavalry in open plains. These campaigns were part of an ambitious expansionist policy designed to create an independent state, moving far beyond merely defending inherited family estates.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The confrontation with Afzal Khan in 1659 marked a critical juncture for the emerging Maratha state. By defeating the powerful Bijapuri general, Shivaji neutralized a major external threat and demonstrated his tactical brilliance. This victory significantly enhanced his reputation among local chieftains and provided the necessary momentum and resources for the further expansion of Maratha influence across the Deccan.

5. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Shivaji's conflict with the Mughal Empire involved several high-stakes events that shaped his reign. The daring night raid on Shaista Khan's camp in Pune severely embarrassed the Mughals. Later, the Treaty of Purandar, negotiated by Raja Jai Singh, forced Shivaji to visit Agra. After his house arrest and escape, he resumed aggressive military expansion to reclaim lost territories.

6. (B) Capture of Torna → Killing of Afzal Khan → Attack on Shaista Khan → Sack of Surat
The expansion of Maratha power followed a specific chronological path during the mid-seventeenth century. It began with the capture of the Torna fort in 1646, followed by the decisive encounter with Afzal Khan in 1659. Subsequently, Shivaji conducted a daring raid against Shaista Khan in 1663 and concluded this phase with the prosperous sack of Surat in 1664.

7. (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
Several landmark events defined the trajectory of Shivaji's political career. The first sack of the Mughal port of Surat occurred in 1664, followed by the Treaty of Purandar in 1665. His subsequent escape from Agra in 1666 paved the way for his final consolidation of power, which culminated in his formal coronation at Raigad in 1674.

8. (C) Jijabai - Instilled religious devotion and martial spirit
Shivaji's upbringing was shaped by various influential figures who molded his character and ambitions. His mother, Jijabai, played a paramount role by instilling a strong sense of religious devotion and a martial spirit. These early lessons in ethics and valor provided the foundation for his lifelong commitment to establishing a sovereign state governed by indigenous cultural values.

9. (D) The rugged terrain and hills of the Western Ghats
The physical environment of the Western Ghats was the primary factor in determining Maratha military strategy. The rugged mountains and

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dense forests were unsuitable for traditional large-scale warfare but ideal for guerrilla tactics. Shivaji leveraged this terrain to build numerous hill forts, allowing his mobile light cavalry to strike quickly and retreat into secure, inaccessible high-altitude strongholds.

10. (A) Raja Jai Singh
The Treaty of Purandar was a diplomatic and military agreement reached after a successful Mughal campaign led by the Rajput general Raja Jai Singh. Under its terms, Shivaji surrendered a significant number of forts and agreed to serve the Mughal cause in the Deccan. This treaty was a strategic maneuver that temporarily halted hostilities between the two expanding powers.

11. (B) It legally recognized him as an independent sovereign (Chhatrapati).
Shivaji's coronation at Raigad in 1674 was a political event of immense significance. It formally established him as a sovereign monarch, or Chhatrapati, providing him with the legal and religious legitimacy needed to rule. This act signaled the birth of an independent Maratha state, free from the nominal suzerainty of the Mughal Empire or the Deccan Sultanates.

12. (B) The posts in the Ashta Pradhan were strictly hereditary from the beginning.
The Ashta Pradhan was a council of eight ministers established to assist in the administration of the Maratha state. Originally, these appointments were made based on merit and individual capability rather than lineage. It was only during the later period under the Peshwas that these administrative positions and various other government offices gradually became hereditary in nature.

13. (A) Extensive use of guerrilla warfare tactics
Maratha military strength under Shivaji relied heavily on mobile warfare and strategic surprises. Rather than engaging in massive pitched battles on open plains, his forces utilized the mountainous terrain to conduct rapid hit-and-run raids. This guerrilla approach allowed a smaller, highly disciplined force to successfully challenge the larger and better-equipped armies of the Mughals and the Bijapur Sultanate.

14. (C) To protect Maratha ports and check European and Siddi naval power.
Shivaji recognized the importance of maritime power for the security and economic prosperity of his kingdom. By building a strong naval force and coastal forts, he aimed to defend the Konkan coast from the Siddis of Janjira and burgeoning European colonial powers. This strategic initiative made the Marathas one of the few indigenous Indian powers to possess a functional navy.

15. (D) Introduced the Ryotwari system, collecting revenue directly from the individual peasants.
Shivaji's revenue administration moved away from the traditional practice of granting hereditary land rights to intermediaries. He introduced a system where the state dealt directly with individual cultivators, ensuring more equitable tax collection and reducing the exploitation of the peasantry by local lords. This centralized approach strengthened the state's financial resources while improving the stability of the agricultural economy.

16. (C) III only
Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were vital revenue sources for the Maratha state, but they were not collected within the home territories known as Swarajya. Instead, these levies were imposed on neighboring Mughal provinces or other external regions in exchange for protection from Maratha raids. Within his own kingdom, Shivaji implemented a more structured and direct land revenue assessment system.

17. (B) II and III only
Shivaji's religious policy was characterized by tolerance and a sense of justice. While he was a devout Hindu, his administration provided land grants to both temples and Islamic shrines. He also maintained a code of conduct in war that ensured women were treated with respect. His military was inclusive, featuring many Muslim soldiers and officers in high-ranking positions.

18. (D) I, II, III and V only
After Shivaji, the Maratha resistance continued through the reigns of Sambhaji and Rajaram, with Tarabai later providing exceptional leadership against Mughal forces. While the Mughals attempted to create division by

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releasing Shahu, the period saw the emergence of separate power centers at Satara and Kolhapur. These developments eventually led to the decentralization of authority within the broader Maratha confederacy.

19. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The rise of the Peshwa as the dominant executive power was closely linked to the political consolidation of Chhatrapati Shahu's reign. Shahu relied heavily on the administrative and diplomatic skills of Balaji Vishwanath to overcome internal rivals and negotiate with the Mughals. This dependence allowed the office of the Peshwa to centralize control, eventually overshadowing the authority of the Chhatrapati.

20. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
The Ashta Pradhan system organized the Maratha government into specialized departments. The Amatya managed state finances, while the Sumant handled foreign diplomacy. The Sachiv was responsible for official royal correspondence and administrative records, and the Panditrao oversaw religious matters and moral conduct. This division of labor ensured that the state could efficiently manage both domestic and external affairs.

21. (A) Shivaji → Sambhaji → Rajaram → Shahu
The leadership of the Maratha state passed through several key figures following its foundation. Shivaji was succeeded by his son Sambhaji, whose execution led to the reign of his brother Rajaram. After a period of internal conflict and regency under Tarabai, Shahu, the grandson of Shivaji, eventually ascended the throne, marking the beginning of the era of Peshwa dominance.

22. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The office of the Peshwa became the de facto leadership of the Maratha Empire through a succession of capable leaders. Balaji Vishwanath laid the administrative foundation, followed by the military expansions of Baji Rao I. Balaji Baji Rao further extended Maratha influence into North India, while Madhav Rao worked to restore the empire's prestige following the setback at Panipat.

23. (B) Gaekwad - Pune
The Maratha Confederacy consisted of several powerful dynasties ruling different regions under the nominal authority of the Peshwa. While the Scindias ruled Gwalior and the Holkars governed Indore, the Gaekwad family established their seat of power in Baroda. Pune served as the primary administrative capital and residence for the Peshwas, rather than being the base for the Gaekwads.

24. (C) Baji Rao I
Baji Rao I is renowned for his extraordinary military leadership and his vision of expanding Maratha power into North India. He transformed the Maratha state into a formidable empire by leading successful campaigns against the Nizam of Hyderabad and various Mughal governors. His mastery of cavalry tactics and rapid movement earned him a reputation as one of India's greatest military strategists.

25. (C) 1761
The Third Battle of Panipat took place in 1761, representing a massive clash between the Maratha Empire and the invading Afghan forces of Ahmad Shah Abdali. This battle was one of the most significant military engagements of the eighteenth century, resulting in a devastating loss for the Marathas and fundamentally altering the political landscape of the Indian subcontinent during that era.

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26. (A) He led successful campaigns into Malwa, Gujarat, and Bundelkhand.
Baji Rao I pursued an aggressive expansionist policy that pushed the boundaries of the Maratha Empire deep into Northern and Central India. His victories in Malwa, Gujarat, and Bundelkhand weakened Mughal control over these vital provinces. He also achieved a major tactical success against the Nizam of Hyderabad at the Battle of Palkhed, further solidifying Maratha supremacy in the Deccan.

27. (B) The Maratha forces were decisively victorious, capturing Delhi permanently.
The Third Battle of Panipat resulted in a catastrophic defeat for the Maratha forces at the hands of Ahmad Shah Abdali. Although the Marathas utilized advanced artillery under Ibrahim Khan Gardi, the loss of key commanders

like Sadashivrao Bhau and Vishwasrao led to a total collapse. This defeat ended their immediate dream of establishing a pan-Indian empire centered in Delhi.

28. (B) Granting vast autonomy to prominent Maratha chiefs within their own specific spheres. Under the later Peshwas, the Maratha state evolved into a decentralized confederacy of powerful regional chiefs. Leaders such as the Scindias, Holkars, and Gaekwads were granted significant autonomy to manage their own territories and conduct military operations. While they nominally recognized the Peshwa's authority, this decentralization eventually led to internal rivalries that weakened the overall unity of the empire.

29. (A) Halted northern expansion and facilitated the rise of British political power in India.
The defeat at Panipat in 1761 was a major turning point that checked Maratha ambitions in North India. While the empire recovered under Madhav Rao, the temporary vacuum and subsequent internal instability provided the British East India Company with an opportunity to expand its influence. The weakening of both the Mughals and Marathas smoothed the path for British colonial dominance.

30. (C) The First ended with a stalemate, whereas the Second severely weakened Maratha power.
The Anglo-Maratha wars had varying impacts on the power dynamics of the subcontinent. The first war ended in a strategic stalemate with the Treaty of Salbai, ensuring peace for two decades. However, the second war, characterized by internal divisions among the Maratha chiefs, resulted in significant territorial losses and forced several major families to accept British suzerainty through subsidiary alliances.

31. (D) I and III only
The Anglo-Maratha conflicts were often fueled by internal disputes within the Maratha leadership, such as Raghunath Rao's quest for power. The first war highlighted these internal cracks, while the third war in 1818 represented the final collapse of Maratha resistance. Through these wars, the British dismantled the confederacy and established their undisputed paramountcy over the vast territories of Central India.

32. (C) I and III only
Maratha administration was characterized by a formal revenue system based on land surveys rather than arbitrary extortion. While warfare was frequent, it did not lead to a total collapse of commerce; centers like Pune flourished as administrative and trade hubs. Furthermore, the strategic use of hill forts remained a cornerstone of both regional defense and civilian administrative control.

33. (B) I, III, IV and V only
Maratha architecture is notable for its functional and strategic nature, particularly in the construction of massive hill and maritime forts. These structures incorporated indigenous Deccan styles and unique engineering to withstand both sieges and sea waves. In urban areas like Pune, residential architecture flourished through the development of wadas, reflecting a blend of local traditions with contemporary administrative needs.

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34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Treaty of Salbai in 1782 was a diplomatic success that brought the First Anglo-Maratha War to a close. It provided the Marathas with a vital period of twenty years of peace, during which they could rebuild their strength and consolidate their holdings. This temporary stability allowed leaders like Mahadji Scindia to re-establish Maratha influence over the Mughal court in Delhi.

35. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were marked by several treaties that defined British-Maratha relations. The Treaty of Surat in 1775 initiated the first conflict, while the Treaty of Purandar followed in 1776. The strategic peace of 1782 was established by the Treaty of Salbai, and the influential Treaty of Bassein in 1802 fundamentally altered the Maratha political structure.

36. (C) First Anglo-Maratha War → Second Anglo-Maratha War → Third Anglo-Maratha War
The conflict between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire unfolded in three distinct phases. The first war concluded with a long-term peace treaty, while the second

war resulted in significant territorial losses for the Maratha chiefs. The final war led to the total dissolution of the Peshwa's office and the complete establishment of British paramountcy in India.

37. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The decline of the Mughal Empire saw a rapid succession of rulers after the death of Aurangzeb. Bahadur Shah I was followed by Jahandar Shah, whose brief reign ended with the ascension of Farrukhsiyar. Finally, Muhammad Shah Rangila held the throne for a longer period, though his reign was marked by severe internal decay and devastating external invasions from Persia.

38. (D) British acquisition of territories in central India and the strategic Ganges Doab.
The Anglo-Maratha wars significantly reshaped the political map of India in favor of the British. Through these conflicts, the East India Company gained control over vast and productive regions, including central India and the fertile Ganges Doab. These territorial acquisitions provided the British with immense revenue and strategic advantages, effectively ending any indigenous challenge to their dominance in Northern India.

39. (B) Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk)
As Mughal authority weakened, several regional governors established autonomous states. Saadat Khan, also known as Burhan-ul-Mulk, founded the powerful state of Awadh in the early eighteenth century. While he nominally remained a vassal of the Mughal Emperor, he functioned as an independent ruler, establishing a hereditary dynasty that governed one of the most prosperous regions of Northern India.

40. (C) Third Anglo-Maratha War
The Third Anglo-Maratha War, which concluded in 1818, resulted in the final defeat of the Peshwa's forces. Following this conflict, the British officially abolished the office of the Peshwa and annexed the Maratha territories into the Bombay Presidency. The last Peshwa, Baji Rao II, was exiled to Bithur, marking the definitive end of the Maratha Empire as a sovereign political entity.

41. (D) A series of weak and incompetent successors after Aurangzeb
The decline of the Mughal Empire was primarily driven by the lack of strong leadership following the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. His successors were unable to manage the vast empire, control the ambitious nobility, or suppress rising regional powers. This internal weakness, combined with frequent succession wars and administrative corruption, gradually eroded central authority and left the empire vulnerable to foreign invasions.

42. (A) These states immediately severed all nominal and formal ties with the Mughal Emperor.
The regional states that emerged during the eighteenth century, such as Bengal and Hyderabad, functioned with significant practical autonomy. However, they did not formally sever all ties with the Mughal center. These rulers continued to recognize the nominal sovereignty of the Mughal Emperor, often utilizing his name on coinage and maintaining traditional administrative structures to ensure their political legitimacy.

43. (B) The emergence of regional powers and frequent succession wars among princes.
The later Mughal period was characterized by political fragmentation and a breakdown of central control. Frequent wars of succession between various princes weakened the imperial court and allowed regional governors to establish their own autonomous kingdoms. This era saw the rise of the Marathas, Sikhs, and Jats, who actively challenged the dwindling authority of the Mughal emperors in Delhi.

44. (B) Both powers exploited the political vacuum left by declining Mughal and Maratha rule.
The British and French rivalry in the Deccan was part of a larger global conflict for colonial supremacy. In India, both powers took advantage of the instability caused by the weakening Mughal and Maratha empires to intervene in local politics. By supporting rival claimants to Indian thrones, they sought to establish their own political and economic dominance over the Southern peninsula.

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45. (A) The Jats established a kingdom at Bharatpur, while Sikhs formed the Punjab Dal Khalsa.
Agrarian and religious tensions led to significant uprisings against Mughal rule by the Jats and the Sikhs. The Jats, under leaders like Suraj Mal, eventually founded an independent kingdom centered at Bharatpur. Similarly, the Sikh community transformed into a formidable military force, organizing themselves into the Dal Khalsa and misls, which eventually paved the way for a sovereign Sikh state.

46. (C) I and II only
The Carnatic Wars were crucial in determining which European power would dominate India. The first conflict was directly linked to the War of the Austrian Succession in Europe, reflecting how global geopolitics influenced Indian affairs. While these wars initially saw French successes, the British eventually gained the upper hand, securing their position as the primary European influence in the Southern regions.

47. (D) I, II and IV only
The Battle of Plassey was a pivotal event that enabled the British to gain political control over Bengal. It was characterized by the betrayal of the Nawab's commander, Mir Jafar, which allowed Robert Clive to secure victory with minimal combat. This outcome transformed the East India Company from a purely commercial entity into a major territorial and political power in India.

48. (C) IV only
The Battle of Buxar in 1764 was a decisive victory for the British East India Company over the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. Unlike the Indian side, Mir Jafar was actually allied with the British during this period. The defeat of this major coalition firmly established British military and political supremacy across Northern India.

49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While the Battle of Plassey opened the door to Bengal through political intrigue, the Battle of Buxar was a more significant military achievement. It demonstrated that a disciplined British force could defeat a large, combined army of the major powers of Northern India. This victory gave the British formal legal authority over the revenue of Bengal and secured their regional dominance.

50. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
The Carnatic Wars featured several battles that demonstrated changing military dynamics in India. The Battle of Adyar showed the effectiveness of European training, while the defense of Arcot established Robert Clive's reputation. The Battle of Ambur shifted local political power, and the final victory at Wandiwash decisively ended French territorial ambitions, leaving the British as the dominant European power.

51. (A) Black Hole Tragedy → Battle of Plassey → Battle of Buxar → Treaty of Allahabad
The British rise in Bengal was marked by a sequence of escalating conflicts and diplomatic outcomes. Tensions began with the Black Hole Tragedy, leading to the decisive Battle of Plassey. This was followed by the Battle of Buxar, which crushed regional resistance. The process concluded with the Treaty of Allahabad, which formally granted the British the legal right to collect revenues in Bengal.

52. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The leadership of Mysore shifted as the state grew into a regional power in the eighteenth century. Initially governed by the Wodeyar dynasty, the real power was eventually seized by Hyder Ali, who was succeeded by his son, Tipu Sultan. Following Tipu's defeat in 1799, the British restored a member of the Wodeyar family to the throne under their own suzerainty.

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53. (A) Fourth Anglo-Mysore War - Treaty of Salbai
The Anglo-Mysore wars were a series of intense conflicts that concluded with various important treaties. The first war ended with the Treaty of Madras, and the second with the Treaty of Mangalore. The third war resulted in the Treaty of Seringapatam, while the final war in 1799 ended with the death of Tipu Sultan, rather than a negotiated peace treaty.

54. (D) Mysore
Hyder Ali rose from humble beginnings as a soldier to become the de facto ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore. Through his military prowess and administrative skill, he expanded the state's territories and modernized its army.

His leadership turned Mysore into one of the most formidable rivals to both the Marathas and the expanding British East India Company in Southern India.

55. (C) 1799
The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799 marked the final collapse of Mysore's resistance against the British. Tipu Sultan died while personally leading the defense of his capital city, Seringapatam. His death ended the threat posed by the powerful Mysore state and allowed the British to establish their control over much of South India through annexation and the Subsidiary Alliance system.

56. (C) He introduced a new calendar, new coinage, and new scales of weights and measures.
Tipu Sultan was a remarkably innovative ruler who sought to modernize various aspects of his administration. He introduced a new calendar, established a unique coinage system, and standardized weights and measures throughout his kingdom. These reforms were part of his broader effort to create a more efficient and centralized state capable of competing with contemporary European and Indian powers.

57. (D) The ruler retained complete freedom in conducting foreign policy.
The Subsidiary Alliance system was a primary tool used by the British to subjugate Indian states without direct annexation. Rulers who accepted the alliance had to maintain a British military force and host a British Resident at their court. Crucially, they lost their autonomy in foreign affairs, as they could not engage in any diplomatic relations or warfare without British consent.

58. (A) Establishment of a modern arsenal at Dindigul with the help of French military experts.
Hyder Ali recognized early on that competing with European powers required adopting their military technology. To this end, he established a modern arsenal at Dindigul, utilizing the expertise of French engineers to produce advanced weaponry. This modernization, combined with his effective use of cavalry, made the Mysore army one of the most disciplined and technologically advanced in eighteenth-century India.

59. (B) He sought international alliances to counter the growing dominance of the British.
Tipu Sultan was one of the few Indian rulers who understood the global nature of the British threat. He actively sought to build international alliances by sending embassies to countries like France, Turkey, and Iran. By fostering these diplomatic and trade links, he hoped to secure military support and economic resources to resist British expansion and maintain the independence of Mysore.

60. (B) One subordinated state sovereignty; the other annexed states without natural heirs.
The Subsidiary Alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse were two distinct British policies used to expand their empire. The Subsidiary Alliance brought Indian rulers under British military and diplomatic control while leaving them on the throne. In contrast, the Doctrine of Lapse allowed the British to directly annex states where the ruler died without a natural male heir, refusing to recognize adoptions.

61. (A) III only
The Doctrine of Lapse, implemented by Lord Dalhousie, was a controversial policy designed to increase British territory. It stated that if a ruler of a dependent state died without a natural heir, the state would revert to the British. The policy specifically rejected the traditional right of an adopted son to inherit the throne, leading to the annexation of states like Satara and Jhansi.

62. (C) I and III only
Tipu Sultan was a pioneer in the military use of rockets, deploying iron-cased projectiles that were more advanced than anything used in Europe at the time. These rockets were highly effective in combat, causing significant disruption among British infantry and cavalry. The British were so impressed by this technology that they later analyzed captured rockets to develop their own Congreve rocket systems.

63. (D) I, II and IV only
British consolidation in India involved defeating major rivals like the Marathas and utilizing administrative tools like the Subsidiary Alliance. While these alliances compromised the independence of local states, they allowed the British to expand their influence. By 1856,

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through direct conquest and policies addressing alleged misgovernance, the British East India Company had established itself as the undisputed paramount power.

64. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The history of Maratha resistance, particularly under Shivaji, served as a powerful symbol for the Indian national movement. In the late nineteenth century, nationalist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak revived the Shivaji festival to mobilize the public and instill a sense of pride and resistance against colonial rule. This cultural revival helped transform historical figures into icons of modern Indian nationalism.

65. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The British used various methods to expand their control over India. Mysore was annexed after a direct military defeat in 1799. Awadh was taken over in 1856 based on allegations of misgovernance. Jhansi was annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse after its ruler died without a natural heir, while Hyderabad was the first major state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance system.

66. (A) Hyderabad → Awadh → Peshwa → Scindia
The Subsidiary Alliance system spread across India as the British secured their dominance over major regional powers. Hyderabad was the first state to enter the alliance in 1798. It was followed by Awadh in 1801, and then the Peshwa in 1802 after the Treaty of Bassein. Finally, other Maratha chiefs like the Scindias were forced into the alliance after their military defeats.

67. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The administration of the British East India Company was led by several influential Governors-General. Warren Hastings established the early administrative and legal framework. He was followed by Lord Cornwallis, who introduced the Permanent Settlement. Lord Wellesley later pursued an aggressive expansionist policy through the Subsidiary Alliance, and Lord Dalhousie concluded this phase with further annexations and modernizing reforms.

68. (C) The Second War ended with a treaty that largely maintained the status quo ante bellum.
The Anglo-Mysore wars resulted in shifting fortunes for both the British and Mysore. The second conflict, which saw intense fighting but no decisive victory for either side, concluded with the Treaty of Mangalore. This agreement essentially restored the territories captured by both parties, maintaining the status quo and delaying the final British conquest of the region for several more years.

69. (A) Muhammad Shah
Muhammad Shah, who reigned in the early eighteenth century, was nicknamed 'Rangila' due to his indulgence in a luxurious and pleasure-seeking lifestyle. His reign was marked by the further disintegration of the Mughal Empire as provincial governors became increasingly independent. It was also during his rule that the devastating invasion by Nadir Shah of Persia took place, resulting in the sack of Delhi.

70. (D) Siraj-ud-Daulah's attack on the British factory at Kasimbazar and the capture of Fort William
Tensions between the British and the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, escalated when the British fortified their positions without permission. In response, the Nawab attacked the British factory at Kasimbazar and captured Fort William in Calcutta. These aggressive actions provided the immediate provocation for Robert Clive's expedition from Madras, which eventually led to the decisive conflict at the Battle of Plassey.

71. (B) The East India Company acquired the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
The British victory at the Battle of Buxar led to a fundamental change in their status in India. Through the Treaty of Allahabad, the Mughal Emperor granted the East India Company the Diwani rights, or the legal power to collect revenues, for the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. This transformed the Company into the legitimate sovereign administrator of India's wealthiest regions.

72. (C) He relied on medieval weaponry and rejected all European methods of military training.
Tipu Sultan was a remarkably modern ruler who actively sought to upgrade his state's military and economic capabilities. He was deeply interested

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90. (A) Siraj-ud-Daulah - Succeeded Alivardi Khan as Nawab
Siraj-ud-Daulah ascended the throne of Bengal as the successor to his grandfather, Alivardi Khan. His reign was short-lived and turbulent, characterized by escalating tensions with the British East India Company over trade privileges and fortification. These disputes eventually culminated in the Battle of Plassey, where his defeat and subsequent death marked the beginning of British political dominance over the Bengal region.

91. (B) The capture of Fort William by Siraj-ud-Daulah
The 'Black Hole Tragedy' refers to an incident following the capture of Fort William in Calcutta by the forces of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1756. According to British accounts, a large number of prisoners were confined in a small, poorly ventilated room overnight, resulting in many deaths. This event became a major piece of propaganda used by the British to justify their subsequent military campaigns.

92. (B) Balaji Baji Rao
During the reign of Balaji Baji Rao, the administrative focus of the Maratha Empire shifted significantly toward the office of the Peshwa. As the Peshwa centralized power, the capital effectively moved from Satara, the seat of the Chhatrapati, to Pune. This transition reflected the change in leadership from the descendant of Shivaji to the hereditary line of prime ministers who now managed the empire's affairs.

93. (A) They began relying heavily on non-Maratha mercenaries, including Arabs and North Indians.
As the Maratha Empire expanded under the Peshwas, the nature of their military forces underwent a significant transformation. To meet the demands of large-scale warfare across diverse regions, they increasingly recruited non-Maratha mercenaries, such as Arabs, Rohillas, and North Indians. While this provided more manpower, it also altered the traditional cohesive character of the Maratha army and increased its dependence on paid professional soldiers.

94. (C) It resulted in the Marathas surrendering Pune to the British East India Company.
The First Anglo-Maratha War was a complex conflict where the British failed to achieve their primary objectives. Despite supporting a pretender to the Peshwaship, the British military faced a major defeat at the Battle of Wadgaon. The resulting Treaty of Salbai restored the status quo, and the Marathas successfully retained control of their capital, Pune, for several more decades.

95. (D) The use of Indian sepoys trained in European military discipline by both rival powers.
A defining characteristic of the Carnatic Wars was the widespread recruitment and training of local Indian soldiers, known as sepoys, by both the British and the French. These troops were drilled in European military tactics and equipped with modern muskets and artillery. The effectiveness of these European-trained Indian units forever changed the nature of warfare and colonial expansion on the subcontinent.

96. (C) It fostered a sense of cultural unity and social cohesion among the Maratha people.
The Bhakti movement played a crucial role in creating a favorable socio-cultural environment for the rise of the Marathas. By promoting spiritual equality and using the Marathi language, Bhakti saints helped bridge caste divides and fostered a shared cultural identity. this sense of unity and pride provided the social cohesion necessary for Shivaji to mobilize the local population toward the goal of self-rule.

97. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
By the mid-eighteenth century, the political structure of the Maratha Empire had fundamentally changed. The Chhatrapati at Satara lost his active governing role and became a symbolic figurehead. Real executive, military, and administrative power was concentrated in the office of the Peshwa at Pune. This centralization of authority allowed the Peshwas to manage the empire's vast expansion while the monarchy remained largely ceremonial.

98. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Shivaji's administration was supported by a network of local and district-level officers. The Deshmukh was a hereditary district officer

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leading the diverse Maratha army. His leadership and the subsequent defeat at the Third Battle of Panipat were central to this tragic chapter of Maratha history.

82. (B) He marched to the outskirts of Delhi to demonstrate Maratha power.
In 1737, Peshwa Baji Rao I led a daring cavalry raid that reached the very outskirts of the Mughal capital, Delhi. This bold maneuver was intended to expose the weakness of the Mughal central authority and demonstrate the growing military reach of the Marathas. The raid caused panic within the imperial court and significantly enhanced the prestige and influence of the Peshwa.

83. (A) Shivaji surrendered 23 of his forts to the Mughals and agreed to assist them in the Deccan.
The Treaty of Purandar in 1665 was a strategic retreat for Shivaji following the successful Mughal campaign led by Raja Jai Singh. Under its terms, Shivaji agreed to surrender twenty-three of his forts and a large portion of his territory to the Mughals. He also committed to providing military assistance for the Mughal campaigns against the Bijapur Sultanate in the Deccan.

84. (C) Shah Alam II successfully expelled the British from Bengal in 1764.
The later Mughal period was marked by a steady decline in imperial authority and military capability. While some emperors attempted reforms or granted trade privileges, they were unable to resist the growing power of the British East India Company. Shah Alam II, for instance, suffered a decisive defeat at the Battle of Buxar, which ultimately forced him to yield to British demands.

85. (A) A specific measuring rod used to standardize land measurement.
As part of his administrative reforms, Shivaji introduced the 'Kathi' as a standardized unit of land measurement. This specific measuring rod replaced irregular traditional methods and allowed for a more accurate and consistent assessment of agricultural land. By standardizing measurements, the state could ensure a fairer system of revenue collection and provide more security to the individual peasants and cultivators.

86. (D) They lacked a modern, disciplined infantry and efficient artillery comparable to their adversaries.
Despite their recovery after Panipat, the Marathas struggled to maintain a stable empire in the north due to several structural weaknesses. Their military continued to rely heavily on traditional cavalry and hit-and-run tactics, which were increasingly disadvantaged against the modern infantry and advanced artillery used by European and some regional powers. These technological and organizational gaps hindered their ability to consolidate long-term territorial control.

87. (B) Both rulers recognized the British threat and aggressively modernized their militaries.
Both Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan were among the few Indian rulers who correctly assessed the significant threat posed by the expanding British East India Company. They both pursued vigorous military modernization programs, incorporating European weapons, technology, and training methods. Their proactive approach to upgrading their forces made Mysore one of the most persistent and dangerous challenges to British power in Southern India.

88. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The decline of the Maratha Empire was accelerated by intense internal rivalries within the confederacy. Powerful chiefs such as the Scindias, Holkars, and Bhonsles were often more focused on competing for influence at the Peshwa's court than on cooperating against external threats. These mutual jealousies prevented a united Maratha response during the crucial wars against the British, leading to their eventual downfall.

89. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Maratha Confederacy was composed of several prominent families ruling different regions. The Gaekwads held power in Baroda, while the Bhonsle family was centered in Nagpur. The Holkars established their influence in the region of Indore, and the Scindias became a major northern power based in Gwalior. These dynasties operated with significant autonomy while maintaining nominal ties to the Peshwa in Pune.

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107. (B) Majumdar - Minister for religious endowments
The Ashta Pradhan was a council of eight ministers where each member held a specific administrative portfolio. The Majumdar, also known as the Amatya, was responsible for managing the state's finances and accounting rather than religious affairs. The Panditrao was the minister who handled religious endowments and moral matters, ensuring the state's policies aligned with traditional ethical standards.

108. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
By the late eighteenth century, the Maratha economy was under severe strain due to incessant military campaigns. These frequent wars disrupted agricultural production, the primary source of wealth, and forced the state to rely heavily on plunder and the collection of Chauth from distant regions. This dependence on external tribute prevented the development of a stable and sustainable internal economic infrastructure for the empire.

109. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Various figures played key roles in the shifting politics of eighteenth-century India. Mir Jafar was installed as the Nawab of Bengal following the Battle of Plassey. Chait Singh of Banaras faced a notable conflict with Warren Hastings. Tipu Sultan fought his final battle in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, while Peshwa Baji Rao II's signing of the Treaty of Bassein led to the collapse of Maratha independence.

110. (A) Shivaji Festival - Initiated by Bal Gangadhar Tilak to inspire nationalism
The historical legacy of the Maratha Empire, particularly the figure of Shivaji, was effectively utilized by modern nationalist leaders to mobilize the masses. Bal Gangadhar Tilak transformed the traditional Shivaji festival into a large-scale public event to inspire a sense of patriotism and anti-colonial resistance. This creative use of history helped forge a strong cultural and political identity during the struggle for Indian independence.

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responsible for revenue and order, while the Patil served as the village headman. The Kulkarni functioned as the village accountant, maintaining land records. In later periods, the Kamavisdar acted as a district-level revenue collector, ensuring the steady flow of taxes to the central government.

99. (A) Sir Eyre Coote - French naval admiral
The Carnatic Wars featured prominent military leaders from both European powers. Sir Eyre Coote was a key British commander who achieved a decisive victory at Wandiwash. Robert Clive became famous for his defense of Arcot and success at Plassey. On the French side, Joseph François Dupleix was a brilliant strategist and governor, while the Comte de Lally led the French forces during the final decisive battles.

100. (C) Rajaram and later Tarabai
Following the capture and execution of Sambhaji, the Maratha resistance against Aurangzeb was led by his half-brother Rajaram, who operated from the distant fort of Jinji. After Rajaram's death, his widow Tarabai took charge, providing fierce and determined leadership. Her ability to organize and inspire Maratha forces during this critical period was instrumental in exhausting the Mughal military and ensuring the survival of the Maratha state.

101. (A) The Maratha king was the supreme head (Sardeshmukh) of the entire country.
Sardeshmukhi was an additional ten percent levy collected by the Marathas on top of the land revenue. It was justified by the claim that the Maratha king was the 'Sardeshmukh,' or the hereditary supreme head, of the entire region. Unlike Chauth, which was often seen as protection money, Sardeshmukhi was presented as a legitimate right based on the king's traditional superior status.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lord Wellesley utilized the Subsidiary Alliance as a strategic tool to expand British influence across India. The primary goal was to bring Indian states under British military and political control while preventing them from forming alliances with the French. This system allowed the British to maintain large armies at the expense of local rulers, effectively turning them into dependent protected states.

103. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The Marathas built numerous forts that served various strategic purposes. Raigad was the chosen capital and the site of Shivaji's coronation, while Pratapgad was the location of his famous victory over Afzal Khan. Coastal and maritime forts like Sindhudurg and Vijaydurg were essential for naval defense. Vijaydurg, in particular, was so formidable that it earned the reputation of being the 'Gibraltar of Asia.'

104. (C) Second War - Maratha refusal to accept the Subsidiary Alliance signed by Peshwa Baji Rao II
The Second Anglo-Maratha War was triggered by the internal fragmentation of the Maratha leadership. When Peshwa Baji Rao II signed the Treaty of Bassein and accepted British protection through a Subsidiary Alliance, it threatened the independence of other major Maratha chiefs. Leaders like the Scindias and Bhonsles refused to recognize the treaty, leading to a direct military conflict with the British East India Company.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Maratha practice of demanding Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from neighboring regions created significant friction with other indigenous powers. Their frequent raids into Rajput and Jat territories alienated these groups, who came to view the Marathas as predatory. Consequently, when the Marathas faced the Afghan invasion at the Third Battle of Panipat, they found themselves isolated, lacking the support of potential local Indian allies.

106. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
The eighteenth century saw several events that signaled the decline of Mughal power and the rise of foreign influence. The invasion by Nadir Shah occurred during Muhammad Shah's reign, while Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded during the time of Alamgir II. Shah Alam II eventually granted Diwani rights to the British, following the earlier trade privileges given by Farrukhsiyar's famous farman to the East India Company.

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(C) It is globally renowned for its stone chariot and pillars.
(D) It was converted into a religious mosque after 1565 CE.
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Hampi?
(A) It served as the capital city of the Vijayanagara Empire.
(B) It features extensive urban planning and market streets.
(C) It is situated on the banks of the Kaveri river.
(D) It was subjected to a brutal sack following the Battle of Talikota.
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following is NOT a feature associated with the Vittala Temple of Vijayanagara?
(A) Stone chariot
(B) Musical pillars
(C) Architectural excellence
(D) Whispering gallery
(E) Answer not known

26. Read the following information and identify the monument described:
It is a pinnacle of Vijayanagara architectural excellence, renowned for its stone chariot and intricately carved musical pillars.
(A) Vittala Temple
(B) Virupaksha Temple
(C) Gol Gumbaz
(D) Hazara Rama Temple
(E) Answer not known

27. What does the construction of the stone chariot and musical pillars at the Vittala Temple infer about the Vijayanagara Empire?
(A) They heavily integrated Islamic structural elements from the Delhi Sultanate.
(B) They achieved high mastery in stone architecture and Dravidian style.
(C) They utilized these specialized structures primarily for regional military defense.
(D) They completely abandoned religious design for exclusively secular monuments.
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following statements about Vijayanagara architecture:
I. It predominantly followed the Dravidian style of architecture.
II. The temples are characterized by tall gopurams and elaborate mandapas.
III. It completely rejected any sculptural ornamentation.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

29. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Hampi holds immense historical significance and has been granted UNESCO World Heritage status.
Reason (R): It contains the extensive ruins of the Vijayanagara capital, showcasing exceptional urban planning and temple architecture.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

30. Match List I with List II concerning Vijayanagara and Deccan architecture:
List I: Structure
P. Virupaksha Temple
Q. Vittala Temple
R. Gol Gumbaz
S. Dravidian Style
List II: Feature
I. Musical pillars
II. Continuous worship tradition
III. Gopurams and Mandapas
IV. Whispering gallery
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III

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CHAPTER 06
Vijayanagara and Bahmani Kingdoms

1. In which year was the Vijayanagara Empire founded?
(A) 1347 CE
(B) 1336 CE
(C) 1565 CE
(D) 1326 CE
(E) Answer not known

2. Who among the following played a significant guiding role in the founding of the Vijayanagara Empire?
(A) Tenali Ramakrishna
(B) Muhammad Gawan
(C) Duarte Barbosa
(D) Vidyaranya
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the founding of the Vijayanagara kingdom:
I. It was founded by Harihara and Bukka.
II. The founders belonged to the Saluva Dynasty.
III. The foundation coincided with the decline of the Delhi Sultanate in the Deccan.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Vijayanagara and Bahmani kingdoms emerged in the fourteenth century in South India.
Reason (R): The political vacuum created by the decline of the Delhi Sultanate in the Deccan allowed regional powers to assert independence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Match List I with List II regarding the dynasties of Vijayanagara and their prominent figures:
List I: Dynasties
P. Sangama Dynasty
Q. Saluva Dynasty
R. Tuluva Dynasty
S. Aravidu Dynasty
List II: Prominent Figures
I. Vira Narasimha
II. Harihara I
III. Last dynasty of the empire
IV. Saluva Narasimha
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

6. Select the correct chronological sequence of the dynasties that ruled the Vijayanagara Empire.
(A) Sangama, Tuluva, Saluva, Aravidu
(B) Saluva, Sangama, Tuluva, Aravidu
(C) Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu
(D) Aravidu, Tuluva, Saluva, Sangama
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following northern campaigns of Krishna Deva Raya in the correct chronological sequence as they occurred:
I. Raichur
II. Kondavidu
III. Udayagiri
IV. Gulbarga
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) III, II, I, IV

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(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, IV, I
(D) III, I, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the correctly matched pair of ruler and dynasty:
(A) Harihara I - Tuluva Dynasty
(B) Vira Narasimha - Sangama Dynasty
(C) Saluva Narasimha - Saluva Dynasty
(D) Krishna Deva Raya - Aravidu Dynasty
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the end of the Sangama line?
(A) The Sangama line was ended by Vira Narasimha.
(B) The Sangama line ended after the Battle of Talikota.
(C) The Sangama line transitioned seamlessly into the Aravidu dynasty.
(D) The Sangama line was ended by Saluva Narasimha.
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Tuluva Dynasty?
(A) The Tuluva Dynasty was the last dynasty to rule Vijayanagara.
(B) Vira Narasimha belonged to the Tuluva Dynasty.
(C) Krishna Deva Raya was the greatest ruler of this dynasty.
(D) The dynasty witnessed extensive military campaigns in the north.
(E) Answer not known

11. Which of the following was NOT a target of Krishna Deva Raya's northern military campaigns?
(A) Udayagiri
(B) Madurai
(C) Raichur
(D) Gulbarga
(E) Answer not known

12. Read the following information and identify the historical figure described:
He is considered the greatest ruler of his empire, undertook successful campaigns against Udayagiri and Kondavidu, and authored a masterpiece in Telugu.
(A) Bukka I: The founder of the first Sangama line
(B) Krishna Deva Raya
(C) Saluva Narasimha: The founder of the Saluva line
(D) Harihara I: An original founder of the empire
(E) Answer not known

13. What can be inferred from Krishna Deva Raya's campaigns against Udayagiri, Kondavidu, Raichur, and Gulbarga?
(A) Reclaim territories and consolidate Deccan power.
(B) Prioritize maritime expansion over territorial gains.
(C) Facilitate a permanent shift of the imperial capital.
(D) Voluntarily cede southern provinces to local Nayaks.
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements regarding the reign of Krishna Deva Raya:
I. He was an efficient administrator who reformed the revenue system.
II. He authored Amuktamalyada in Sanskrit.
III. His court was adorned by a group of eight poets known as Ashtadiggajas.
IV. He undertook welfare measures for his subjects.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

15. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Krishna Deva Raya is celebrated as a great literary figure in South Indian history.
Reason (R): He authored Amuktamalyada in Telugu and patronized the Ashtadiggajas in his court.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

16. Match List I with List II regarding Vijayanagara and Bahmani administration and culture:
List I: Category
P. Ashtadiggajas
Q. Tarafs
R. Amuktamalyada
S. Devadasi
List II: Description
I. Provincial divisions
II. Eight eminent poets
III. Social system
IV. Telugu literary work
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

17. Select the correct chronological order of the following travelers visiting the Vijayanagara Empire.
(A) Duarte Barbosa, Nicolo Conti, Abdur Razzaq, Domingo Paes
(B) Nicolo Conti, Abdur Razzaq, Duarte Barbosa, Domingo Paes
(C) Nicolo Conti, Abdur Razzaq, Domingo Paes, Duarte Barbosa
(D) Domingo Paes, Nicolo Conti, Abdur Razzaq, Duarte Barbosa
(E) Answer not known

18. Arrange the following events related to the Bahmani Kingdom in the correct chronological order:
I. Foundation by Alauddin Bahman Shah
II. Ahmad Shah Wali shifts capital to Bidar
III. Administrative reforms by Muhammad Gawan
IV. Breakup of Bahmani into five Sultanates
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

19. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of literary figure and their association:
(A) Vidyaranya - Prime Minister of Bahmani
(B) Krishna Deva Raya - Amuktamalyada
(C) Tenali Ramakrishna - Ashtadiggajas
(D) Duarte Barbosa - Portuguese account
(E) Answer not known

20. In which language was the literary work Amuktamalyada written?
(A) Kannada
(B) Sanskrit
(C) Telugu
(D) Tamil
(E) Answer not known

21. Who among the following rulers patronized the group of eight poets known as Ashtadiggajas?
(A) Krishna Deva Raya
(B) Vira Narasimha
(C) Harihara I
(D) Firuz Shah Bahmani
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding the cultural and urban landscape of Vijayanagara:
I. Hampi has been recognized with UNESCO World Heritage status.
II. The city was situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra river.
III. Tenali Ramakrishna was known for his wit and wisdom in the court.
IV. The Virupaksha Temple lacks a continuous worship tradition.
V. Urban planning included well-laid market streets.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) II, III and V only
(D) I, III, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

23. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Virupaksha Temple?
(A) It was commissioned and completed during the Aravidu period.
(B) It features a tradition of continuous worship.

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in European political ideas and military innovations, which led him to adopt French training methods and advanced weaponry. Far from rejecting modern techniques, he integrated them to challenge British expansion, even establishing diplomatic links with revolutionary France.

73. (D) Utilizing the rugged Deccan terrain to execute hit-and-run guerrilla attacks.
Shivaji developed a highly effective military system based on the unique geography of the Deccan. His forces avoided traditional large-scale pitched battles in favor of rapid, mobile guerrilla attacks launched from mountain strongholds. By utilizing hit-and-run tactics and the strategic placement of hill forts, he was able to harass and defeat much larger imperial armies that struggled with the difficult terrain.

74. (A) They aimed to control the Maratha central authority via a Subsidiary Alliance.
The Treaty of Bassein in 1802 was a strategic move by the British to bring the Maratha Empire under their influence. By providing protection to Peshwa Baji Rao II in exchange for his acceptance of the Subsidiary Alliance, the British effectively took control of the Maratha central authority. This treaty sparked the second war as other Maratha chiefs refused to accept this loss of sovereignty.

75. (B) Shivaji initially avoided hereditary land grants (jagirs) in favor of cash salaries.
Shivaji implemented a highly centralized administrative system that initially sought to curb the power of hereditary local elites. To achieve this, he preferred paying his military and civil officers in cash salaries rather than granting them autonomous land holdings or jagirs. This approach differed from the later Maratha and Mughal systems, which relied heavily on decentralizing land grants.

76. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Third Carnatic War was the final phase of the Anglo-French struggle for dominance in India. The decisive Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 saw the British forces, led by Sir Eyre Coote, decisively defeat the French army under Comte de Lally. This victory effectively ended French hopes of establishing a territorial empire in India, leaving the British as the supreme European power.

77. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
The decline of the Mughals saw various groups organize for resistance and state-building. The Jats consolidated under leaders like Churaman and Suraj Mal. The Sikh community was transformed by Guru Gobind Singh's foundation of the Khalsa, later organized into misls within the Dal Khalsa. Post-Guru era resistance was led by Banda Bahadur, who waged a fierce struggle against imperial authority in Punjab.

78. (A) Battle of Plassey → Battle of Wandiwash → Third Battle of Panipat → Battle of Buxar
The mid-eighteenth century was a period of frequent and transformative military engagements in India. It began with the British victory at Plassey in 1757, followed by the defeat of the French at Wandiwash in 1760. The Marathas were then crushed at Panipat in 1761, and the British finally established their North Indian supremacy at the Battle of Buxar in 1764.

79. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
The conflict between Mysore and the British unfolded through several key treaties and final events. The First Anglo-Mysore War ended with the Treaty of Madras in 1769, and the Second with the Treaty of Mangalore in 1784. The Third War was concluded by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, and the struggle finally ended with the death of Tipu Sultan in 1799.

80. (C) Warren Hastings - Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse
Various British officials were associated with specific policies and battles that expanded their empire. Robert Clive was the key figure at Plassey, while Hector Munro led the forces at Buxar. Arthur Wellesley achieved a major victory at the Battle of Assaye. However, the Doctrine of Lapse was introduced much later by Lord Dalhousie, rather than during the tenure of Warren Hastings.

81. (B) Sadashivrao Bhau
Sadashivrao Bhau was the primary commander of the Maratha expeditionary force that marched north to face the Afghan invader Ahmad Shah Abdali. As a close relative of the Peshwa and an experienced administrator, he was tasked with

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(E) Answer not known

31. Select the correct list of Deccan Sultanates that emerged after the breakup of the Bahmani Kingdom.
(A) Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Bidar, Berar, Golconda
(B) Bijapur, Madurai, Bidar, Berar, Thanjavur
(C) Ahmadnagar, Bidar, Berar, Golconda, Gingee
(D) Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Raichur, Berar, Golconda
(E) Answer not known

32. Arrange the following rulers of the Bahmani Kingdom in chronological order:
I. Ahmad Shah Wali
II. Muhammad Shah I
III. Alauddin Bahman Shah
IV. Firuz Shah
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) III, II, IV, I
(B) III, IV, II, I
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

33. Identify the correctly matched pair of foreign traveler and their origin/affiliation:
(A) Nicolo Conti - Portuguese
(B) Duarte Barbosa - Portuguese
(C) Abdur Razzaq - Italian
(D) Domingo Paes - Persian
(E) Answer not known

34. Which foreign traveler left an account specifically highlighting the horse trade alliance between Vijayanagara and the Portuguese?
(A) Abdur Razzaq
(B) Nicolo Conti
(C) Ibn Battuta
(D) Duarte Barbosa
(E) Answer not known

35. For what military requirement did the Vijayanagara Empire primarily rely on an alliance with the Portuguese?
(A) Supply of Arabian horses
(B) Supply of gunpowder
(C) Naval fleet support
(D) Artillery training
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following statements regarding the economy of the Vijayanagara Empire:
I. It was characterized by prosperous trade networks.
II. The empire strictly prohibited the export of cotton textiles.
III. Spice exports formed a major part of its foreign trade.
IV. The horse trade was crucial for maintaining military strength.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

37. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Vijayanagara Empire established a strategic alliance with the Portuguese.
Reason (R): They needed to secure a steady supply of high-quality horses for their cavalry to counter the Deccan Sultanates.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

38. Match List I with List II regarding terms and regions associated with Vijayanagara and Deccan history:
List I: Term/Region
P. Kohinoor
Q. Ashtadiggajas
R. Hampi
S. Bidar
List II: Association
I. Tungabhadra river
II. New capital of Ahmad Shah Wali
III. Golconda Sultanate

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71. What was the major political consequence of the assassination of Muhammad Gawan?
(A) It directly initiated an era of absolute peace in the region.
(B) It triggered conflicts that caused the breakup of the kingdom.
(C) It fostered a permanent military alliance with Vijayanagara.
(D) It allowed European powers to conquer the entire Deccan plateau.
(E) Answer not known

72. Consider the following statements about the five Deccan Sultanates:
I. They emerged from the ruins of the Bahmani Kingdom.
II. Bidar, Berar, and Ahmadnagar were among them.
III. They never engaged in warfare with the Vijayanagara Empire.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

73. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Muhammad Gawan's tenure is marked by significant cultural and educational advancements in the Bahmani Kingdom.
Reason (R): He established a prominent educational institution (madrasa) that attracted scholars from various regions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

74. Match List I with List II concerning the Deccan Sultanates and their prominent features:
List I: Sultanate/Feature
P. Bijapur
Q. Golconda
R. Gol Gumbaz
S. Diamond trade
List II: Associated Feature/Person
I. Adil Shah
II. Whispering gallery
III. Kohinoor origin
IV. Fort significance
(A) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the correctly matched pair of Deccan Sultanate and its defining characteristic:
(A) Bidar - Famous for the diamond trade
(B) Bijapur - Construction of Gol Gumbaz under Adil Shah
(C) Golconda - Built the Virupaksha Temple
(D) Berar - Origin of the Kohinoor diamond
(E) Answer not known

76. Under the patronage of which dynasty was the Gol Gumbaz constructed?
(A) Nizam Shahi
(B) Adil Shahi
(C) Qutb Shahi
(D) Barid Shahi
(E) Answer not known

77. Which architectural marvel of the Deccan is renowned for its immense dimensions and an acoustic feature known as the "whispering gallery"?
(A) Gol Gumbaz
(B) Charminar
(C) Bidar Fort
(D) Hazara Rama Temple
(E) Answer not known

78. Consider the following statements regarding the Gol Gumbaz:
I. It was built in Bijapur.
II. It is an achievement of Adil Shahi architecture.
III. It features a unique whispering gallery.
IV. It was constructed using pure Dravidian architectural elements.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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decline of Vijayanagara.
II. Madurai and Thanjavur were prominent Nayak administrative centers.
III. Gingee was a major Nayak kingdom in South India.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

48. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Battle of Talikota resulted in a devastating blow to the Vijayanagara Empire.
Reason (R): The capital city of Hampi was severely sacked and destroyed by the allied forces of the Deccan Sultanates.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

49. Match List I with List II regarding the successor states and regions:
List I: Region
P. Madurai
Q. Thanjavur
R. Gingee
S. Bijapur
List II: Association
I. Adil Shahi architecture
II. Nayak kingdom
III. Nayak kingdom
IV. Nayak kingdom
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

50. Select the correct sequence of events leading to the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.
(A) Internal conflicts → Deccan Sultanate alliance → Battle of Talikota → Sack of Hampi
(B) Sack of Hampi → Battle of Talikota → Internal conflicts → Deccan Sultanate alliance
(C) Deccan Sultanate alliance → Sack of Hampi → Internal conflicts → Battle of Talikota
(D) Battle of Talikota → Internal conflicts → Sack of Hampi → Deccan Sultanate alliance
(E) Answer not known

51. Arrange the following dynasties of Vijayanagara in reverse chronological order (from last to first):
I. Sangama
II. Aravidu
III. Tuluva
IV. Saluva
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) II, IV, III, I
(D) III, II, IV, I
(E) Answer not known

52. Identify the correctly matched pair of Nayak kingdom and its association:
(A) Madurai - Successor state of Bahmani
(B) Gingee - Capital of the Deccan Sultanates
(C) Thanjavur - Successor state of Vijayanagara
(D) Bidar - Nayak administrative center
(E) Answer not known

53. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the causes of the Vijayanagara defeat at Talikota?
(A) Internal conflicts and the Deccan alliance weakened the empire.
(B) The empire lacked any form of cavalry or specialized infantries.
(C) The Portuguese actively fought for the allied Deccan Sultanates.
(D) The reigning Emperor surrendered the capital without resistance.
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the successor states of Vijayanagara?
(A) The Nayaks asserted independence as central authority weakened.
(B) Madurai Nayaks played a key role in post-

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Vijayanagara politics.
(C) Thanjavur emerged as a significant Nayak kingdom.
(D) The Bahmani Kingdom was re-established by the Gingee Nayaks.
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following was NOT a Nayak kingdom that succeeded the Vijayanagara Empire?
(A) Madurai
(B) Berar
(C) Thanjavur
(D) Gingee
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the historical figure who founded the Bahmani Kingdom in 1347 CE.
(A) Muhammad Shah I
(B) Firuz Shah Bahmani
(C) Alauddin Bahman Shah
(D) Ahmad Shah Wali
(E) Answer not known

57. What can be inferred from the foundation of the Bahmani Kingdom in 1347?
(A) It was the immediate result of major Portuguese naval invasions.
(B) The ruling Vijayanagara Empire actively supported its creation.
(C) It initiated a long period of uninterrupted peace in the region.
(D) The Deccan successfully broke away from the Delhi Sultanate.
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following statements about the Bahmani administration:
I. The kingdom was divided into eight administrative units called tarafs.
II. It possessed a highly centralized administrative structure.
III. The revenue system was thoroughly neglected by the rulers.
IV. Muhammad Gawan introduced significant administrative reforms.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

59. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Muhammad Shah I of the Bahmani Kingdom engaged in frequent wars with the Vijayanagara Empire.
Reason (R): Both empires sought to expand their territories and control the resource-rich Raichur Doab.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

60. Match List I with List II concerning Bahmani rulers and their key associations:
List I: Rulers
P. Alauddin Bahman Shah
Q. Firuz Shah Bahmani
R. Ahmad Shah Wali
S. Muhammad Gawan
List II: Key Associations
I. Patronage of Sufi saints and Bidar capital
II. Prime Minister and educational reforms
III. Foundation of the kingdom in 1347
IV. Cultural patronage and religious tolerance
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

61. Select the correct option showing the new capital established by Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani.
(A) Bidar
(B) Gulbarga
(C) Bijapur
(D) Golconda
(E) Answer not known

62. Arrange the following stages of the Bahmani Kingdom's history in the correct chronological order:

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I. Administrative reforms by Muhammad Gawan
II. Foundation by Alauddin Bahman Shah
III. Breakup into five Deccan Sultanates
IV. Assassination of Muhammad Gawan
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

63. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Bahmani figures:
(A) Ahmad Shah Wali - Shifted capital to Bidar
(B) Firuz Shah Bahmani - Known for religious tolerance
(C) Muhammad Shah I - Waged wars against Vijayanagara
(D) Muhammad Gawan - Founded the Bahmani Kingdom
(E) Answer not known

64. Into how many 'tarafs' (provinces) was the Bahmani administration primarily divided?
(A) Four
(B) Six
(C) Eight
(D) Ten
(E) Answer not known

65. Which Bahmani ruler was particularly noted for his cultural patronage, focus on education, and religious tolerance?
(A) Muhammad Shah I
(B) Firuz Shah Bahmani
(C) Alauddin Bahman Shah
(D) Adil Shah
(E) Answer not known

66. Consider the following statements regarding the later Bahmani period:
I. Ahmad Shah Wali patronized Sufi saints.
II. Bidar became the new cultural and political center.
III. Muhammad Gawan served as the Prime Minister.
IV. Muhammad Gawan established a great educational institution (madrasa).
V. The Bahmani Kingdom expanded massively after Gawan's assassination.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) I, II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

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67. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding Muhammad Gawan?
(A) He introduced reforms and founded a madrasa in Bidar.
(B) He was a general who defected from the Vijayanagara army.
(C) He led the unified Deccan alliance at the Battle of Talikota.
(D) He successfully moved the imperial capital to Golconda.
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the decline of the Bahmani Kingdom?
(A) The assassination of Muhammad Gawan accelerated the decline.
(B) Internal conflicts and factionalism weakened the central authority.
(C) The kingdom was absorbed entirely by the Delhi Sultanate.
(D) It eventually broke up into five independent Deccan Sultanates.
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following was NOT one of the five Deccan Sultanates that emerged from the Bahmani Kingdom?
(A) Malwa
(B) Bijapur
(C) Ahmadnagar
(D) Golconda
(E) Answer not known

70. Identify the ruler who shifted the Bahmani capital to Bidar and heavily patronized Sufi saints.
(A) Firuz Shah Bahmani
(B) Alauddin Bahman Shah
(C) Muhammad Shah I
(D) Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani
(E) Answer not known

86. Which of the following was NOT an outcome of the cultural exchange between the Deccan kingdoms?
(A) Indo-Persian architectural styles
(B) Development of Dakhni Urdu
(C) A composite Deccan culture
(D) Complete adoption of European architectural norms
(E) Answer not known

87. Identify the language that evolved as a marker of composite culture in the Deccan region.
(A) Pure Sanskrit
(B) Dakhni Urdu
(C) Awadhi
(D) Maithili
(E) Answer not known

88. What can be inferred about the legacy of the Bahmani and Deccan Sultanates for South Indian history?
(A) Their influence was restricted solely to military conquests.
(B) They contributed to a lasting composite culture and monumental architecture in the Deccan.
(C) They contributed to a lasting composite culture and monumental architecture in the Deccan.
(D) They caused the complete destruction of Dravidian temple architecture.
(E) Answer not known

89. Consider the following statements regarding the significance of Vijayanagara for South Indian culture:
I. It preserved and expanded temple building traditions.
II. It patronized diverse literature including Telugu, Kannada, and Sanskrit.
III. It fostered a prosperous network of maritime and overland trade.
IV. It left a lasting cultural legacy despite its political decline.
V. It completely isolated itself from any foreign cultural influences.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) I, II and V only
(E) Answer not known

90. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Deccan region witnessed a unique architectural synthesis known as Indo-Persian architecture.
Reason (R): Constant interactions, both through warfare and cultural exchange between Hindu and Islamic kingdoms, facilitated this synthesis.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

91. Match List I with List II regarding the legacies of the Deccan empires:
List I: Legacy Source
P. Vijayanagara legacy
Q. Bahmani legacy
R. Golconda significance
S. Nayak legacy
List II: Defining Legacy
I. Continuation of South Indian administration
II. Diamond trade and fort architecture
III. Composite culture and Dakhni Urdu
IV. Temple building and Ashtadiggajas
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

92. Identify the correctly matched pair of concept and context:
(A) Ashtadiggajas - Bahmani military unit
(B) Devadasi system - Vijayanagara social practice
(C) Tarafs - Nayak administrative centers
(D) Amuktamalyada - Dakhni Urdu poetry
(E) Answer not known

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(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and II only
(E) Answer not known

79. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Golconda Sultanate was renowned globally for its immense wealth.
Reason (R): It controlled a highly lucrative diamond trade and is considered the origin of the famed Kohinoor diamond.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

80. Match List I with List II regarding monumental architecture and their locations:
List I: Monument
P. Virupaksha Temple
Q. Vittala Temple
R. Gol Gumbaz
S. Bahmani Madrasa (Gawan's)
List II: Location
I. Bijapur
II. Bidar
III. Hampi (Virupaksha)
IV. Hampi (Vittala)
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

81. Select the correct option showing the evolution of composite culture in the Deccan.
(A) Pure Sanskrit → Complete Persian dominance → Dakhni Urdu
(B) Constant warfare/exchange → Indo-Persian architecture → Development of Dakhni Urdu
(C) Dakhni Urdu → Portuguese influence → Eradication of Persian
(D) Dravidian isolation → Rejection of Islamic art → Indo-Persian synthesis
(E) Answer not known

82. Arrange the following architectural developments chronologically based on the historical sequence of their ruling powers:
I. Foundation of Hampi urban layout
II. Construction of Bahmani capital at Bidar
III. Adil Shahi construction of Gol Gumbaz
IV. Development of Madurai Nayak architecture
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

83. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding trade and region:
(A) Bijapur - Origin of the Kohinoor
(B) Golconda - Diamond trade
(C) Vijayanagara - Spice exports
(D) Vijayanagara - Cotton textiles
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the relationship between the Deccan Sultanates and Vijayanagara?
(A) They coexisted in absolute peace for three centuries.
(B) They engaged in constant warfare but also experienced significant cultural exchange.
(C) They engaged in constant warfare but also experienced significant cultural exchange.
(D) Vijayanagara completely assimilated the Deccan Sultanates into its empire.
(E) Answer not known

85. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the cultural synthesis in the Deccan?
(A) It caused the total extinction of the Telugu and Kannada languages.
(B) It directly resulted in the evolution of Indo-Persian architecture.
(C) It fostered the emergence of Dakhni Urdu as a new linguistic form.
(D) It facilitated a composite culture despite constant political rivalry.
(E) Answer not known

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V. He was defeated at the Battle of Talikota.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) I, II and V only
(E) Answer not known

102. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Bahmani Kingdom disintegrated into five independent Sultanates.
Reason (R): Internal conflicts, factionalism, and the loss of capable leaders like Muhammad Gawan severely weakened the central authority.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

103. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Hampi's market streets and urban layout reflect the economic prosperity of the Vijayanagara Empire.
Reason (R): Foreign travelers like Domingo Paes documented the extensive wealth and bustling trade in the capital.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

104. Match List I with List II concerning specific architectural structures and their features:
List I: Structure
P. Mandapas
Q. Gopurams
R. Stone Chariot
S. Whispering Gallery
List II: Feature
I. Tall, ornate entrance towers
II. Pillared halls in Dravidian temples
III. Acoustic feature of Gol Gumbaz
IV. Monolithic structure at Vittala Temple
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

105. Match List I with List II regarding rulers and their primary contributions:
List I: Ruler
P. Harihara and Bukka
Q. Firuz Shah Bahmani
R. Krishna Deva Raya
S. Adil Shah
List II: Contribution
I. Construction of Gol Gumbaz
II. Foundation of Vijayanagara
III. Ashtadiggajas and Amuktamalyada
IV. Religious tolerance and education
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

106. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Vijayanagara dynastic transitions:
(A) End of Sangama line - Initiated by Saluva Narasimha
(B) Rise of Tuluva line - Initiated by Harihara I
(C) End of Aravidu line - Initiated by Krishna Deva Raya
(D) Rise of Saluva line - Initiated by Vira Narasimha
(E) Answer not known

107. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Vijayanagara economy:
(A) Horse trade - Alliance with Portuguese
(B) Diamond mining - Sole monopoly of Madurai Nayaks
(C) Spice exports - Major source of revenue
(D) Cotton textiles - Export commodity
(E) Answer not known

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93. From which Sultanate is the famous Kohinoor diamond believed to have originated?
(A) Golconda
(B) Bijapur
(C) Bidar
(D) Berar
(E) Answer not known

94. Who among the following is associated with the construction and architectural achievement of the Gol Gumbaz?
(A) Qutb Shah
(B) Nizam Shah
(C) Adil Shah
(D) Barid Shah
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the legacy of the Deccan Sultanates?
(A) They suppressed all local trade and commerce.
(B) They united to form a single massive empire after defeating Vijayanagara.
(C) They dismantled all forts in the region to promote open settlements.
(D) They were instrumental in shaping the composite culture and history of the Deccan.
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Battle of Talikota?
(A) It involved a strategic alliance of the five Deccan Sultanates.
(B) It resulted in the extensive sack and destruction of the capital.
(C) It resulted in a victory for the Vijayanagara Empire.
(D) It occurred during the sixteenth century in the year 1565 CE.
(E) Answer not known

97. Which of the following features was NOT an aspect of society and economy in Vijayanagara?
(A) Position of women intertwined with social norms like the Devadasi system
(B) Strict absence of a caste system
(C) Export of cotton textiles
(D) Prosperous horse trade
(E) Answer not known

98. Identify the key figure who served as a Prime Minister in the Bahmani Kingdom, enacted administrative reforms, and was eventually assassinated.
(A) Tenali Ramakrishna
(B) Vidyaranya
(C) Abdur Razzaq
(D) Muhammad Gawan
(E) Answer not known

99. Consider the following statements about Tenali Ramakrishna:
I. He was a prominent figure in the Vijayanagara court.
II. He is celebrated for his wit and wisdom.
III. He was one of the key Portuguese ambassadors.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

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100. Consider the following statements regarding the Nayak kingdoms:
I. They were successor states of the Vijayanagara Empire.
II. Madurai Nayaks were prominent rulers among them.
III. Thanjavur and Gingee were also significant Nayak centers.
IV. They completely abandoned the Dravidian architectural style.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and II only
(E) Answer not known

101. Consider the following statements regarding Krishna Deva Raya:
I. He belonged to the Tuluva Dynasty.
II. He authored Amuktamalyada.
III. His northern campaigns included Udayagiri and Raichur.
IV. He maintained friendly relations and trade alliances with the Portuguese.

IV. Krishna Deva Raya's court
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

39. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the society in the Vijayanagara Empire?
(A) The society completely eradicated the caste system.
(B) The Devadasi system was prevalent in the temples.
(C) Women were strictly barred from any cultural or religious activities.
(D) It was a highly egalitarian society with no social hierarchies.
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the foreign accounts of Vijayanagara?
(A) Nicolo Conti visited the region and provided a travel account.
(B) Abdur Razzaq wrote descriptions of the layout of the capital.
(C) Muhammad Gawan wrote an account of Hampi.
(D) Duarte Barbosa highlighted the strategic horse trade alliance.
(E) Answer not known

41. Which of the following was NOT a major export item of the Vijayanagara economy?
(A) Spices
(B) Cotton textiles
(C) Precious stones and diamonds
(D) Gunpowder
(E) Answer not known

42. Identify the feature that was central to the relationship between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Portuguese.
(A) A strategic horse trade alliance
(B) Joint naval expeditions against the Arabs
(C) Mutual exchange of architectural styles
(D) Portuguese dominance over Vijayanagara taxation
(E) Answer not known

43. What can be inferred about the position of women in Vijayanagara society based on the prevalence of the Devadasi system?
(A) Women held absolute and uncontested political and military authority.
(B) Certain women held ritualistic roles in the temple economy.
(C) Women were strictly excluded from every religious and cultural space.
(D) The imperial society effectively abolished all traditional gender roles.
(E) Answer not known

44. Consider the following statements regarding the Battle of Talikota and its aftermath:
I. It occurred in the year 1565.
II. The Deccan Sultanates formed an alliance against Vijayanagara.
III. The defeat led to the immediate sack of Hampi.
IV. The Aravidu dynasty emerged as the successor after the decline.
V. The Bahmani Kingdom was reunited after this battle.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) I, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

45. In which year did the Battle of Talikota take place?
(A) 1565
(B) 1526
(C) 1336
(D) 1347
(E) Answer not known

46. Which dynasty ruled the Vijayanagara Empire last, witnessing its ultimate decline?
(A) Saluva
(B) Sangama
(C) Aravidu
(D) Tuluva
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements about the Nayak kingdoms:
I. They emerged as successor states after the

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108. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of foreign traveler and their observation focus:
(A) Duarte Barbosa - Portuguese horse trade
(B) Nicolo Conti - Authored Amuktamalyada
(C) Domingo Paes - Detailed account of Vijayanagara
(D) Abdur Razzaq - Persian account of the city
(E) Answer not known

109. Which river flows near the ruins of the Vijayanagara capital, Hampi?
(A) Tungabhadra
(B) Kaveri
(C) Godavari
(D) Krishna
(E) Answer not known

110. Which ruler is credited with shifting the Bahmani capital from Gulbarga to Bidar?
(A) Alauddin Bahman Shah
(B) Muhammad Shah I
(C) Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani
(D) Muhammad Gawan
(E) Answer not known

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37. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Vijayanagara Empire deliberately cultivated a strategic partnership with the Portuguese to gain a military advantage. This alliance was primarily focused on securing a monopoly over the horse trade. By ensuring a consistent supply of superior horses for their cavalry, the emperors were better equipped to face the combined military threats from the Bahmani Kingdom and the subsequent Deccan Sultanates.

38. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The famous Kohinoor diamond is believed to have originated from the Golconda Sultanate. The Ashtadiggajas were the elite group of poets in Krishna Deva Raya's court. Hampi, the imperial capital, was situated along the banks of the Tungabhadra River. Additionally, Bidar served as the new capital for the Bahmani Kingdom after Ahmad Shah Wali decided to relocate from the city.

39. (B) The Devadasi system was prevalent in the temples.
Vijayanagara society was traditional and maintained a clear social hierarchy, including the caste system. One prominent feature was the Devadasi system, where women were dedicated to temples for ritualistic performances and maintenance. While women had certain roles in the cultural and religious spheres, the society was far from egalitarian, and traditional gender and social roles were strictly observed within the empire.

40. (C) Muhammad Gawan wrote an account of Hampi.
European and Asian travelers like Nicolo Conti, Abdur Razzaq, and Duarte Barbosa provided extensive historical accounts of the Vijayanagara Empire and its capital. However, Muhammad Gawan was a high-ranking official and Prime Minister of the rival Bahmani Kingdom, not a traveler who wrote descriptions of Hampi. His historical importance lies in his administrative reforms and educational patronage within the Bahmani state.

41. (D) Gunpowder
The Vijayanagara Empire was a major hub for global trade, exporting valuable commodities such as spices, cotton textiles, and diamonds. These goods were in high demand across Asia and Europe. While the empire utilized gunpowder in its military operations, it was not an export item. Instead, the empire's wealth was built on its natural resources and the high quality of manufactured textiles.

42. (A) A strategic horse trade alliance
The relationship between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Portuguese was fundamentally built on the strategic trade of horses. The emperors needed high-quality Arabian horses to maintain a powerful cavalry, which the Portuguese could supply through their control of the Arabian Sea routes. This mutual interest formed the basis of their diplomatic and economic interactions, providing the empire with essential resources.

43. (B) Certain women held ritualistic roles in the temple economy.
The presence of the Devadasi system indicates that some women occupied specific ritualistic and cultural positions within the temple-centered economy of Vijayanagara. These women were educated in the arts and played active roles in religious life. However, this does not imply widespread political authority or the absence of gender roles; rather, it shows that specific religious functions were designated for women.

44. (A) I, II, III and IV only
The Battle of Talikota in 1565 was a turning point for South India, where a coalition of Deccan Sultanates defeated the Vijayanagara forces. This led to the brutal sack and destruction of the capital city, Hampi. While the empire declined, the Aravidu dynasty emerged to lead the surviving fragments. Crucially, the Bahmani Kingdom did not reunite; it remained divided into separate states.

45. (A) 1565
The Battle of Talikota took place in the year 1565 and marked the beginning of the end for the Vijayanagara Empire. In this historic conflict, the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates—Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golconda, and Bidar—defeated the imperial army. The defeat resulted in the total destruction of the capital and the permanent loss of the empire's dominance in South India.

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dynasty and established the Saluva line in its place.

10. (A) The Tuluva Dynasty was the last dynasty to rule Vijayanagara.
The Tuluva dynasty was actually the third dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire and is most famous for the reign of Krishna Deva Raya. It followed the Saluva dynasty and preceded the Aravidu dynasty, which was the final ruling house. The Tuluva period is considered the golden age of the empire due to its military successes and immense cultural achievements.

11. (B) Madurai
Krishna Deva Raya focused his military efforts on the northern and eastern frontiers to secure the empire's borders. His campaigns successfully targeted vital forts and regions like Udayagiri, Kondavidu, Raichur, and Gulbarga. Madurai, located deep in the southern part of the peninsula, was already under Vijayanagara control and was not a target of his northern expansionist military policies.

12. (B) Krishna Deva Raya
Krishna Deva Raya is widely regarded as the greatest sovereign of the Vijayanagara Empire. He led victorious military expeditions against the Gajapatis and the Deccan Sultanates, securing forts like Kondavidu. Beyond his military prowess, he was a scholar who wrote the Telugu masterpiece Amuktamalyada and patronized the arts, making his reign a peak for South Indian cultural development.

13. (A) Reclaim territories and consolidate Deccan power.
The extensive military campaigns led by Krishna Deva Raya against northern strongholds like Raichur and Udayagiri were designed to strengthen the empire's security. By reclaiming lost territories and defeating regional rivals, he successfully consolidated Vijayanagara power in the Deccan. These victories ensured the empire's dominance over essential resources and trade routes, maintaining its political and economic stability for years.

14. (A) I, III and IV only
Krishna Deva Raya was a versatile ruler who excelled in administration and public welfare. He implemented significant revenue reforms and worked for the prosperity of his subjects. His court was famous for the Ashtadiggajas, a group of eight elite Telugu poets. While he was a prolific writer, his famous work Amuktamalyada was composed in Telugu rather than the Sanskrit language.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Krishna Deva Raya is celebrated as a major literary figure because he was both a writer and a patron of the arts. He personally authored the Telugu classic Amuktamalyada, which is a masterpiece of South Indian literature. Furthermore, his court provided patronage to the Ashtadiggajas, the eight most eminent poets of the era, fostering a rich cultural environment.

16. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Ashtadiggajas refers to the eight renowned poets in the court of Krishna Deva Raya. In the Bahmani Kingdom, provinces were organized into administrative units called tarafs. Amuktamalyada is a famous Telugu literary work authored by the emperor himself. Additionally, the Devadasi system was a social and religious practice where women were dedicated to service in temple complexes.

17. (C) Nicolo Conti, Abdur Razzaq, Domingo Paes, Duarte Barbosa
Foreign visitors arrived at Vijayanagara at different times, providing valuable historical accounts. Nicolo Conti visited in the early fifteenth century, followed by the Persian ambassador Abdur Razzaq. During the sixteenth-century reign of Krishna Deva Raya, Portuguese travelers like Domingo Paes and Duarte Barbosa visited the capital. This sequence reflects the empire's long-standing connections with international diplomatic envoys.

18. (A) I, II, III, IV
The history of the Bahmani Kingdom began with its foundation by Alauddin Bahman Shah in 1347. Later, Ahmad Shah Wali moved the capital to Bidar for strategic reasons. This was followed by the significant administrative reforms of the Prime Minister Muhammad Gawan. Finally, after a period of instability and Gawan's assassination,

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 1336 CE
The Vijayanagara Empire was established in 1336 CE by two brothers, Harihara I and Bukka Raya I. They belonged to the Sangama dynasty and were inspired by the spiritual guidance of Saint Vidyaranya. This foundation occurred during a period of political instability in the Deccan region following the gradual decline of the Delhi Sultanate's authority in South India.

2. (D) Vidyaranya
Saint Vidyaranya played a pivotal spiritual and advisory role in the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire in the fourteenth century. He provided the necessary ideological and strategic guidance to the founding brothers, Harihara and Bukka. His influence helped consolidate the new kingdom as a major defender of South Indian culture and traditions against northern political incursions during that era.

3. (A) I and III only
The Vijayanagara kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka in 1336, marking the rise of the Sangama dynasty. Its foundation coincided with the weakening grip of the Delhi Sultanate over the Deccan territories. While the empire eventually saw several dynasties, the initial founders did not belong to the Saluva dynasty, which rose to power much later in history.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The fourteenth century witnessed the emergence of both the Vijayanagara and Bahmani kingdoms in South India. This political development was primarily driven by the decline of the Delhi Sultanate's control over the Deccan. As the central authority weakened, local and regional leaders seized the opportunity to assert their independence and establish powerful, autonomous states throughout the southern peninsula.

5. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The Sangama dynasty was founded by Harihara I, while Saluva Narasimha established the Saluva dynasty. The Tuluva dynasty began under the leadership of Vira Narasimha, eventually producing the empire's most famous ruler. Finally, the Aravidu dynasty served as the last ruling house of the Vijayanagara Empire, managing its affairs during the period of ultimate decline and territorial fragmentation.

6. (C) Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu
The Vijayanagara Empire was ruled by four distinct dynasties in a specific historical order. The Sangama dynasty founded the empire and was succeeded by the Saluva dynasty through a coup. Later, the Tuluva dynasty took control, representing the empire's peak. Following the disastrous Battle of Talikota, the Aravidu dynasty became the final ruling line before the empire's ultimate end.

7. (A) III, II, I, IV
Krishna Deva Raya conducted several successful military campaigns to consolidate his northern borders. He first captured the strategic fortress of Udayagiri from the Gajapatis of Odisha. This was followed by the conquest of Kondavidu. Later, he achieved a major victory at Raichur against the Bijapur Sultanate, and finally, his forces pushed further north towards the city of Gulbarga.

8. (C) Saluva Narasimha - Saluva Dynasty
Saluva Narasimha was the founder of the Saluva dynasty, the second ruling line of the Vijayanagara Empire. He seized power after the decline of the Sangama dynasty to restore order. In contrast, Harihara I founded the Sangama dynasty, Vira Narasimha began the Tuluva line, and Krishna Deva Raya was a Tuluva ruler rather than a member of Aravidu.

9. (D) Saluva Narasimha
The Sangama dynasty, which founded the Vijayanagara Empire, eventually weakened due to internal instability and weak leadership. Saluva Narasimha, a powerful military commander, intervened to save the empire from disintegration. By deposing the last weak Sangama ruler and seizing the throne, he brought an end to the first

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28. (A) I and II only
Vijayanagara architecture is primarily a continuation of the Dravidian style, characterized by massive gopurams and sprawling pillared mandapas. These temples were richly adorned with intricate sculptural ornamentations depicting mythological scenes and royal life. Contrary to any rejection of art, the builders emphasized elaborate carvings, making their temples some of the most decorated structures in South Indian history.

29. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Hampi is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage site due to its immense historical and archaeological value. The site preserves the extensive remains of the Vijayanagara capital, showcasing a unique blend of sophisticated urban infrastructure and grand temple architecture. Its ruins provide critical insights into the political, social, and cultural life of one of India's most powerful medieval empires.

30. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Virupaksha Temple is noted for its ongoing worship tradition, while the Vittala Temple is famous for its musical pillars. The Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur is renowned for its acoustic whispering gallery. The broader Dravidian style of architecture, which heavily influenced the region's temples, is characterized by the use of tall gopurams and expansive pillared halls known as mandapas.

31. (A) Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Bidar, Berar, Golconda
After the fragmentation of the Bahmani Kingdom, five independent Sultanates emerged in the Deccan region. These were the Adil Shahi of Bijapur, the Nizam Shahi of Ahmadnagar, the Barid Shahi of Bidar, the Imad Shahi of Berar, and the Qutb Shahi of Golconda. These states often competed with each other but united briefly to defeat the Vijayanagara Empire.

32. (A) III, II, IV, I
The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by Alauddin Bahman Shah. He was followed by Muhammad Shah I, who organized the administration and fought several wars. Much later, Firuz Shah Bahmani ruled during a period of significant cultural expansion. Finally, Ahmad Shah Wali ascended the throne and made the consequential decision to shift the royal capital from Gulbarga to the city of Bidar.

33. (B) Duarte Barbosa - Portuguese
Duarte Barbosa was a Portuguese explorer and official who visited the Vijayanagara Empire in the early sixteenth century. His detailed writings provide important insights into the region's geography and trade. In contrast, Nicolo Conti was an Italian traveler, Abdur Razzaq was a Persian ambassador, and Domingo Paes was another Portuguese chronicler who provided a vivid description of the capital.

34. (D) Duarte Barbosa
Duarte Barbosa, a Portuguese chronicler, documented the vital strategic relationship between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Portuguese. His accounts specifically highlight the empire's dependence on the Portuguese for the supply of high-quality Arabian horses. This trade was essential for maintaining the strength of the imperial cavalry, which was a critical component of Vijayanagara military superiority over its many regional rivals.

35. (A) Supply of Arabian horses
The Vijayanagara Empire relied heavily on its cavalry for military success against the Deccan Sultanates. Since the region did not produce suitable war horses, the empire formed a strategic alliance with the Portuguese. This partnership ensured a steady supply of premium Arabian horses through western ports. In exchange, the Portuguese received trade concessions, allowing them to consolidate their coastal influence.

36. (A) I, III and IV only
The Vijayanagara economy was prosperous and deeply integrated into international trade networks. The empire exported spices, precious stones, and high-quality cotton textiles to various parts of the world. Simultaneously, it imported essential goods, most notably Arabian horses, which were vital for the military. There was no prohibition on cotton exports; instead, they were a major component of the thriving commerce.

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73. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Muhammad Gawan is remembered as one of the most enlightened figures of the Bahmani era. His tenure was characterized by a strong emphasis on cultural and educational development. He founded a magnificent madrasa in Bidar, which served as a premier center of learning. This institution was equipped with a massive library and attracted scholars and students, enhancing the kingdom's intellectual reputation.

74. (A) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
The Bijapur Sultanate was ruled by the Adil Shahi dynasty. Golconda was famous for its massive fort and strategic importance. The Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur is renowned for its unique whispering gallery, an impressive acoustic feature. Furthermore, the Golconda region was a major hub for the diamond trade and is traditionally associated with the origin of the world-famous Kohinoor diamond.

75. (B) Bijapur - Construction of Gol Gumbaz under Adil Shah
The Bijapur Sultanate is celebrated for its architectural achievements under the Adil Shahi rulers, most notably the construction of the Gol Gumbaz. This massive mausoleum features one of the largest domes in the world. While Golconda was famous for its diamond trade and the Kohinoor, the Virupaksha Temple was a product of the Vijayanagara Empire, showing the distinct cultural paths.

76. (B) Adil Shahi
The Gol Gumbaz was constructed under the patronage of the Adil Shahi dynasty, which ruled the Bijapur Sultanate. It serves as the tomb of Mohammed Adil Shah. This architectural marvel is a prime example of the Indo-Islamic style that flourished in the Deccan. Its massive scale and sophisticated design reflect the wealth and artistic ambition of the Bijapur rulers during the seventeenth century.

77. (A) Gol Gumbaz
The Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur is an extraordinary architectural feat known for its colossal dome and unique acoustic properties. Inside the dome, there is a circular balcony called the whispering gallery. In this space, even the softest sound is amplified and echoed multiple times across the vast interior. This feature demonstrates the advanced understanding of acoustics possessed by the builders of the era.

78. (A) I, II and III only
The Gol Gumbaz, located in Bijapur, is a masterpiece of the Adil Shahi dynasty. It is famous for its massive dome and the whispering gallery, which provides a unique acoustic experience. While it is a pinnacle of Deccan architecture, it utilizes Indo-Islamic styles rather than pure Dravidian elements. The structure represents a synthesis of Persian and local Indian influences, typical of that period.

79. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Golconda Sultanate earned worldwide fame for its incredible wealth and prosperity. This reputation was primarily based on its control over the world's most productive diamond mines. The city of Golconda became a global center for the diamond trade. It is also historically significant as the traditional source of several famous diamonds, including the Kohinoor, which symbolizes the regional riches.

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80. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Virupaksha Temple and the Vittala Temple are both located within the ruins of Hampi, the former Vijayanagara capital. The Gol Gumbaz, a massive tomb, is situated in Bijapur and represents the Adil Shahi dynasty. Additionally, the famous madrasa established by the Bahmani Prime Minister Muhammad Gawan is located in Bidar, which served as the capital of the kingdom in later years.

81. (B) Constant warfare/exchange → Indo-Persian architecture → Development of Dakhni Urdu
The composite culture of the Deccan evolved through a complex history of both conflict and interaction between different states. Continuous warfare was balanced by significant cultural exchanges, leading to the development of unique Indo-Persian architectural styles. This environment also facilitated the emergence of Dakhni Urdu, a language that blended Persian influences with local dialects, creating a distinct linguistic and regional identity.

46. (C) Aravidu
The Aravidu dynasty was the fourth and final ruling line of the Vijayanagara Empire. They came to power after the disastrous defeat at the Battle of Talikota and the subsequent destruction of Hampi. The Aravidu rulers shifted the capital to Penukonda and later Chandragiri, attempting to maintain authority over a shrinking territory until the empire finally disintegrated in the seventeenth century.

47. (D) I, II and III
As the central authority of the Vijayanagara Empire weakened after 1565, several local governors, known as Nayaks, declared their independence. This led to the emergence of powerful successor states in the south. The Nayak kingdoms of Madurai, Thanjavur, and Gingee became significant political and cultural centers, preserving many of the administrative and architectural traditions established during the height of the empire.

48. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Battle of Talikota was a catastrophic event that dealt a fatal blow to the power of the Vijayanagara Empire. The primary reason for the empire's subsequent collapse was the systematic looting and destruction of its capital, Hampi. The allied forces of the Deccan Sultanates spent months razing the city to the ground, ensuring it could never regain its former political status.

49. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Madurai, Thanjavur, and Gingee were the primary regions where powerful Nayak kingdoms emerged as successor states to the Vijayanagara Empire. Each developed its own distinct cultural and political identity. In contrast, the region of Bijapur was the seat of the Adil Shahi dynasty, which is famous for its unique Islamic architecture, including the massive and acoustically remarkable Gol Gumbaz structure.

50. (A) Internal conflicts → Deccan Sultanate alliance → Battle of Talikota → Sack of Hampi
The decline of the Vijayanagara Empire followed a logical progression of events. Growing internal instability and political rivalries weakened the central government. Sensing this vulnerability, the rival Deccan Sultanates formed a rare unified alliance. This coalition defeated the imperial army at the Battle of Talikota in 1565, which was immediately followed by the thorough sacking and destruction of the capital city.

51. (A) II, III, IV, I
Looking back from the end of the Vijayanagara Empire, the last dynasty to rule was the Aravidu dynasty. Before them, the Tuluva dynasty oversaw the empire's golden age. The Saluva dynasty preceded the Tuluva after taking power from the original founders. Finally, the Sangama dynasty, established by Harihara and Bukka, represents the earliest period and the foundation of the entire imperial system.

52. (C) Thanjavur - Successor state of Vijayanagara
Thanjavur emerged as a significant Nayak kingdom following the decline of the central Vijayanagara authority. It served as a successor state where the cultural and administrative legacies of the empire were preserved. Madurai and Gingee were also Nayak states, while Bidar was one of the independent Deccan Sultanates that had broken away from the Bahmani Kingdom earlier in history.

53. (A) Internal conflicts and the Deccan alliance weakened the empire.
The defeat of the Vijayanagara Empire at Talikota was primarily caused by a combination of internal political strife and the unprecedented unification of the Deccan Sultanates. The Sultanates, who were usually rivals, combined their military forces to counter the growing power of the empire. This collective effort, coupled with divisions within the imperial leadership, led to the collapse of the defense.

54. (D) The Bahmani Kingdom was re-established by the Gingee Nayaks.
After the Vijayanagara Empire declined, the Nayaks of Madurai, Thanjavur, and Gingee established independent and influential kingdoms. These states asserted their own authority as the central power vanished. However, it is incorrect to say that the Bahmani Kingdom was re-established by these Nayaks; the Bahmani state had already permanently fragmented into five Sultanates, which were the powers that defeated Vijayanagara.

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the kingdom fragmented into five independent Sultanates.

19. (A) Vidyaranya - Prime Minister of Bahmani
Vidyaranya was a spiritual leader and advisor instrumental in the founding of the Vijayanagara Empire, not the Bahmani Kingdom. He is traditionally associated with the Sangama brothers and the city of Hampi. In contrast, Krishna Deva Raya authored Amuktamalyada, Tenali Ramakrishna was an Ashtadiggaja, and Duarte Barbosa was a Portuguese chronicler who wrote extensively about the South Indian region.

20. (C) Telugu
Amuktamalyada is a celebrated epic poem composed by the Vijayanagara emperor Krishna Deva Raya. Written in the Telugu language, the work details the life of the Alwar saint Andal and her devotion to the deity. This literary contribution highlights the emperor's profound scholarship and his significant role in promoting the Telugu language and culture during his illustrious and powerful reign.

21. (A) Krishna Deva Raya
The Ashtadiggajas were a group of eight exceptionally talented Telugu poets who adorned the royal court of Krishna Deva Raya. Their presence signified the peak of Telugu literature and the emperor's deep commitment to cultural patronage. These scholars, including figures like Allasani Peddana and Tenali Ramakrishna, contributed significantly to the rich intellectual and literary legacy of the empire.

22. (A) I, II, III and V only
Hampi, located on the banks of the Tungabhadra River, is a UNESCO World Heritage site known for its advanced urban planning and market streets. The court of Vijayanagara was famous for intellectuals like Tenali Ramakrishna. Notably, the Virupaksha Temple is unique because it maintains a tradition of continuous worship, unlike many other ruins in the capital city that were abandoned.

23. (B) It features a tradition of continuous worship.
The Virupaksha Temple is one of the most significant religious structures in Hampi, dedicated to a form of Lord Shiva. Unlike many other monuments in the ruined capital that were desecrated or abandoned after 1565, this temple has maintained a living tradition of continuous daily worship for centuries. It stands as a testament to the enduring spiritual heritage of Vijayanagara.

24. (C) It is situated on the banks of the Kaveri river.
Hampi served as the magnificent capital of the Vijayanagara Empire and is renowned for its sophisticated urban planning and vibrant market streets. However, it is located on the banks of the Tungabhadra River, not the Kaveri River. The city suffered a tragic fate when it was systematically sacked and destroyed by the Deccan Sultanates following the pivotal Battle of Talikota.

25. (D) Whispering gallery
The Vittala Temple in Hampi is an architectural masterpiece famous for its iconic stone chariot and musical pillars that produce melodic sounds when tapped. These features showcase the incredible craftsmanship of the Vijayanagara era. While it represents the peak of Dravidian architecture, it does not include a whispering gallery, which is a famous acoustic feature of the Gol Gumbaz.

26. (A) Vittala Temple
The Vittala Temple is arguably the most spectacular religious monument in the ruins of Hampi. It is globally recognized for its monolithic stone chariot, which serves as a symbol of the empire's artistic achievements. The temple's large mandapa contains fifty-six musical pillars that emit different notes when struck, demonstrating the advanced engineering and aesthetic sensibilities of the Vijayanagara builders.

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27. (B) They achieved high mastery in stone architecture and Dravidian style.
The creation of complex structures like the stone chariot and musical pillars at the Vittala Temple indicates the extraordinary technical skills of Vijayanagara artisans. It demonstrates a high level of mastery in stone architecture and the refinement of the Dravidian style. These monuments were not merely religious structures but also symbols of the empire's immense wealth, stability, and cultural sophistication.

64. (C) Eight
During the administrative reorganization of the Bahmani Kingdom, especially under the guidance of Muhammad Gawan, the state was divided into eight provinces called tarafs. This expansion from the original four tarafs was designed to limit the power of provincial governors and bring more territory under central control. This system aimed to improve revenue collection and enhance overall military readiness.

65. (B) Firuz Shah Bahmani
Firuz Shah Bahmani was a distinguished ruler known for his intellectual pursuits and religious tolerance. He was a great patron of culture and education, often engaging with scholars and poets. His reign saw a significant synthesis of different cultural influences in the Deccan. He was also interested in the sciences and reportedly established an observatory, demonstrating his forward-thinking approach to leadership.

66. (A) I, II, III and IV only
The later Bahmani period was marked by the shift of the capital to Bidar and the patronage of Sufi saints. Muhammad Gawan served as a powerful Prime Minister and founded a major madrasa. While these developments strengthened the state temporarily, Gawan's assassination did not lead to expansion. Instead, his death removed the only figure capable of holding the factions together.

67. (A) He introduced reforms and founded a madrasa in Bidar.
Muhammad Gawan was the most prominent administrator of the Bahmani Kingdom. He is best known for his wide-ranging reforms in the military and revenue systems. Additionally, he was a great patron of learning and established a large, well-equipped madrasa in Bidar, which attracted scholars from across the Islamic world. His efforts were aimed at strengthening the central authority and intellectual life.

68. (C) The kingdom was absorbed entirely by the Delhi Sultanate.
The decline of the Bahmani Kingdom was driven by internal factionalism and the loss of strong leadership following the death of Muhammad Gawan. These factors led to the state's fragmentation into five independent Sultanates: Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golconda, Bidar, and Berar. It was never re-absorbed by the Delhi Sultanate, which was itself experiencing a significant decline in its power during this period.

69. (A) Malwa
The five Deccan Sultanates that emerged from the Bahmani Kingdom were Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golconda, Bidar, and Berar. These states were all located in the southern and central plateau region of India. Malwa, on the other hand, was an independent Sultanate located in Central India. It had its own distinct history and was not part of the fragmentation process of the Bahmani state.

70. (D) Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani
Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani is historically significant for moving the Bahmani capital from Gulbarga to Bidar in 1424 CE. He was also known for his deep spiritual leanings and his close association with Sufi saints, particularly Gesu Daraz. His reign promoted a unique cultural synthesis in the new capital, which remained the political heart of the kingdom until its fragmentation.

71. (B) It triggered conflicts that caused the breakup of the kingdom.
The assassination of Muhammad Gawan in 1481 was a catastrophic event for the Bahmani Kingdom. As a brilliant administrator, he had managed to balance the competing interests of different court factions. His removal led to immediate political chaos and intensified the rivalry between the local and foreign nobility. This instability directly facilitated the kingdom fragmentation into five independent and often hostile Deccan Sultanates.

72. (A) I and II only
The five Deccan Sultanates, including Bidar, Berar, and Ahmadnagar, were established after the collapse of the Bahmani Kingdom. These states were major regional powers that frequently engaged in both internal rivalries and external conflicts. Contrary to having a peaceful relationship, they often fought against the Vijayanagara Empire, eventually forming a rare coalition to defeat it at the Battle of Talikota.

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55. (B) Berar
The Nayak kingdoms that succeeded the Vijayanagara Empire were primarily located in the southern regions of Madurai, Thanjavur, and Gingee. These were established by former governors of the empire. Berar, however, was one of the five Deccan Sultanates that emerged earlier from the breakup of the Bahmani Kingdom. It was located much further north and followed an Islamic political tradition.

56. (C) Alauddin Bahman Shah
The Bahmani Kingdom was established in 1347 CE by Alauddin Bahman Shah, also known as Hasan Gangu. He led a successful revolt against the authority of the Delhi Sultanate, creating the first independent Muslim kingdom in the Deccan region. His foundation of the state marked the beginning of a long period of cultural development and political rivalry with the neighboring Vijayanagara Empire.

57. (D) The Deccan successfully broke away from the Delhi Sultanate.
The establishment of the Bahmani Kingdom in 1347 signifies a major shift in the political landscape of medieval India. It represents the successful rebellion of local Deccan leaders against the centralized rule of the Delhi Sultanate. This independence allowed for the development of a distinct regional identity and set the stage for centuries of conflict and cultural exchange between various Deccan powers.

58. (A) I, II and IV only
The Bahmani Kingdom featured a centralized administration that was eventually divided into eight provinces known as tarafs to improve governance. Prime Minister Muhammad Gawan was instrumental in introducing these administrative and revenue reforms to strengthen the state. Contrary to being neglected, the revenue system was a focus of royal policy, though later internal conflicts eventually undermined the stability of these institutions.

59. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Muhammad Shah I was frequently involved in military conflicts with the Vijayanagara Empire throughout his reign. The primary cause of these wars was the desire of both kingdoms to control the Raichur Doab, a highly fertile and resource-rich territory located between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers. This region remained a constant point of contention and a frequent battlefield for these rival powers.

60. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Alauddin Bahman Shah was the founder of the Bahmani Kingdom. Firuz Shah Bahmani was noted for his cultural patronage and religious tolerance. Ahmad Shah Wali is remembered for moving the capital to Bidar and patronizing Sufi saints. Muhammad Gawan served as a highly influential Prime Minister who implemented major administrative reforms and established a famous educational institution in the royal capital.

61. (A) Bidar
Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani decided to move the capital of the Bahmani Kingdom from Gulbarga to Bidar in the early fifteenth century. This relocation was motivated by strategic, climatic, and political factors. Bidar subsequently became a flourishing center for art, architecture, and learning, housing the magnificent Bidar Fort and the famous madrasa established later by the Prime Minister Muhammad Gawan.

62. (A) II, I, IV, III
The Bahmani Kingdom's history began with its foundation by Alauddin Bahman Shah. Much later, Muhammad Gawan rose to power and introduced critical administrative reforms to stabilize the state. However, political rivalries led to Gawan's unfortunate assassination. This event triggered a period of rapid decline and internal chaos, which ultimately resulted in the kingdom's breakup into five independent Deccan Sultanates.

63. (D) Muhammad Gawan - Founded the Bahmani Kingdom
Muhammad Gawan was not the founder of the Bahmani Kingdom; he was its most famous Prime Minister and administrative reformer who served under later kings. The kingdom was actually founded much earlier by Alauddin Bahman Shah. Gawan is instead remembered for his significant contributions to education and governance, and his death is seen as the starting point for the kingdom disintegration.

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82. (A) I, II, III, IV
The architectural history of the Deccan began with the establishment of the grand urban layout of Hampi in the fourteenth century. This was followed by the construction of the Bahmani capital at Bidar in the fifteenth century. Later, the Adil Shahi dynasty built the Gol Gumbaz in the seventeenth century. Finally, the Nayak kingdoms, such as Madurai, continued to develop their own distinct styles.

83. (A) Bijapur - Origin of the Kohinoor
The Kohinoor diamond is traditionally associated with the Golconda Sultanate, not Bijapur. Golconda was the world leading center for the diamond trade during the medieval period. Meanwhile, the Vijayanagara Empire was a major exporter of high-quality spices, cotton textiles, and other luxury goods. These trade activities formed the economic backbone of the various Deccan kingdoms, driving their immense political power.

84. (C) They engaged in constant warfare but also experienced significant cultural exchange.
The relationship between the Deccan Sultanates and the Vijayanagara Empire was marked by a duality of deep-seated rivalry and cultural cross-pollination. While they fought frequent and brutal wars over territory and resources, they also influenced each other's art, administration, and architectural styles. This interaction created a shared Deccan heritage that transcended political boundaries and contributed to a unique composite culture.

85. (A) It caused the total extinction of the Telugu and Kannada languages.
The cultural synthesis in the Deccan was a productive process that led to the emergence of Indo-Persian architecture and the Dakhni Urdu language. Far from destroying local traditions, this synthesis occurred alongside the continued development of regional languages like Telugu and Kannada. The interaction between diverse cultures created a rich society where multiple linguistic and artistic forms successfully coexisted and influenced one another.

86. (D) Complete adoption of European architectural norms
The cultural exchange between the Deccan kingdoms resulted in the flourishing of Indo-Persian architectural styles and the development of the Dakhni Urdu language. These interactions created a vibrant composite culture unique to the region. However, European architectural norms were not part of this synthesis during the medieval period, as Western influence only became significant much later during the era of colonial expansion.

87. (B) Dakhni Urdu
Dakhni Urdu emerged as a significant marker of the composite culture that developed in the Deccan region. It evolved from the interaction of Persian, Arabic, and North Indian linguistic influences with local languages like Telugu, Kannada, and Marathi. This unique dialect became a vehicle for literary and cultural expression, reflecting the diverse and integrated nature of the society under the Sultanates.

88. (C) They contributed to a lasting composite culture and monumental architecture in the Deccan.
The Bahmani and Deccan Sultanates left a profound impact on South Indian history that went beyond military conquest. Their most enduring legacy is the creation of a composite culture and the construction of monumental architectural works like the Gol Gumbaz and Bidar Fort. These states fostered artistic and linguistic developments that blended different traditions, shaping the social fabric of the Deccan for centuries.

89. (A) I, II, III and IV only
The Vijayanagara Empire played a crucial role in preserving South Indian traditions by expanding temple architecture and patronizing literature in multiple languages. It also maintained a prosperous trade network that connected India to global markets. Far from being isolated, the empire actively engaged with foreign cultures, including the Portuguese, through trade and diplomacy, which enriched its cultural and economic life.

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36. Arrange the following landmark literary texts in their broad chronological sequence of composition from earliest to latest.
I. Tolkappiyam
II. Tevaram
III. Manimekalai
(A) I, II, III
(B) I, III, II
(C) II, I, III
(D) III, I, II
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following pairs concerning foreign authors and their works on early South India is correctly matched?
(A) Pliny - Periplus of the Erythraean Sea
(B) Ptolemy - Geography
(C) Megasthenes - Natural History
(D) Strabo - Indika
(E) Answer not known

38. Identify the correct statement regarding the political organization during the Sangam Age.
(A) The form of government was an elected democracy with a dominant council of Brahmanical priests.
(B) The administration relied entirely on the dictates and trade policies of foreign Yavana merchants.
(C) The state was an absolute monarchy, aided by advisory bodies like the Aimperumkulu and Enperayam.
(D) Kingship was non-hereditary and rotated among the three crowned kings based on seasonal cycles.
(E) Answer not known

39. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the position of women in Sangam society.
(A) Women had the freedom to choose their life partners.
(B) Avvaiyar was a highly respected female poet who also acted as a diplomat.
(C) The concept of Karpu (chastity) was highly emphasized.
(D) Widows were encouraged to remarry, and widowhood was considered highly auspicious.
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following features is an exception and NOT generally associated with the Purananuru anthology?
(A) It deals predominantly with the inner emotional turmoils of separated lovers.
(B) It provides extensive information on the warfare and martial culture of ancient Tamils.
(C) It contains verses praising the valor and generosity of kings and chieftains.
(D) It mentions the tradition of erecting memorial stones (Nadukal) for fallen heroes.
(E) Answer not known

41. A notable feature of the internal trade network in the Sangam Age was the "Allangadi." What does this term represent?
(A) An underground guild of weavers.
(B) The evening or night market in major cities like Madurai.
(C) The day market operating in Kaveripattinam.
(D) The royal treasury where toll taxes were deposited.
(E) Answer not known

42. Under which broad category of Sangam literature does the text 'Maduraikanchi' fall?
(A) It is one of the Eight Anthologies (Ettuthokai) dealing with love themes.
(B) It is one of the Ten Idylls (Pattuppattu) and gives a detailed account of Madurai.
(C) It is a didactic Jain text belonging to the Pathinenkilkanakku.
(D) It is an epic describing the spread of Buddhism.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding the early Bhakti movement (post-Sangam period):
I. The Nayanmars were Saivite saints who championed the Bhakti movement.
II. The Alvars composed the Nalayira Divya Prabandham.
III. The early Bhakti saints strongly supported the spread of Jainism in the Tamil region.
IV. Appar and Sambandar were prominent Nayanmar saints.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV

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99. (A) I and II only
Tenali Ramakrishna was a legendary figure in the Vijayanagara court during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya. He was one of the esteemed Ashtadiggajas and is widely celebrated in South Indian folklore for his sharp wit and wisdom. While he was a prominent poet and advisor, he did not serve as a foreign ambassador for the Portuguese; his legacy is cultural.

100. (A) I, II and III only
The Nayak kingdoms of Madurai, Thanjavur, and Gingee emerged as powerful successor states after the central Vijayanagara authority collapsed. They played a vital role in maintaining the region's political stability and cultural traditions. Far from abandoning the Dravidian style, these kingdoms actually expanded and refined it, contributing to the development of grand temple complexes that are still revered today.

101. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Krishna Deva Raya was the most famous Tuluva ruler, known for writing Amuktamalyada and conducting successful northern campaigns. He also maintained a vital trade alliance with the Portuguese. Crucially, he did not experience the defeat at Talikota; that battle occurred in 1565, decades after his death in 1529. His reign is remembered as the undisputed golden age of the empire.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The fragmentation of the Bahmani Kingdom into five separate Sultanates was the direct result of a decline in central authority. Internal conflicts between different factions severely weakened the monarchy. The loss of stable leadership, particularly after the execution of the capable Prime Minister Muhammad Gawan, left the state unable to suppress the independent ambitions of its powerful and rebellious provincial governors.

103. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The ruins of Hampi market streets and its complex urban layout serve as archaeological evidence of the Vijayanagara Empire's immense economic prosperity. These physical remains are supported by the detailed accounts of foreign travelers like Domingo Paes. Paes and others described a bustling capital filled with precious goods and international traders, confirming the city's status as a major global hub.

104. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
In Dravidian architecture, mandapas are pillared halls used for various rituals, while gopurams are the iconic entrance towers of temple complexes. The Vittala Temple in Hampi is home to a famous monolithic stone chariot. Meanwhile, the whispering gallery is a specific acoustic feature found within the dome of the Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur, showcasing the diverse engineering skills of that period.

105. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Harihara and Bukka were the founders of the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336. Firuz Shah Bahmani was known for his focus on education and religious tolerance within his kingdom. Krishna Deva Raya is celebrated for his patronage of the Ashtadiggajas and his literary work Amuktamalyada. Finally, the Adil Shahi rulers, such as Mohammed Adil Shah, are credited with the monumental Gol Gumbaz.

106. (A) End of Sangama line - Initiated by Saluva Narasimha
The transition between the first and second dynasties of Vijayanagara occurred when Saluva Narasimha, a powerful general, deposed the last weak Sangama ruler to take the throne himself. This act ended the Sangama line and established the Saluva dynasty. This pattern of military leaders seizing power to stabilize the empire was seen again later during the subsequent dynastic shifts in history.

107. (B) Diamond mining - Sole monopoly of Madurai Nayaks
Diamond mining was a significant part of the Vijayanagara economy, but it was not a monopoly held solely by the Madurai Nayaks. The empire's central authority controlled major trade and resources, while regions like Golconda were even more famous for their diamond deposits. The wealth was diverse, supported by the strategic horse trade with the Portuguese and the export of textiles.

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108. (B) Nicolo Conti - Authored Amuktamalyada
Nicolo Conti was an Italian traveler who provided a valuable account of his visit to Vijayanagara, but he did not author Amuktamalyada. That literary masterpiece was written by the emperor Krishna Deva Raya himself. Other travelers like Duarte Barbosa, Domingo Paes, and Abdur Razzaq correctly focused on aspects like the horse trade, the layout of the capital, and the overall wealth.

109. (A) Tungabhadra
The ruins of Hampi, which served as the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, are situated on the southern bank of the Tungabhadra River. This river provided a natural defense for the city and was vital for its water supply and agricultural needs. The rugged, rocky landscape surrounding the river also played a significant role in the unique urban planning of the capital.

110. (C) Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani
Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani is the ruler credited with moving the Bahmani capital from Gulbarga to Bidar in the early fifteenth century. This strategic move was intended to provide a more secure and central location for the administration. Under his patronage, Bidar developed into a major cultural center, featuring impressive fortifications and monuments that blended various artistic traditions of the Deccan region.

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CHAPTER 07

Sangam Age and Early South Indian Kingdoms

1. Which of the following cities served as the capital of the early Chera kingdom during the Sangam Age?
(A) Vanji
(B) Madurai
(C) Uraiyur
(D) Korkai
(E) Answer not known

2. Who among the following is traditionally credited as the author of Tolkappiyam, the earliest extant Tamil grammatical text?
(A) Agastya
(B) Nakkirar
(C) Tolkappiyar
(D) Kapilar
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Three Sangams:
I. The First Sangam is believed to have been held at Thenmadurai and was patronized by gods and legendary sages.
II. The Second Sangam was held at Kapatapuram, and its only surviving work is the Tolkappiyam.
III. The Third Sangam was held at Uraiyur and produced the major body of extant Sangam literature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Karikala Chola is widely celebrated for his contributions to agricultural expansion and flood control.
Reason (R): He constructed the Kallanai (Grand Anicut) across the river Kaveri to divert water for irrigation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the Sangam landscapes (Thinai) in List I with their corresponding geographic regions in List II.
List I: (Landscape)
P. Kurinji
Q. Mullai
R. Marutam
S. Neithal
List II: (Geographic Region)
I. Coastal region
II. Riverine and agricultural plains
III. Hilly and mountainous region
IV. Pastoral and forest region
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

6. Select the correct sequential order of the three Sangams (Tamil Academies) as per traditional accounts.
(A) Thenmadurai → Uraiyur → Kapatapuram
(B) Kapatapuram → Thenmadurai → Madurai
(C) Thenmadurai → Kapatapuram → Madurai
(D) Madurai → Kapatapuram → Uraiyur
(E) Answer not known

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7. Which of the following pairs of early South Indian kingdoms and their royal emblems is correctly matched?
(A) Cheras - Tiger
(B) Cholas - Bow and Arrow
(C) Pallavas - Boar
(D) Pandyas - Fish
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following statements correctly describes the significance of the Battle of Venni during the Sangam Age?
(A) Karikala Chola defeated a joint confederacy of Cheras, Pandyas, and eleven minor chieftains.
(B) Cheran Senguttuvan led a major naval expedition to decisively defeat the Kadamba dynasty.
(C) Nedunjeliyan suffered a significant defeat at the hands of the invading Kalabhra tribes.
(D) The Pallavas established early dominance over Chola territory after a military campaign.
(E) Answer not known

9. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Pattini cult in early South India.
(A) It revolves around the worship of Kannagi as the ideal and chaste wife.
(B) The cult was established by the Chola king Karikalan after his victory at Venni.
(C) The epic Silappathikaram forms the core literary foundation for the narrative of the cult.
(D) Cheran Senguttuvan is credited with bringing a stone from the Himalayas to carve Kannagi's idol.
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following literary works is an exception and does NOT belong to the Ettuthokai (Eight Anthologies)?
(A) Aingurunuru
(B) Nedunalvadai
(C) Akananuru
(D) Kuruntokai
(E) Answer not known

11. Which of the following is a primary feature of the 'Nadukal' or memorial stone tradition mentioned in Sangam literature?
(A) They were erected to commemorate the heroic death of soldiers in cattle raids or battles.
(B) They were erected to demarcate the agricultural boundaries of different Thinais.
(C) They were inscribed pillars erected to honor Jain monks who starved to death.
(D) They served as milestones along the internal trade routes connecting major ports.
(E) Answer not known

12. Pliny's 'Natural History', Ptolemy's 'Geography', and the 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea' fall under which category of sources for Sangam Age history?
(A) Indigenous archaeological evidence
(B) Indigenous numismatic evidence
(C) Contemporary foreign literary accounts
(D) Later epigraphic records of South India
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the following statements regarding the archaeological site of Arikamedu:
I. It is located near Puducherry and was excavated by Sir Mortimer Wheeler.
II. The site yielded significant evidence of Roman trade, including Arretine ware and amphorae.
III. It functioned as a major bead-making center for export to the West.
IV. The site reveals that South India only exported agricultural goods and imported no finished products.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Women in the Sangam Age enjoyed a respected position and relative freedom, with several poetesses contributing to Sangam literature.
Reason (R): The practice of Sati was entirely unknown and unrecorded in the entirety of Sangam texts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Match the Ettuthokai anthologies in List I with their defining characteristics in List II.
List I: (Anthology)
P. Natrinai
Q. Pathitrupathu
R. Paripadal
S. Purananuru
List II: (Characteristic)
I. Verses praising the Chera kings
II. Anthology of 400 poems dealing with war and statecraft
III. Musical anthology dedicated to deities like Murugan and Mayon
IV. Anthology of 400 Akam (love) poems with invocatory verse by Perundevanar
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

16. Arrange the following ancient Tamil ports geographically from North to South along the Coromandel coast.
I. Kaveripattinam (Puhar)
II. Arikamedu
III. Korkai
(A) II, I, III
(B) I, II, III
(C) III, I, II
(D) II, III, I
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following pairs of ancient ports and their associated kingdoms is incorrectly matched?
(A) Korkai - Chola Kingdom
(B) Musiri - Chera Kingdom
(C) Tondi - Chera Kingdom
(D) Puhar - Chola Kingdom
(E) Answer not known

18. In the context of Sangam poetry, the term "Akam" is strictly defined as:
(A) Poetry dealing with heroism, war, and the public life of kings.
(B) Grammar rules governing the compilation of epics.
(C) Poetry dealing with the inner life, human emotions, and romantic love.
(D) Accounts of external trade and interactions with Yavana merchants.
(E) Answer not known

19. Which of the following most appropriately describes the historical significance of the Kalabhra interregnum?
(A) It was a transitional phase involving patronage of heterodox sects and didactic literature.
(B) It was a period of complete cultural vacuum with no literary production recorded in Tamil.
(C) It saw the absolute elimination of Buddhism and Jainism from the entire South Indian region.
(D) It represented the golden age of overseas Chola naval expeditions and administrative expansion.
(E) Answer not known

20. If a Sangam poet writes a poem expressing the sorrow of a woman undergoing prolonged separation from her lover who has gone to earn wealth across arid wastelands, which Thinai concept is being applied?
(A) Kurinji
(B) Mullai
(C) Marutam
(D) Palai
(E) Answer not known

21. Among the Ten Idylls (Pattuppattu), how are the texts like Tirumurugatrupadai and Sirupanatrupadai specifically classified based on their thematic structure?
(A) Akam literature detailing secret courtship.
(B) Atruppadai literature guiding bards or seekers to a generous patron.
(C) Puram literature focused exclusively on the defeat of foreign invaders.
(D) Didactic literature prescribing moral codes for citizens.
(E) Answer not known

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22. In a comparison between Silappathikaram and Manimekalai, which of the following statements is accurate?
(A) Both are primarily Saivite epics that emphasize the structured worship of Lord Shiva.
(B) Silappathikaram was written by a Buddhist monk, whereas Manimekalai was by a Jain ascetic.
(C) Silappathikaram follows Kannagi's story, while Manimekalai details Buddhist philosophy.
(D) Manimekalai is considered the earliest grammar text, while Silappathikaram is a romantic anthology.
(E) Answer not known

23. Which of the following is least relevant to the agrarian economy of the Sangam Age?
(A) Cultivation of paddy and sugarcane in the Marutam landscape.
(B) Reliance on tanks and rivers for irrigation.
(C) Royal emphasis on land reclamation and flood control.
(D) Large-scale cultivation of cash crops like tobacco and potato for export.
(E) Answer not known

24. A large hoard of gold coins belonging to the Roman emperors Augustus and Tiberius was excavated in South India. What is the most logical inference from this archaeological find?
(A) A favorable balance of trade led to a steady influx of Roman gold and silver bullion.
(B) The Roman Empire established military colonies and permanent garrisons in the region.
(C) South Indian kings minted coins exclusively bearing portraits of ruling Roman emperors.
(D) Roman emperors directly governed the coastal administrative territories of the Muvendar.
(E) Answer not known

25. What was the primary advantage of the discovery of the monsoon winds by Hippalus for Sangam Age trade?
(A) It allowed internal merchants to navigate the Kaveri river more efficiently using local winds.
(B) It reduced the travel time across the Arabian Sea, boosting direct maritime trade with Rome.
(C) It protected South Indian ports from frequent naval attacks by Southeast Asian pirate fleets.
(D) It allowed Chola kings to expand their empire into the Ganges valley via naval expeditions.
(E) Answer not known

26. Consider the following statements regarding the economic and trade conditions during the Sangam Age:
I. Internal trade was mostly based on the barter system.
II. Salt merchants, known as Umanar, traveled in bullock carts across regions.
III. Yavana merchants established a settlement at Kaveripattinam.
IV. Pepper from the Chera country was heavily demanded in the Roman markets.
V. South India strictly prohibited the import of Roman wine and glass.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II and V
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The period of the Kalabhras was traditionally characterized by early historians as a "Dark Age."
Reason (R): The Kalabhras completely destroyed the early Chola temples built in the Dravidian architectural style.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

28. Match the Sangam Thinais in List I with their primary deities in List II.
List I: (Thinai)
P. Kurinji
Q. Mullai

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R. Marutam
S. Palai
List II: (Deity)
I. Mayon (Vishnu)
II. Korravai (Goddess of victory/war)
III. Seyon (Murugan)
IV. Vendan (Indra)
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

29. Select the correct sequence of ruling dynasties/ groups in ancient Tamil country from the earliest to the later periods.
(A) Sangam Cheras → Kalabhras → Pallavas
(B) Kalabhras → Sangam Cheras → Pallavas
(C) Pallavas → Kalabhras → Sangam Cheras
(D) Sangam Cheras → Pallavas → Kalabhras
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following pairs of a Sangam monarch and their celebrated title is correctly matched?
(A) Senguttuvan - Kadalpirakottiya
(B) Karikalan - Imayavaramban
(C) Nedunjeliyan - Talaiyalanganathu Seruvenra
(D) Uthiyan Cheralathan - Thirumavalavan
(E) Answer not known

31. Which of the following was the most prominent and indigenous deity worshipped by the ancient Tamils in the hilly regions during the Sangam Age?
(A) Varunan
(B) Murugan
(C) Indiran
(D) Brahman
(E) Answer not known

32. Who among the following is the central protagonist of the epic Manimekalai?
(A) The wife of Cheran Senguttuvan
(B) The sister of Ilango Adigal
(C) A female Jain ascetic from Madurai
(D) The daughter of Madhavi and Kovalan
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements regarding Tolkappiyam:
I. It is exclusively a text on Tamil grammar with no insights into the political or social life of the era.
II. It is divided into three major sections: Eluthu, Sol, and Porul.
III. The Porulathikaram section deals with the conventions of Akam and Puram poetry.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

34. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Sangam Age saw absolute social equality with no occupational divisions or caste-like structures.
Reason (R): Sangam society was primarily classified into different groups based on their landscape and associated occupational duties.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match the sections of Tolkappiyam in List I with their subject matter in List II.
List I: (Section)
P. Eluthathikaram
Q. Sollathikaram
R. Porulathikaram
S. Akathinai Iyal
List II: (Subject Matter)
I. Etymology and morphology (Words)
II. Subject matter of literature and society
III. Orthography and phonology (Letters)
IV. Conventions of love poetry
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

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90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Deccan region is famous for its unique Indo-Persian architectural synthesis, which combined Islamic structural forms with local Indian decorative traditions. This style emerged because of the continuous interactions between the Hindu and Islamic kingdoms of the area. Through both conflict and peaceful exchange, architects and artisans blended different techniques, resulting in iconic structures that represent a shared, cross-cultural heritage.

91. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
The Vijayanagara Empire is best remembered for its grand temple building and its patronage of the Ashtadiggajas. The Bahmani Kingdom's legacy lies in the development of a composite culture and the Dakhni Urdu language. Golconda is synonymous with the diamond trade and impressive fort architecture. Finally, the Nayak kingdoms preserved and continued many aspects of traditional South Indian administration and local culture.

92. (B) Devadasi system - Vijayanagara social practice
The Devadasi system was a well-documented social and religious practice in the Vijayanagara Empire, where women served in temple complexes. In contrast, the Ashtadiggajas were a literary group in the imperial court, not a military unit. Tarafs were provinces in the Bahmani Kingdom, and Amuktamalyada was a Telugu masterpiece by Krishna Deva Raya, not a work of Dakhni Urdu poetry.

93. (A) Golconda
The world-famous Kohinoor diamond is traditionally believed to have been mined in the Golconda Sultanate. This region, specifically the Kollur Mine, was renowned for producing some of the world's most spectacular and large diamonds. The wealth and international fame of Golconda were largely tied to its control over these precious resources, making it a central player in global trade and politics.

94. (C) Adil Shah
Mohammed Adil Shah, the ruler of the Bijapur Sultanate, is the figure associated with the construction of the Gol Gumbaz. He commissioned this massive mausoleum as his final resting place. The structure architectural success, including its enormous dome and whispering gallery, remains a testament to the vision of the Adil Shahi dynasty and their contribution to the distinctive cultural landscape of the Deccan.

95. (D) They were instrumental in shaping the composite culture and history of the Deccan.
The Deccan Sultanates played a vital role in shaping the history and cultural identity of the region. Rather than being purely destructive, they fostered a rich composite culture through their patronage of art, architecture, and literature. Their legacy includes impressive forts, unique linguistic developments, and an administrative system that influenced subsequent rulers. They remain a fundamental part of the southern narrative.

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96. (C) It resulted in a victory for the Vijayanagara Empire.
The Battle of Talikota was a decisive defeat, not a victory, for the Vijayanagara Empire. Occurring in 1565, it featured a powerful and strategic alliance of the Deccan Sultanates against the imperial army. The loss led to the immediate and catastrophic sacking of the capital city, Hampi, and marked the start of the empire's irreversible decline as a major political power.

97. (B) Strict absence of a caste system
Vijayanagara society was deeply traditional and was organized according to a well-defined caste system. While the empire was economically prosperous through spice exports and a strategic horse trade with the Portuguese, it did not move toward social egalitarianism. The position of women was also complex, characterized by traditional roles and the prevalence of the Devadasi system within the religious framework.

98. (D) Muhammad Gawan
Muhammad Gawan was a brilliant statesman who served as the Prime Minister of the Bahmani Kingdom during its later years. He is credited with introducing extensive administrative, military, and revenue reforms that briefly revitalized the state. His commitment to education led to the founding of a famous madrasa in Bidar. Unfortunately, court intrigues led to his assassination, which precipitated the collapse.

(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

44. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The post-Sangam era witnessed the gradual decline of Jainism and Buddhism in the Tamil country.
Reason (R): The emergence of the early Bhakti movement led by Nayanmars and Alvars provided strong philosophical and popular opposition to the heterodox sects.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

45. Match the major Tamil Epics in List I with their core themes or attributes in List II.
List I: (Epic)
P. Silappathikaram
Q. Manimekalai
R. Jivaka Chintamani
S. Kundalakesi
List II: (Theme/Attribute)
I. Buddhist philosophical debates
II. A narrative focusing on chastity and justice
III. A Jain epic about a prince who marries multiple times
IV. A Buddhist work countering Jainism
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

46. Select the correct logical sequence of administrative divisions in the Sangam Age from largest to smallest.
(A) Nadu → Mandalam → Ur → Perur
(B) Mandalam → Nadu → Kurram → Ur
(C) Kurram → Mandalam → Nadu → Ur
(D) Ur → Kurram → Nadu → Mandalam
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following pairs regarding Sangam poets and their royal patrons is incorrectly matched?
(A) Kapilar - Pari
(B) Nakkirar - Karikala Chola
(C) Avvaiyar - Adiyaman
(D) Mangudi Marudanar - Nedunjeliyan
(E) Answer not known

48. What is the definition of "Pattupattu" in the context of Sangam literature?
(A) Eight grammatical treatises composed during the early sessions of the legendary First Sangam.
(B) Eighteen minor didactic works that include the moral teachings of the Tirukkural and Naladiyar.
(C) The musical instruments used by the Panars during elaborate performances in royal assemblies.
(D) Ten long idylls that describe the landscapes, kings, and social structure of the Sangam Age.
(E) Answer not known

49. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the 'Thinai' concept in Sangam literature?
(A) A poetic convention fusing geography with specific human emotions and occupational duties.
(B) A purely administrative division used for the systematic collection of various land taxes.
(C) The military formation used by the three crowned kings during seasonal warfare and raids.
(D) The architectural style of the early structural temples built by the Imperial Chola dynasty.
(E) Answer not known

50. If an archaeologist discovers a stone pillar depicting a warrior with a bow, inscribed with Vatteluttu script detailing his death in a cattle raid, this artifact is a classic application of which Sangam tradition?
(A) Pallippadai
(B) Vettukkal
(C) Nadukal
(D) Kaval Maram
(E) Answer not known

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of any literary activity within the Tamil language.
(B) The Kalabhras were devout followers of Vedic Brahmanism who actively eradicated Jainism.
(C) They successfully repelled the Mauryan invasion of the South Indian peninsula during this time.
(D) Tamil Navalar Charithai and Yapperungalam provide references to literary work in this era.
(E) Answer not known

97. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the religious landscape of the Sangam Age.
(A) Vedic rituals and fire sacrifices (Yagnas) were completely unknown to the Sangam kings.
(B) The planting of a Kaval Maram (guardian tree) was a prominent tribal custom.
(C) The worship of a supreme god in the form of a hero-stone was widely prevalent.
(D) Localized cults and animistic beliefs coexisted with Brahmanical elements.
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following elements is a negative exception and was NOT typically a theme in Puram poetry?
(A) The tragedy of a battlefield.
(B) The generous gifts given by patrons to bards.
(C) The clandestine meetings of lovers at night.
(D) The lamentation of mothers sending their sons to war.
(E) Answer not known

99. The term 'Yazh' frequently encountered in Sangam literature defines:
(A) A stringed musical instrument resembling a lute or harp.
(B) A ceremonial sword used by the Muvendar.
(C) A type of fast-sailing ship used for Roman trade.
(D) A gold coin minted by the Pandyan kings.
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following best describes the core civilizational significance of the Sangam Age for South India?
(A) It highlights the total subjugation of the Dravidian culture by the Magadhan empire.
(B) It serves as the primary era of the Indo-Greek architectural dominance in South India.
(C) It marks the period when the Tamil language was replaced by Prakrit as the language of the masses.
(D) It represents the first phase of urbanization, state formation, and the creation of a distinct Tamil classical literary tradition.
(E) Answer not known

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101. Consider the following statements regarding the early Alvars and Nayanmars:
I. They flourished primarily during the Pallava and Pandya post-Sangam rule.
II. Their verses promoted deep, emotional surrender to a personal god.
III. They largely utilized Sanskrit to reach the common masses.
IV. Their movements were instrumental in challenging the dominance of Jainism and Buddhism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

102. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The epic Silappathikaram holds profound significance not just as literature, but as a crucial historical source for the Sangam era.
Reason (R): It explicitly names contemporary kings like Cheran Senguttuvan and provides extensive details on urban life, trade, and the administrative centers of the Muvendar.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

103. Match the following elements of Sangam literature in List I with their corresponding details in List II.
List I: (Category)
P. Pathinenkilkanakku

(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

58. Match the following early Bhakti figures in List I with their defining contributions or affiliations in List II.
List I: (Bhakti Figure)
P. Andal
Q. Sundarar
R. Tirumular
S. Nammalvar
List II: (Contribution/Affiliation)
I. Only female among the Alvars
II. Composed the Tirumantiram
III. One of the Tevaram trio
IV. Prominent Alvar whose works form a major part of the Divya Prabandham
(A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

59. Arrange the following rulers of the ancient Tamil country in chronological order of their historical emergence or dominance.
I. Karikala Chola
II. Pallava Narasimhavarman I
III. Kadungon (Pandyan revival)
(A) I, II, III
(B) I, III, II
(C) II, I, III
(D) III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following pairs of ancient capital cities and their associated ruling dynasty is correctly matched?
(A) Uraiyur - Pandyas
(B) Madurai - Cheras
(C) Kanchipuram - Pallavas (post-Sangam/ Early medieval)
(D) Vanji - Cholas
(E) Answer not known

61. Who among the following compiled the Tirukkural, a masterpiece of Tamil literature assigned to the post-Sangam / Pathinenkilkanakku period?
(A) Sattanar
(B) Ilango Adigal
(C) Tolkappiyar
(D) Thiruvalluvar
(E) Answer not known

62. The ancient port city of Kaveripattinam, famous during the Sangam Age, is also known by which of the following names?
(A) Tondi
(B) Muziris
(C) Puhar
(D) Uraiyur
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements regarding the Pattinappalai:
I. It is a text from the Pattuppattu anthology.
II. It was composed by Kadiyalur Uruttirannanar.
III. It describes the socio-economic life and trade activities of the Chola port city of Puhar.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

64. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Cheras, Cholas, and Pandyas were collectively referred to as the 'Muvendar' in Sangam literature.
Reason (R): They maintained a unified, centralized empire without any internal conflicts or wars throughout the Sangam Age.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

65. Match the items of trade in List I with their typical geographical source or association during the Sangam Age in List II.
List I: (Item)
P. Pearls
Q. Pepper

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51. How is the compendium 'Tevaram' primarily classified within Tamil literature?
(A) As the canonical hymns of the Saivite Nayanmars.
(B) As a secular Sangam text outlining statecraft.
(C) As the foundational text of the Vaishnavite Bhakti tradition.
(D) As a post-Sangam Jain grammatical work.
(E) Answer not known

52. When comparing the historical sources for the Kalabhra interregnum with those of the Sangam Age, which of the following is evident?
(A) The Kalabhra period has abundant epigraphic and numismatic evidence compared to the early Sangam Age.
(B) Both periods lack any significant literary sources and rely purely on external Roman trade accounts.
(C) The Kalabhra history is extensively detailed in the Pattuppattu, while the Sangam Age uses the Tevaram.
(D) Sangam history relies on secular anthologies, while Kalabhra history is found in later religious texts.
(E) Answer not known

53. Which of the following elements is least relevant to the study of foreign trade during the Sangam Age?
(A) Amphorae
(B) Punch-marked Maurya coins
(C) Arretine ware
(D) The Muziris Papyrus
(E) Answer not known

54. Based on the mention of the Kalabhras as 'evil rulers' (Kaliarasan) in later Velvikudi copper plates, what can be reasonably inferred?
(A) The Kalabhras heavily patronized Vedic Brahmanical rituals and several religious land grants.
(B) The Kalabhras were identified as foreign invaders originating from the distant Roman empire.
(C) The Kalabhras disrupted traditional land rights of the Brahmanas and the existing political order.
(D) The copper plates were forged by Kalabhra rulers to legitimize their authority over the region.
(E) Answer not known

55. What was a significant disadvantage or vulnerability of the Sangam economy despite its flourishing external trade?
(A) It relied completely on overland trade routes across the Himalayas.
(B) Industrial manufacturing was totally absent, forcing total reliance on imported goods.
(C) The kings refused to levy tolls or taxes, leading to an empty state treasury.
(D) The agrarian base was heavily dependent on the unpredictable monsoon and seasonal river flooding.
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following statements regarding the society and customs of the Sangam Age:
I. The society was divided into rigid, endogamous castes mirroring the later Vedic Varna system.
II. The practice of untouchability was prominently documented in the Tolkappiyam.
III. Panars and Viraliyars were wandering minstrel groups and dancers who held a recognized place.
IV. Marriage was considered a sacrament, and the concept of 'Kalavu' (secret love) was an accepted literary and social theme.
V. Both men and women wore ornaments, and fine textiles were woven.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

57. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The third Sangam at Madurai is considered the most historically authentic among the three academies.
Reason (R): It is the only academy whose existence is corroborated by direct Greek inscriptions found in Athens.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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74. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The discovery of the Muziris papyrus in Vienna confirms the existence of highly structured maritime trade contacts between South India and Alexandria.
Reason (R): The document is a financial loan agreement written by a Sangam poet requesting funds from a Roman emperor.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

75. Match the terms associated with Sangam Age society in List I with their meanings in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Panar
Q. Kanikaiyar
R. Umanar
S. Velir
List II: (Meaning)
I. Minor chieftains
II. Salt merchants
III. Courtesans/Dancers
IV. Wandering bards/Minstrels
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

76. Arrange the following components of Tolkappiyam in the order they appear in the text.
I. Sollathikaram
II. Porulathikaram
III. Eluthathikaram
(A) I, II, III
(B) III, I, II
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following pairs regarding Sangam literature is incorrectly matched?
(A) Kuruntokai - Akam poetry
(B) Purananuru - Puram poetry
(C) Pathitrupathu - Puram poetry
(D) Akananuru - Didactic poetry
(E) Answer not known

78. In the context of early Tamil history, what does the term 'Muvendar' specifically define?
(A) The three major epic texts.
(B) The three assemblies or academies of poets.
(C) The three crowned monarchs: Chera, Chola, and Pandya.
(D) The three dominant religious sects: Saivism, Vaishnavism, and Jainism.
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the success of the Bhakti movement in post-Sangam Tamil Nadu?
(A) It was heavily funded by Roman merchants to facilitate the spread of Western philosophies.
(B) The movement used the local Tamil language and musical hymns to reach the common masses.
(C) The saints enforced military conquests and state decrees to convert the local chieftains.
(D) It eliminated the concept of temple worship and structural iconography for the followers.
(E) Answer not known

80. A historian wants to study the administrative structure and urban life of the Pandya kingdom during the Sangam Age. Which of the following literary texts would serve as the best direct primary application of this research?
(A) Pathitrupathu
(B) Kuruntokai
(C) Aingurunuru
(D) Maduraikanchi
(E) Answer not known

81. Based on their socio-political role, how can the 'Velirs' in the Sangam Age be best classified?
(A) They were powerful minor chieftains and landowners who often intermarried with royal families.
(B) They were an enslaved group of war captives strictly forced into various agricultural labors.
(C) They were an elite group of specialized Roman mercenaries protecting the ruling Sangam kings.

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R. Horses
S. Gold
List II: (Source/Association)
I. Brought over the sea (Arabia)
II. Chera country (Western Ghats)
III. Pandya coastal region (Korkai)
IV. Northern mountains (Meru/Himalayas)
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

66. Select the correct sequence of the five geographical landscapes (Thinais) in the customary Tamil poetic order.
(A) Kurinji, Mullai, Marutam, Neithal, Palai
(B) Marutam, Kurinji, Palai, Mullai, Neithal
(C) Mullai, Neithal, Kurinji, Marutam, Palai
(D) Kurinji, Marutam, Mullai, Palai, Neithal
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following pairs of ancient deities and their primary domain is correctly matched?
(A) Varunan - God of the sea and coastal areas
(B) Korravai - Goddess of agriculture and rain
(C) Indiran - God of the pastoral forests
(D) Mayon - God of war and victory
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the correct statement regarding the military traditions of the Sangam Age.
(A) The armies lacked cavalry and elephant corps completely.
(B) Kings never participated in wars personally; it was strictly left to mercenary generals.
(C) Naval warfare was entirely unknown to the Muvendar.
(D) Cattle raiding (Vetchi) often acted as the preliminary step to declaring a war.
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the epic Manimekalai.
(A) It was written by the Buddhist poet Chithalai Chathanar.
(B) It advocates the supremacy of the Vedic caste system.
(C) It deals with the adventures of the daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi.
(D) It provides valuable insights into the fine arts, philosophy, and social conditions of the period.
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following is NOT one of the traditional insignia of sovereignty used by the Muvendar during the Sangam Age?
(A) Murasu (Royal Drum)
(B) Venkotrakudai (White Umbrella)
(C) Dharmachakra (Wheel of Law)
(D) Sengol (Scepter)
(E) Answer not known

71. What is the distinguishing feature of the text 'Maduraikanchi' among the Pattuppattu anthologies?
(A) It is the only text written in Sanskrit.
(B) It exclusively details the maritime trade with the Roman Empire.
(C) It was composed entirely by female poets.
(D) It is the longest poem in the Pattuppattu.
(E) Answer not known

72. The term 'Yavanas' frequently mentioned in Sangam literature broadly falls into the category of:
(A) Greek and Roman merchants and soldiers.
(B) Buddhist monks from Sri Lanka.
(C) Indigenous tribal chieftains of the Western Ghats.
(D) Court poets of the Pandyan kings.
(E) Answer not known

73. Consider the following statements regarding the agrarian economy of the Sangam Age:
I. Land was classified into Vanpulam (hard land) and Menpulam (fertile land).
II. Paddy was the staple crop cultivated widely in the Marutam region.
III. The state collected land revenue, commonly known as Irai.
IV. The kings strictly prohibited private ownership of agricultural land.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

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(E) Answer not known

88. Which of the following pairs regarding Sangam social classes is correctly matched?
(A) Vaisiyar - Traders and merchants
(B) Arasar - Agricultural laborers
(C) Vellalar - Ruling class
(D) Ulavar - Priestly class
(E) Answer not known

89. The term 'Silappathikaram' literally translates to:
(A) The Story of the Golden Bow
(B) The Tale of an Anklet
(C) The Garland of Pearls
(D) The Sacred Chariot
(E) Answer not known

90. Which famous Sangam ruler is praised for defeating the combined forces of the Cheras, Pandyas, and eleven Velir chieftains at the Battle of Venni?
(A) Cheran Senguttuvan
(B) Karikala Chola
(C) Nedunjeliyan
(D) Uthiyan Cheralathan
(E) Answer not known

91. Consider the following statements regarding the external trade of the Sangam Age:
I. The Yavana ships brought gold, wine, and copper to the South Indian ports.
II. Tamil merchants exported pepper, pearls, ivory, and fine muslin.
III. The trade was entirely controlled and monopolized by the Kalabhras.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

92. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The post-Sangam period witnessed the rise of didactic literature like the Tirukkural and Naladiyar.
Reason (R): This period saw a significant influence of Jainism and Buddhism, which strongly emphasized moral and ethical codes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

93. Match the texts of the Ettuthokai in List I with their respective numerical composition in List II.
List I: (Text)
P. Kuruntokai
Q. Akananuru
R. Aingurunuru
S. Purananuru
List II: (Numerical Composition)
I. 500 short poems
II. 400 love poems of medium length
III. 400 love poems of longer length
IV. 400 heroic/war poems
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

94. Arrange the following ancient kingdoms geographically from North to South along the eastern side of the ancient Tamil country.
I. Pallavas (Tondaimandalam)
II. Pandyas
III. Cholas
(A) I, III, II
(B) III, I, II
(C) I, II, III
(D) II, III, I
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following pairs of early Bhakti saints and their associated religious tradition is incorrectly matched?
(A) Appar - Saivism
(B) Sundarar - Vaishnavism
(C) Andal - Vaishnavism
(D) Nammalvar - Vaishnavism
(E) Answer not known

96. Identify the correct statement about the Kalabhra period.
(A) It was marked by the complete absence

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fines were the only form of penalty.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

110. Consider the following historical sources regarding the Sangam economy and trade:

I. The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela.
II. The writings of Pliny and Ptolemy.
III. Roman amphorae and Arretine pottery found at Arikamedu.
IV. Sangam texts like Pattinappalai and Maduraikanchi.
V. Ashokan Rock Edicts II and XIII.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

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Q. Ettuthokai
R. Pattuppattu
S. Tolkappiyam

List II: (Detail)
I. The Ten Idylls
II. The earliest grammar text
III. Eighteen minor (mostly didactic) works
IV. The Eight Anthologies

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

104. Select the correct chronological phase of literary development in the Tamil region.
(A) Tolkappiyam → Ettuthokai & Pattuppattu → Twin Epics → Tevaram & Divya Prabandham
(B) Twin Epics → Tolkappiyam → Tevaram → Ettuthokai
(C) Tevaram → Ettuthokai → Twin Epics → Tolkappiyam
(D) Ettuthokai → Tevaram → Tolkappiyam → Twin Epics
(E) Answer not known

105. Arrange the following ancient battles/events in chronological order of their occurrence as deduced from early Tamil history.
I. Karikalan's victory at Venni
II. Kalabhra invasion of the Tamil country
III. The North Indian expedition of Cheran Senguttuvan
(A) I, III, II
(B) I, II, III
(C) II, I, III
(D) III, I, II
(E) Answer not known

106. Which of the following pairs regarding the prominent saints of the Bhakti movement is correctly matched?
(A) Sambandar is traditionally credited with the composition of the entire Tiruvacakam text.
(B) Tirunavukkarasar (Appar) converted the Pallava king Mahendravarman I to the Saivism sect.
(C) Manikkavadocakar is prominently recognized as one of the twelve Vaishnavite Alvars.
(D) Kulasekara Alvar is highly celebrated for having composed the Saivite Tevaram hymns.
(E) Answer not known

107. Consider the following statements regarding the society and culture of the Sangam Age:
I. Sati was known as 'Tippaidal' and was practiced, though mostly restricted to the royal classes.
II. The caste system was non-existent in the rigid Vedic sense, though occupational divisions (Kudi) existed.
III. 'Vellalars' were primarily engaged in agriculture and land ownership.
IV. Women participated in economic activities, such as selling salt and weaving.
V. The education system strictly excluded women from any form of learning.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

108. Consider the following statements regarding the early Pandyas:
I. They ruled from their capital at Madurai and their main port was Korkai.
II. They prominently patronized the Tamil Sangams.
III. Nedunjeliyan was a prominent Pandya king famous for his victory at Talaiyalanganam.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

109. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of justice in the Sangam Age:
I. The king was the supreme fountain of justice and held daily courts (Avai).
II. Punishments were exceptionally severe, including the amputation of limbs and beheading.
III. The 'Manram' served as the local village council that handled minor disputes.
IV. Imprisonment was entirely unknown, and

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(D) They were exclusively wandering ascetics dedicated to propagating Jainism across the region.
(E) Answer not known

82. Comparing the religious conditions of the Sangam Age to the post-Sangam (Bhakti) period, which notable shift occurred?
(A) The absolute worship of indigenous deities like Murugan was replaced entirely by Buddhist doctrine.
(B) The Vedic sacrifices practiced by kings were entirely outlawed during the emergence of Bhakti.
(C) Religion shifted from local hero-stone worship to highly structured temple-based devotionalism.
(D) Jainism became the sole state religion under the patronage of the Pallavas and Imperial Cholas.
(E) Answer not known

83. Which of the following is least relevant when describing the artistic and cultural life of the Sangam Tamils?
(A) The construction of massive monolithic structural stone temples like the Brihadeeswara temple.
(B) The use of the Yazh, a stringed musical instrument.
(C) The performance of various types of dances (Koothu) by Viraliyar.
(D) The patronage of bards and poets by chieftains like Pari and Adiyaman.
(E) Answer not known

84. Consider the following statements regarding the religious practices of the Sangam Age:
I. Murugan was the primary deity of the Kurinji landscape.
II. The worship of Korravai was prevalent among the inhabitants of the Palai region.
III. Hero stones (Nadukal) were erected to worship fallen soldiers.
IV. Elaborate rock-cut cave temples dedicated to Shiva were widespread during this exact period.
V. Animism and the worship of trees and rivers were common among the masses.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

85. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Tolkappiyam outlines the rules for both the grammar of the Tamil language and the conventions of Tamil poetry.
Reason (R): Its third section, Porulathikaram, comprehensively categorizes human life and emotions into distinct geographical landscapes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

86. Match the Sangam poets in List I with their notable patrons or kings in List II.
List I: (Poet)
P. Kapilar
Q. Avvaiyar
R. Mangudi Marudanar
S. Kadiyalur Uruttirannanar
List II: (Patron/King)
I. Adiyaman Neduman Anji
II. Karikala Chola
III. Vel Pari
IV. Nedunjeliyan
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

87. Select the correct sequential path a trading ship would take starting from the Red Sea to reach the eastern coast of Tamil Nadu.
(A) Red Sea → Arabian Sea → Malabar Coast (Musiri) → Cape Comorin → Coromandel Coast (Puhar)
(B) Red Sea → Bay of Bengal → Coromandel Coast → Cape Comorin → Malabar Coast
(C) Malabar Coast → Cape Comorin → Red Sea → Coromandel Coast
(D) Arabian Sea → Coromandel Coast → Cape Comorin → Malabar Coast

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Vanji
Vanji, also known as Karur, served as the primary capital city for the early Chera dynasty during the Sangam Age. This inland capital was strategically located to manage trade routes. The Cheras also controlled important port cities like Musiri and Tondi on the western coast, which facilitated extensive maritime commerce with the Roman Empire and other distant regions.

2. (C) Tolkappiyar
Tolkappiyar is the traditional author of the Tolkappiyam, which is recognized as the earliest extant work of Tamil literature. This comprehensive treatise focuses on the rules of grammar and poetics. It provides significant insights into the social life, cultural practices, and geographical classifications of the ancient Tamil people, serving as a foundational pillar for subsequent linguistic and literary studies.

3. (A) I and II
The First Sangam was legendary, held at Thenmadurai under the patronage of gods. The Second Sangam took place at Kapatapuram, with the Tolkappiyam remaining as its sole surviving literary work. While the Third Sangam produced the major body of extant literature, it was held at the modern city of Madurai, rather than the riverine port of Uraiyur as suggested elsewhere.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Karikala Chola is celebrated for his visionary leadership in agricultural development. He effectively harnessed the waters of the Kaveri river by constructing the Kallanai, also known as the Grand Anicut. This massive engineering feat prevented seasonal flooding and ensured a steady supply of water for irrigation, leading to vast agricultural expansion and increased economic prosperity within the early Chola kingdom.

5. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
The Sangam Thinai concept classifies land into five distinct geographical regions. Kurinji represents the hilly and mountainous tracts, while Mullai signifies the pastoral and forest areas. Marutam refers to the fertile riverine agricultural plains, and Neithal describes the coastal regions. Each landscape was associated with specific occupations, deities, and emotional themes, forming the complex basis of ancient Tamil poetics.

6. (C) Thenmadurai → Kapatapuram → Madurai
Traditional Tamil accounts record three successive Sangams or literary academies. The First Sangam flourished at Thenmadurai but was lost to the sea. The Second Sangam was subsequently established at Kapatapuram, which also faced a similar fate. Finally, the Third Sangam was organized at the current city of Madurai, where most of the surviving classical Tamil literature was eventually compiled and preserved.

7. (D) Pandyas - Fish
Each of the major dynasties in ancient South India adopted a specific royal emblem to represent their sovereignty. The Pandyas utilized the fish as their symbol, reflecting their coastal influence and pearl fishery control. In contrast, the Cheras used the bow and arrow, the Cholas were represented by the tiger, and the later Pallava dynasty often utilized the bull or lion.

8. (A) Karikala Chola defeated a joint confederacy of Cheras, Pandyas, and eleven minor chieftains.
The Battle of Venni remains a landmark event in early Chola history, showcasing the military prowess of Karikala Chola. He achieved a decisive victory over a formidable confederacy consisting of the Chera and Pandya kings, along with eleven minor chieftains. This triumph established Chola supremacy over the region and secured Karikala's position as a powerful and legendary monarch in Tamil history.

9. (B) The cult was established by the Chola king Karikalan after his victory at Venni.
The Pattini cult, centering on the worship of Kannagi as a symbol of chastity, was actually established by the Chera king Senguttuvan. He is

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with or opposing the Muvendar. Their social standing was high, and they often entered into matrimonial alliances with royal families.

82. (C) Religion shifted from local hero-stone worship to highly structured temple-based devotionalism.
The transition from the Sangam Age to the Bhakti period marked a significant shift in religious practice. While early religion focused on local deities and the worship of hero stones, the Bhakti era saw the rise of a more structured, temple-oriented form of worship. This period emphasized personal devotion to Shiva or Vishnu and led to the creation of extensive devotional literature.

83. (A) The construction of massive monolithic structural stone temples like the Brihadeeswara temple.
Massive structural stone temples, such as the Brihadeeswara temple at Thanjavur, are characteristic of the later Imperial Chola period, not the Sangam Age. During the Sangam period, religious structures were likely made of perishable materials. Artistic life focused on music with instruments like the Yazh, various forms of dance, and the oral and written traditions of bards and poets patronized by chieftains.

84. (A) I, II, III and V
Sangam religious life was diverse. Murugan and Korravai were primary deities of the Kurinji and Palai landscapes. Hero stones were central to honoring fallen soldiers. The masses practiced animism, worshipping various elements of nature. However, elaborate rock-cut cave temples dedicated to Shiva were not widespread during the Sangam period itself; they became prominent later, starting with the early Pallava dynasties.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tolkappiyam is a comprehensive work that bridges linguistic theory and social observation. While its first two sections focus on grammar, the third section, Porulathikaram, provides a framework for understanding human life. It categorizes emotions and behavior into the five Thinais or geographical landscapes. This makes the text an essential guide for both the technical aspects and the cultural conventions.

86. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
The relationship between poets and their patrons was a key feature of Sangam culture. Kapilar was famously associated with the chieftain Vel Pari. Avvaiyar was the court poet and advisor to Adiyaman Neduman Anji. Mangudi Marudanar served the Pandyan king Nedunjeliyan. Kadiyalur Uruttirannanar is renowned for his works praising the Chola king Karikalan, highlighting the mutual respect between literature and royalty.

87. (A) Red Sea → Arabian Sea → Malabar Coast (Musiri) → Cape Comorin → Coromandel Coast (Puhar)
A trading ship from the West would first navigate the Red Sea and then cross the Arabian Sea. The first point of contact in South India was usually the Malabar Coast, with ports like Musiri. To reach the eastern side, ships would sail south around Cape Comorin and then travel northward along the Coromandel Coast to reach major Chola ports like Puhar.

88. (A) Vaisiyar - Traders and merchants
Sangam literature mentions various social groups with specific roles. The Vaisiyar were the merchant and trading class who managed the flourishing commerce of the era. The Arasar were the ruling class, while the Vellalars were primarily powerful landowners and agriculturalists. The Ulavar represented the general class of farmers. This structure shows that social organization was based more on occupation than the later system.

89. (B) The Tale of an Anklet
The title 'Silappathikaram' is derived from the Tamil words 'Silambu', meaning anklet, and 'Adhikaram', meaning story or chapter. Thus, it literally translates to "The Tale of an Anklet." This title is highly appropriate as the entire plot of the epic revolves around a precious anklet that led to the tragic death of Kovalan and the subsequent transformation of his wife Kannagi.

90. (B) Karikala Chola
Karikala Chola is celebrated in Sangam literature for his legendary victory at the Battle of Venni. In this conflict, he single-handedly defeated the joint forces of the Chera and Pandya kings, who were supported by eleven minor Velir chieftains. This victory established Karikala as the preeminent monarch of his time and laid the

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Thinais, to reflect the psychological state of the protagonists, adhering to strict poetic conventions that emphasize universal human experiences.

19. (A) It was a transitional phase involving patronage of heterodox sects and didactic literature.
The Kalabhra period, once termed a dark age, is now recognized as a vital transitional phase in South Indian history. During this time, heterodox sects like Jainism and Buddhism received significant patronage. This era saw the production of important didactic works, including the Pathinenkilkanakku collection. It bridged the gap between the classical Sangam Age and the subsequent rise of the Bhakti movement.

20. (D) Palai
In Sangam poetics, each landscape or Thinai is associated with a specific emotional theme. Palai represents the parched, arid wasteland or desert region. It is the designated landscape for poems expressing the themes of separation, long journeys, and the hardship of lovers apart. The sorrow of a woman waiting for a lover traveling through difficult terrain is the quintessential subject.

21. (B) Atruppadai literature guiding bards or seekers to a generous patron.
Texts like Tirumurugatrupadai and Sirupanatrupadai belong to the Atruppadai genre within the Pattuppattu. This literary form involves a bard, musician, or seeker who has received patronage from a king or deity guiding another person to the same source of generosity. These works provide detailed descriptions of the path to the patron and the rewards awaiting the talented or the devout.

22. (C) Silappathikaram follows Kannagi's story, while Manimekalai details Buddhist philosophy.
Silappathikaram and Manimekalai are known as the twin epics of Tamil literature. Silappathikaram, written by Ilango Adigal, narrates the tragic story of Kovalan and the transformation of his wife Kannagi into a goddess of chastity. Manimekalai, authored by Sathanar, serves as a sequel focusing on the daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi, primarily expounding on Buddhist philosophy and various modes of ethical conduct.

23. (D) Large-scale cultivation of cash crops like tobacco and potato for export.
The Sangam agrarian economy was based on the cultivation of indigenous crops like paddy, sugarcane, millets, and pepper. Irrigation was managed through rivers and tanks, with kings prioritizing flood control. Tobacco and potatoes are New World crops introduced to India much later by Europeans. Therefore, their large-scale cultivation for export is entirely irrelevant to the historical context of the ancient period.

24. (A) A favorable balance of trade led to a steady influx of Roman gold and silver bullion.
The discovery of extensive hoards of Roman gold and silver coins in South India indicates a highly favorable balance of trade for the Tamil kingdoms. The Roman Empire imported large quantities of luxury goods, such as pepper, pearls, and fine textiles, paying for them with bullion. This influx of precious metals reflects the prosperity and the significant role of the region.

25. (B) It reduced the travel time across the Arabian Sea, boosting direct maritime trade with Rome.
The discovery of the monsoon winds by the navigator Hippalus revolutionized maritime trade in the Indian Ocean. By understanding the seasonal patterns of these winds, Roman ships could sail directly across the open Arabian Sea instead of following the coastline. This significantly reduced travel time and risks, leading to a massive increase in the volume of direct trade with South India.

26. (A) I, II, III and IV
During the Sangam Age, internal trade relied heavily on the barter system, with salt merchants called Umanar moving goods across regions. Major ports like Kaveripattinam hosted settlements for Yavana merchants. Pepper from the Chera hills was a prized export to Rome. Contrary to the idea of prohibition, imports of Roman wine and luxury glass were common and valued by the elite.

27. (C) A is true but R is false.
Early historians labeled the Kalabhra period a "Dark Age" because of the scarcity of traditional sources and the disruption of the established political order. However, the reason provided is incorrect; the Kalabhras did not destroy

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to counter various philosophical arguments presented by others.

46. (B) Mandalam → Nadu → Kurram → Ur
The administration of the Sangam kingdoms was organized into a hierarchy of divisions. The largest unit was the Mandalam, often representing a whole province or territory. This was subdivided into smaller regions called Nadus. Below the Nadu was the Kurram, which consisted of a group of villages. The smallest administrative unit was the Ur, representing an individual village or local town center.

47. (B) Nakkirar - Karikala Chola
While Nakkirar was a famous Sangam poet associated with the Pandyan court at Madurai, he is not traditionally linked with the patronage of Karikala Chola. Kapilar was famously patronized by the chieftain Pari, and Avvaiyar shared a close bond with Adiyaman. Mangudi Marudanar was the chief poet in the court of the Pandyan king Nedunjeliyan, whom he praised in the Maduraikanchi.

48. (D) Ten long idylls that describe the landscapes, kings, and social structure of the Sangam Age.
Pattuppattu, or the Ten Idylls, is one of the two major collections of Sangam literature, the other being the Ettuthokai. It consists of ten long poems that provide detailed descriptions of the varied landscapes, the valor of kings, the lives of the people, and the social structure of the era. These works are essential for understanding the cultural context of ancient South India.

49. (A) A poetic convention fusing geography with specific human emotions and occupational duties.
The Thinai concept is the core framework of Sangam poetry. It is a sophisticated poetic convention that links five geographical landscapes with specific human emotions and occupational duties. Each landscape—Kurinji, Mullai, Marutam, Neithal, and Palai—has its own unique flora, fauna, and presiding deity, allowing poets to create a rich, symbolic backdrop for their narratives about ancient love and war.

50. (C) Nadukal
The discovery of an inscribed stone pillar commemorating a warrior's death in a cattle raid is a direct example of the Nadukal tradition. These hero stones were central to the martial culture of the Sangam Age. They served as memorials for those who sacrificed their lives for the community, and the inscriptions provided historical records of the individuals and their noble deeds.

51. (A) As the canonical hymns of the Saivite Nayanmars.
The Tevaram is a critically important compendium of Tamil literature, consisting of the first seven volumes of the Tirumurai. It contains the devotional hymns composed by the three most prominent Saivite Nayanmars: Sambandar, Appar, and Sundarar. These hymns played a fundamental role in the spread of the Bhakti movement and remain central to the liturgical practices of Saivism in the region.

52. (D) Sangam history relies on secular anthologies, while Kalabhra history is found in later religious texts.
The Sangam Age is primarily documented through secular literary anthologies like the Ettuthokai and Pattuppattu, which focus on human life, love, and war. In contrast, information about the Kalabhra interregnum is predominantly found in later religious texts and inscriptions. These later sources often reflect the perspective of the revived dynasties that eventually replaced the various Kalabhra rulers in the region.

53. (B) Punch-marked Maurya coins
While punch-marked coins were used in ancient India, the specific study of maritime trade with the West relies on artifacts like Roman amphorae and Arretine ware. Documents like the Muziris Papyrus provide direct evidence of commercial contracts. Maurya coins are more relevant to the study of internal trade and political influence from North India during an earlier historical period than trade.

54. (C) The Kalabhras disrupted traditional land rights of the Brahmanas and the existing political order.
The labeling of Kalabhras as "evil rulers" in later records likely reflects the grievances of the Brahmanical and landed elite. The Kalabhras, who patronized heterodox sects like Jainism and Buddhism, appear to have revoked previous

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37. (B) Ptolemy - Geography
Ptolemy was a Greco-Roman mathematician and geographer whose work, Geography, contains vital references to the ports and commercial centers of ancient South India. Pliny wrote the Natural History, while the author of the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea remains anonymous. Megasthenes is famous for his work Indika, which provides earlier accounts of the Mauryan Empire and the Pandyan kingdom.

38. (C) The state was an absolute monarchy, aided by advisory bodies like the Aimperumkulu and Enperayam.
The political structure of the Sangam Age was characterized by absolute hereditary monarchy. The king was the supreme head of the state and the commander of the forces. However, his power was not unchecked; he was assisted by advisory councils known as the Aimperumkulu and the Enperayam. These bodies ensured that the administration followed established customs and justice throughout the realm.

39. (D) Widows were encouraged to remarry, and widowhood was considered highly auspicious.
In Sangam society, the condition of widows was generally difficult and restricted. Far from being encouraged to remarry or being considered auspicious, widowhood was often associated with asceticism and social withdrawal. Many widows led austere lives, and some even chose to practice Sati. This contrasts with the relative freedom and respect enjoyed by married women and the celebrated status of female poets.

40. (A) It deals predominantly with the inner emotional turmoils of separated lovers.
Purananuru is an anthology belonging to the Puram category, which focuses on external life. Its themes include war, the valor of kings, the generosity of patrons, and the social customs of the time, such as the erection of hero stones. Dealing with the inner emotional turmoils of separated lovers is a characteristic of Akam poetry, making it a thematic exception.

41. (B) The evening or night market in major cities like Madurai.
Urban centers like Madurai during the Sangam Age were vibrant hubs of commercial activity. Literature mentions two types of markets: Nalangadi and Allangadi. Nalangadi referred to the day market where trade occurred from morning until sunset. Allangadi was the evening or night market, highlighting the continuous economic life and the advanced urban development of major cities in the ancient Tamil country.

42. (B) It is one of the Ten Idylls (Pattuppattu) and gives a detailed account of Madurai.
Maduraikanchi is a significant work within the Pattuppattu or the Ten Idylls. Composed by Mangudi Marudanar in honor of the Pandyan king Nedunjeliyan, it provides a vivid and detailed description of the city of Madurai. The poem covers various aspects of urban life, including the administration, the bustling markets, religious festivals, and the daily activities of the people during the period.

43. (A) I, II and IV
The Bhakti movement was spearheaded by the Nayanmars (Saivite saints) and the Alvars (Vaishnavite saints). Their hymns, such as the Tevaram and the Nalayira Divya Prabandham, focused on personal devotion to God. Prominent saints like Appar and Sambandar played a key role. Crucially, the Bhakti movement provided a popular alternative to, and actively challenged the dominance of, Jainism and Buddhism.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The post-Sangam era saw a gradual decline in the influence of heterodox sects like Jainism and Buddhism in the Tamil region. This shift was largely driven by the emergence of the Bhakti movement. Led by the Nayanmars and Alvars, this movement used the local language and emotional music to connect with the masses, successfully providing a powerful philosophical and social challenge.

45. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
The major Tamil epics cover diverse religious and social themes. Silappathikaram is a narrative centered on the themes of chastity and justice through Kannagi's story. Manimekalai focuses on Buddhist philosophical debates. Jivaka Chintamani is a Jain epic detailing the life and multiple marriages of Prince Jivaka. Kundalakesi is a Buddhist work that was composed primarily

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of foreign goods, the lifestyle of its inhabitants, and the administrative efficiency that governed the commercial hub.

64. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Cheras, Cholas, and Pandyas were indeed known as the Muvendar, or the "three crowned kings." However, they did not maintain a unified or centralized empire. On the contrary, the Sangam Age was marked by frequent conflicts, territorial disputes, and shifting alliances among these three powers. They constantly vied for supremacy and control over fertile lands and strategic trade routes.

65. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
During the Sangam Age, different regions were known for specific trade items. Pearls were primarily sourced from the Pandya coast, especially around Korkai. Pepper was a major product of the hilly Chera country in the Western Ghats. Horses were expensive imports brought over the sea from regions like Arabia. Gold was traditionally believed to come from the northern mountains or Meru.

66. (A) Kurinji, Mullai, Marutam, Neithal, Palai
The customary order of the five geographical landscapes in Tamil poetry follows a specific sequence. It begins with Kurinji, followed by Mullai, and then Marutam. The sequence continues with Neithal and concludes with Palai. This arrangement is fundamental to the structure of Sangam anthologies and reflects the systematic way the ancient Tamils categorized their environment according to physical features and human activity.

67. (A) Varunan - God of the sea and coastal areas
In the Sangam classification, Varunan was the presiding deity of the Neithal or coastal region, overseeing the sea and maritime activities. Korravai was the goddess of war and victory, associated with the arid Palai landscape. Indiran was worshipped in the fertile Marutam plains as the god of rain. Mayon, identified with Vishnu, was the deity of the pastoral Mullai forests.

68. (D) Cattle raiding (Vetchi) often acted as the preliminary step to declaring a war.
Warfare in the Sangam Age followed distinct traditions. Cattle raiding was often a formal preliminary step used to provoke a conflict or declare war. The armies were well-organized, featuring infantry, cavalry, elephant corps, and chariots. Kings were not mere figureheads; they actively led their troops in battle, and naval warfare was also practiced, especially by the powerful Cheras and the Cholas.

69. (B) It advocates the supremacy of the Vedic caste system.
Manimekalai is a Buddhist epic and does not advocate for the Vedic caste system. Instead, it emphasizes Buddhist ethical values, compassion, and the path to spiritual liberation. Written by Chithalai Chathanar, the epic provides a detailed account of Buddhist philosophy and social service, often challenging contemporary religious practices. It remains a crucial source for understanding the spread of Buddhism in South India.

70. (C) Dharmachakra (Wheel of Law)
The Muvendar utilized specific symbols to signify their royal authority. These included the Murasu, the Venkotrakudai, and the Sengol. Each king also had a unique royal garland and emblem. The Dharmachakra, or the Wheel of Law, is a Buddhist symbol and was not a traditional insignia used by the early Sangam monarchs to represent their sovereignty or political power in the region.

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71. (D) It is the longest poem in the Pattuppattu.
Maduraikanchi, composed by Mangudi Marudanar, holds the distinction of being the longest poem among the ten works in the Pattuppattu collection. It consists of 782 lines and is primarily dedicated to the Pandyan king Nedunjeliyan. The poem serves as a grand description of the city of Madurai, offering insights into its vibrant culture, diverse population, and the transient nature of power.

72. (A) Greek and Roman merchants and soldiers.
The term 'Yavanas' was used in Sangam literature and other ancient Indian texts to broadly refer to foreigners from the West, particularly Greeks and Romans. These Yavanas were prominent as traders in port cities like Puhar and Musiri. Some were also employed as palace guards or mercenaries by Tamil kings due to their perceived

land grants and disrupted the established social and political order. This led later chroniclers to portray their reign as a period of significant chaos and widespread lawlessness.

55. (D) The agrarian base was heavily dependent on the unpredictable monsoon and seasonal river flooding.
Despite the wealth generated through international maritime trade, the Sangam economy remained fundamentally agrarian. This made the prosperity of the kingdoms highly vulnerable to nature. Reliance on unpredictable monsoons and seasonal river floods for irrigation meant that agricultural output could fluctuate significantly, impacting the state's revenue and the overall stability of the society during periods of severe drought or flood.

56. (C) III, IV and V
Sangam society was not characterized by a rigid Vedic caste system or widespread untouchability. Instead, it was organized around landscape-based clans. Panars and Viraliyars were respected wandering minstrels. Women participated in economic activities and the concept of secret love was a common literary theme. Both genders used ornaments and fine textiles, reflecting a sophisticated material culture and relatively flexible social norms.

57. (C) A is true but R is false.
Historians generally accept the Third Sangam at Madurai as the most historically authentic because it produced the vast body of extant Tamil literature. However, the reason provided is false. There are no Greek inscriptions in Athens that directly corroborate the existence of the Tamil academies. Instead, its existence is supported by internal literary evidence and references in later medieval Tamil commentaries.

58. (A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
Andal was the only female saint among the twelve Alvars, known for her deep devotion to Lord Vishnu. Sundarar was a key figure among the Tevaram trio of Saivite saints. Tirumular is the author of the Tirumantiram, a foundational work on Saiva Siddhanta. Nammalvar is considered the most prominent of the Alvars, and his work is a major component of the Divya Prabandham.

59. (B) I, III, II
Karikala Chola was a prominent figure of the early Sangam Age, representing the first phase of state formation. Following the decline of the early kingdoms and the Kalabhra interregnum, Kadungon led the Pandyan revival in the late sixth century. Pallava Narasimhavarman I, a powerful ruler who famously defeated the Chalukyas, reigned later, during the mid-seventh century, marking the height of power.

60. (C) Kanchipuram - Pallavas (post-Sangam/Early medieval)
Kanchipuram served as the capital of the Pallava dynasty during their peak in the post-Sangam and early medieval periods. In the early Sangam Age, Uraiyur was the capital of the Cholas, while the Pandyas ruled from Madurai. Vanji was the capital of the Chera kingdom. These cities were not only political centers but also hubs of cultural and commercial activity for the region.

61. (D) Thiruvalluvar
Thiruvalluvar is the celebrated author of the Tirukkural, which is considered one of the greatest works of Tamil literature. Composed during the post-Sangam period, the text is a masterpiece of didactic literature, consisting of 1330 couplets. It covers three essential aspects of human life: virtue, wealth, and love, offering universal ethical guidance that transcends religious and cultural boundaries across the world.

62. (C) Puhar
Kaveripattinam, located at the mouth of the Kaveri river, was a flourishing port and a major commercial center of the Chola kingdom. It is frequently referred to as Puhar in Sangam literature, particularly in texts like Pattinappalai and the epic Silappathikaram. The city was famous for its international trade, busy docks, and the diverse community of merchants who resided there.

63. (D) I, II and III
Pattinappalai is a significant poem belonging to the Pattuppattu anthology. It was composed by the poet Kadiyalur Uruttirannanar in praise of the Chola king Karikalan. The work provides an invaluable first-hand description of the port city of Puhar, detailing its maritime trade, the arrival

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famously described in the epic Silappathikaram as having conducted a military expedition to the Himalayas to procure stone for Kannagi's idol. This tradition became a significant aspect of early South Indian religiosity and is still practiced today.

10. (B) Nedunalvadai
The Ettuthokai consists of eight specific anthologies, including Aingurununu, Akananuru, and Kuruntokai. These works represent different thematic categories of Sangam poetry. Nedunalvadai, however, belongs to a different collection known as the Pattuppattu or the Ten Idylls. While it shares the literary style of the era, it is classified as a long poem rather than an anthology of several shorter verses.

11. (A) They were erected to commemorate the heroic death of soldiers in cattle raids or battles.
Nadukal, or hero stones, were essential cultural markers in the Sangam Age. These memorial pillars were erected to honor warriors who displayed exceptional bravery and died on the battlefield or while defending cattle during raids. The stones often featured inscriptions detailing the hero's name and achievements, serving as objects of communal worship and symbols of martial valor for the people.

12. (C) Contemporary foreign literary accounts
Works such as Pliny's Natural History, Ptolemy's Geography, and the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea are categorized as foreign literary sources. These accounts, written by Greek and Roman authors, provide invaluable information about the ports, trade items, and maritime routes of South India. They corroborate indigenous literary evidence regarding the flourishing international commerce between the Mediterranean and the early Tamil kingdoms.

13. (A) I, II and III
Arikamedu, located near Puducherry, was a vital Indo-Roman trading station excavated by Sir Mortimer Wheeler. The discovery of Arretine ware, amphorae, and Roman coins confirms intensive maritime contact. The site also served as a major manufacturing center for beads and textiles intended for export. Contrary to some claims, South India imported finished products like Roman wine and various luxury glassware.

14. (C) A is true but R is false.
Women during the Sangam Age occupied a respected status, evidenced by the numerous female poets like Avvaiyar who contributed to the literature. They enjoyed relative freedom in social interactions and choosing partners. However, the claim that Sati was entirely unknown is incorrect, as certain Sangam poems, such as those in Purananuru, describe the practice of Sati among the nobility and elite.

15. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
The Ettuthokai anthologies are categorized by their specific themes. Natrinai consists of love poems with a standard invocatory verse. Pathitrupathu is exclusively dedicated to praising Chera kings. Paripadal is a musical collection focusing on deities like Murugan and Mayon. Purananuru is the primary source for understanding the external world, including war, statecraft, and the heroic deeds of the ancient people.

16. (A) II, I, III
Geographically, the ancient ports along the eastern Coromandel coast follow a specific North to South sequence. Arikamedu, near Puducherry, is located further north. Following southward is Kaveripattinam, also known as Puhar, situated at the mouth of the Kaveri river. The southernmost major port among these is Korkai, which was the primary pearl fishery center and early capital of the Pandyas.

17. (A) Korkai - Chola Kingdom
Korkai was a significant port city and the early capital of the Pandya kingdom, famous for its pearl fisheries. It was not associated with the Chola kingdom. Musiri and Tondi were major ports under the control of the Cheras on the western coast, while Puhar, also known as Kaveripattinam, served as the chief port and commercial hub for the Cholas.

18. (C) Poetry dealing with the inner life, human emotions, and romantic love.
Sangam literature is broadly divided into two categories: Akam and Puram. Akam poetry focuses on the interior world, specifically dealing with human emotions, the nuances of romantic love, and the private life of individuals. These poems use symbolic landscapes, known as

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physical strength and specialized military skills in combat.

73. (A) I, II and III
The Sangam agrarian system classified land into Vanpulam and Menpulam. Paddy was the most important crop, particularly in the riverine Marutam regions. The state's primary source of revenue was land tax, known as Irai. However, private ownership of land was recognized and common, with various classes of farmers managing their own holdings independently within the established social and political framework.

74. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Muziris papyrus is a genuine historical document that provides evidence of large-scale trade between the port of Musiri and Roman Egypt. However, it is not a letter from a poet to an emperor. Instead, it is a detailed commercial agreement between merchants regarding the shipment of valuable goods. It confirms the highly organized and financially sophisticated nature of Indo-Roman maritime commerce.

75. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Sangam society included various specialized groups. Panars were wandering bards who composed and sang poems. Kanikaiyar were professional courtesans and dancers who were well-versed in the fine arts. Umanar were salt merchants who transported salt from the coast to the interior regions. Velir refers to the class of powerful minor chieftains who played a significant role in the local administration.

76. (B) III, I, II
The Tolkappiyam is systematically organized into three major sections. It begins with the Eluthathikaram, which deals with phonology and the structure of letters. This is followed by the Sollathikaram, focusing on morphology, syntax, and the classification of words. The final section is the Porulathikaram, which addresses the subject matter of poetry, social conventions, and the emotional landscapes of the Tamil people.

77. (D) Akananuru - Didactic poetry
Akananuru is an anthology of 400 poems that belongs to the Akam category, which focuses on the internal life and themes of romantic love. It is not a didactic work. Didactic literature, which provides moral and ethical instructions, is primarily represented by the works in the Pathinenkilkanakku collection. Kuruntokai, Purananuru, and Pathitrupathu are correctly matched to their respective poetic categories.

78. (C) The three crowned monarchs: Chera, Chola, and Pandya.
The term 'Muvendar' is a collective reference to the three primary ruling dynasties of the ancient Tamil country: the Cheras, the Cholas, and the Pandyas. These "three crowned monarchs" were the dominant political powers during the Sangam Age. While they shared a common culture and patronized the same literary tradition, they were independent rulers who frequently competed for territory across the region.

79. (B) The movement used the local Tamil language and musical hymns to reach the common masses.
The success of the Bhakti movement in South India was largely due to its accessibility. Unlike the more formal Vedic rituals or the monastic traditions of Jainism and Buddhism, the Bhakti saints composed their hymns in the common Tamil language. By setting these devotional verses to popular music, they were able to reach and inspire a wide audience, cutting across various social backgrounds.

80. (D) Maduraikanchi
A historian researching the Pandya kingdom's urban life and administration would find Maduraikanchi to be the most relevant primary source. As one of the Ten Idylls, this long poem provides a comprehensive and vivid account of the Pandya capital, Madurai. It describes the king's court, the city's markets, administrative functions, and daily activities, offering unparalleled historical detail for that specific region.

81. (A) They were powerful minor chieftains and landowners who often intermarried with royal families.
The Velirs were an influential class of minor chieftains in the Sangam Age who held significant local authority. They were often large landowners and maintained their own small armies. The Velirs played a crucial role in the political landscape, frequently forming alliances

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Dravidian temples, as large-scale structural stone temple architecture had not yet become the norm. The era was actually a fertile period for Jain and Buddhist literary contributions.

28. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Each Thinai or landscape in Sangam literature was presided over by a specific deity. Seyon (Murugan) was the god of the hilly Kurinji region. Mayon (Vishnu) was the deity of the pastoral Mullai lands. Vendan (Indra) was worshipped in the agricultural Marutam plains, and Korravai, the goddess of victory, was the presiding deity of the arid Palai or desert landscape.

29. (A) Sangam Cheras → Kalabhras → Pallavas
The historical timeline of the Tamil country begins with the classical Sangam Age, dominated by the Muvendar, including the early Cheras, Cholas, and Pandyas. This was followed by the Kalabhra interregnum, which disrupted the traditional kingdoms. Eventually, the Pallavas in the north and the revived Pandyas in the south emerged, marking the transition into the early medieval period of South India.

30. (C) Nedunjeliyan - Talaiyalanganathu Seruvenra
Several Sangam kings earned specific titles based on their military achievements. Nedunjeliyan is famously known as "Talaiyalanganathu Seruvenra" after his victory at the Battle of Talaiyalanganam. Senguttuvan was titled "Kadalpirakottiya" for his naval victories. Karikalan was known as "Thirumavalavan." Imayavaramban was a title held by the Chera king Nedum Cheralathan, who supposedly reached the Himalayas, the northern boundary of India.

31. (B) Murugan
Murugan, also known as Seyon, was the most prominent and indigenous deity worshipped by the ancient Tamils, particularly in the Kurinji or hilly landscape. He was associated with youth, beauty, and warfare. The worship of Murugan involved unique rituals like the Velan Adal dance. Over time, he was assimilated into the broader Hindu pantheon as the son of Lord Shiva.

32. (D) The daughter of Madhavi and Kovalan
The central protagonist of the epic Manimekalai is the daughter of Kovalan and the dancer Madhavi. Named Manimekalai, she chooses a life of spiritual pursuit over worldly pleasures. The epic follows her journey as she embraces Buddhism, performs acts of charity using a miraculous begging bowl, and engages in philosophical debates, reflecting the strong Buddhist influence in post-Sangam Tamil society.

33. (B) II and III
Tolkappiyam is far more than a grammar text; it provides deep insights into the social and political life of the Sangam Age. It is divided into three sections: Eluthu (letters), Sol (words), and Porul (matter). The Porulathikaram section is particularly significant as it outlines the conventions of Akam and Puram poetry, categorizing human behavior and emotions according to geographical landscapes.

34. (D) A is false but R is true.
While Sangam society did not follow the rigid four-fold Varna system of the later Vedic period, it was not entirely equal. Society was organized into various occupational groups or clans based on the specific landscape they inhabited. For instance, the pastoral Mullai had different social roles compared to the coastal Neithal. Thus, social stratification existed through geography and professional duties.

35. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The sections of the Tolkappiyam cover different linguistic and literary aspects. Eluthathikaram focuses on orthography and phonology. Sollathikaram deals with etymology and morphology. Porulathikaram addresses the subject matter of literature and society, providing the rules for human conduct. Akathinai Iyal, a part of the third section, specifically describes the conventions and emotional settings of love poetry within the Tamil tradition.

36. (B) I, III, II
Tolkappiyam is the earliest extant Tamil work, serving as a grammatical and social foundation. The twin epics, including Manimekalai, were composed later, during the transitional post-Sangam period. The Tevaram, a collection of Saivite Bhakti hymns, belongs to a much later era, specifically the seventh to ninth centuries, when the Bhakti movement reached its peak under the patronage of the Pallava dynasties.

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foundation for Chola dominance in the region for several generations.

91. (A) I and II
During the Sangam Age, South Indian ports were central to a thriving international trade network. Yavana ships from the West brought gold, wine, and copper. In return, Tamil merchants exported highly sought-after luxury items like pepper, pearls, ivory, and fine textiles. This trade was managed by the Muvendar and local chieftains, and not by the Kalabhras, whose period began much later.

92. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The post-Sangam period marked a transition from the secular heroic poetry of the earlier age to works focusing on ethics and morality. This change was heavily influenced by the presence of Jainism and Buddhism, which prioritized ethical conduct and social discipline. Consequently, this era saw the production of major didactic works like the Tirukkural and Naladiyar, providing universal moral guidance.

93. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
The Ettuthokai anthologies are distinguished by the number and length of their poems. Kuruntokai contains 400 short love poems. Akananuru consists of 400 longer love poems. Aingurununu is unique for having 500 very short poems, divided into five sections representing the landscapes. Purananuru is the primary Puram anthology, containing 400 poems that celebrate the heroic deeds and social customs.

94. (A) I, III, II
Along the eastern coast of the ancient Tamil country, the kingdoms were arranged in a specific latitudinal sequence. The northernmost region was Tondaimandalam, the heartland of the Pallavas. South of this lay the Chola kingdom, centered around the fertile Kaveri delta. The southernmost part of the eastern region was the domain of the Pandyas, with their political and cultural center at Madurai.

95. (B) Sundarar - Vaishnavism
Sundarar was a prominent Saivite saint and one of the three primary Nayanmars whose hymns are collected in the Tevaram. He was not a follower of Vaishnavism. Appar was another key Saivite Nayanmar. In contrast, Andal and Nammalvar were famous Vaishnavite saints, belonging to the group of twelve Alvars who composed devotional poetry in praise of Lord Vishnu and his incarnations.

96. (D) Tamil Navalar Charithai and Yapperungalam provide references to literary work in this era.
While often called a dark age, the Kalabhra period was actually a time of significant literary activity. Works such as Tamil Navalar Charithai and Yapperungalam provide important historical and literary references to this era. The Kalabhras patronized Jain and Buddhist scholars, leading to the creation of many didactic works. This evidence challenges the older view that the period was a cultural vacuum.

97. (A) Vedic rituals and fire sacrifices (Yagnas) were completely unknown to the Sangam kings.
The claim that Sangam kings were completely unaware of Vedic rituals is incorrect. While indigenous cults and animistic beliefs were dominant, there is clear literary evidence that Sangam monarchs performed Vedic sacrifices and patronized Brahmanical rituals. This indicates a period of religious coexistence where localized traditions and Brahmanical influences were integrated into the royal and social fabric of the ancient Tamil country.

98. (C) The clandestine meetings of lovers at night.
Puram poetry is defined by its focus on the external world, including themes like the bravery of soldiers on the battlefield, the generosity of kings to bards, and the grief of mothers for their fallen sons. Clandestine meetings of lovers at night are a quintessential theme of Akam poetry, which deals with the private world of emotions. Therefore, romantic themes are excluded.

99. (A) A stringed musical instrument resembling a lute or harp.
The Yazh was a highly significant stringed musical instrument in ancient Tamil culture, frequently mentioned in Sangam literature. It resembled a lute or a harp and was played by professional musicians known as Panars. The instrument came in various sizes and types, and its music accompanied the recitation of poems in

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CHAPTER 08

Medieval South Indian Kingdoms: Pallavas and Later Dynasties

1. Consider the following statements regarding the origin of the Pallavas:
I. They were indigenous to the South and originally feudatories of the Satavahanas.
II. They established their capital at Kanchipuram after the decline of the Sangam Cholas.
III. They claimed descent from the mythical lunar dynasty.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

2. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The accession of Simhavishnu marked the beginning of the Imperial Pallava line.
Reason (R): Simhavishnu decisively defeated the Kalabhras and extended the Pallava territory up to the Kaveri delta.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. Who among the following Pallava rulers authored the Sanskrit satirical play 'Mattavilasa Prahasana'?
(A) Mahendravarman I
(B) Simhavishnu
(C) Narasimhavarman I
(D) Rajasimha
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the Pallava Kings in List I with their respective titles in List II:
List I: (Kings)
P. Mahendravarman I
Q. Narasimhavarman I
R. Narasimhavarman II
S. Paramesvaravarman I
List II: (Titles)
I. Rajasimha
II. Mamalla
III. Vichitrachitta
IV. Vidyavinita
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the stages of Pallava architecture:
(A) Mahendravarman group : Rock-cut cave temples
(B) Aparajita group : Brick and mortar stuppas
(C) Mamalla group : Monolithic rathas
(D) Rajasimha group : Structural temples in sandstone
(E) Answer not known

6. Arrange the following Pallava rulers in chronological order of their reign:
I. Narasimhavarman I
II. Simhavishnu
III. Paramesvaravarman I
IV. Mahendravarman I
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) II, IV, III, I
(E) Answer not known

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of their most famous rulers was Nedunjeliyan, who earned great fame for his victory at the Battle of Talaiyalanganam. These details collectively highlight the Pandyas' significant contribution to political and cultural life.

109. (A) I, II and III
In the Sangam Age, the king was the ultimate judicial authority, holding regular court sessions to hear grievances daily. Punishments for serious crimes were severe, often involving physical mutilation or death, to serve as a deterrent. At the village level, councils known as the Manram resolved local disputes. While fines were a common penalty for minor offenses, imprisonment was indeed practiced during this period.

110. (B) II, III, IV and V
The study of the Sangam economy is supported by various sources. These include the accounts of foreign geographers like Pliny and Ptolemy and archaeological finds like Roman pottery at Arikamedu. Indigenous texts like Pattinappalai provide vivid descriptions of maritime trade. Ashokan Edicts also mention the southern kingdoms. The Hathigumpha inscription is more relevant to the history of the Kalinga region.

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(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following best defines the distinction between the 'Ur' and the 'Sabha' in Chola local governance?
(A) The Ur was the designated assembly of merchants, while the Sabha was the local assembly of artisans.
(B) The Ur functioned only at the Mandalam level, while the Sabha functioned strictly at the Nadu level.
(C) The Ur was an assembly of non-Brahmin landholders, while the Sabha was for Brahmin owners.
(D) The Ur was responsible for military recruitment, while the Sabha collected all royal revenues.
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following features is most closely associated with the reign of the Later Chola king Kulottunga I?
(A) He constructed the magnificent Brihadeeswarar Temple located in the city of Thanjavur.
(B) He led a massive naval expedition to the Maldives and annexed the entire island chain.
(C) He was completely defeated by the Rashtrakuta forces at the famous Battle of Takkolam.
(D) He abolished tolls and customs, earning the title 'Sungam Thavirtta Cholan'.
(E) Answer not known

30. Select the correct sequence representing the succession of the Later Chola rulers:
(A) Kulottunga I, Vikrama Chola, Kulottunga II, Rajaraja II
(B) Vikrama Chola, Kulottunga I, Rajaraja II, Kulottunga II
(C) Kulottunga I, Kulottunga II, Vikrama Chola, Rajaraja II
(D) Rajaraja II, Vikrama Chola, Kulottunga I, Kulottunga II
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements about the Chola revenue system:
I. Land revenue was the principal source of income for the state.
II. Rajaraja I conducted a massive and precise land survey to fix tax assessments.
III. Land was categorized into various grades based on soil fertility and yield.
IV. The tax on land was universally known as 'Kadamai' or 'Kudinikkappa'.
V. Industrial taxes and tolls were strictly prohibited by all Chola monarchs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

32. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The rock relief known as 'Arjuna's Penance' or 'Descent of the Ganges' at Mamallapuram is celebrated as one of the world's largest open-air rock reliefs.
Reason (R): It masterfully depicts a massive array of gods, human beings, and animals gathered to witness a miraculous event on the banks of a river cleft.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

33. Identify the correct statement regarding Rajendra Chola I's Kadaram campaign:
(A) A strategic naval expedition against the Srivijaya Empire to protect Chola commercial interests.
(B) It was a land-based military campaign directed against the various Western Chalukyan territories.
(C) It resulted in the total permanent annexation of the Indonesian archipelago into the Chola empire.
(D) It was launched exclusively to acquire high-quality war elephants from the regions of Burma.
(E) Answer not known

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7. In the context of the Pallava and Chola administration, the term 'Brahmadeya' refers to:
(A) Tax-free land grants given exclusively to Jain and Buddhist monks
(B) Lands reserved for the maintenance of the royal standing army
(C) Agricultural lands jointly owned by the merchant guilds
(D) Tax-free land grants given to Brahmanas for their maintenance
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements about Mahendravarman I:
I. He was initially a follower of Jainism but later embraced Shaivism.
II. He pioneered the construction of rock-cut temples in Tamil Nadu.
III. He decisively defeated the Chalukyan king Pulakesin II at the Battle of Manimangalam.
IV. He was influenced by the Saiva saint Appar to convert to Shaivism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic feature of Pallava temple architecture?
(A) Excavating rock-cut cave temples without utilizing bricks or timber supports.
(B) Building tall Gopurams that dominated the central Vimana architecture.
(C) Carving specialized monolithic temples out of single massive stone boulders.
(D) Rearing elaborate lion motifs on the foundational pillars of the mandapas.
(E) Answer not known

10. The Uttaramerur inscription provides intricate details about local self-government. According to the inscription, how were the members of the village assembly (Sabha) selected?
(A) Following hereditary succession laws passed down through the lineage of the village headman.
(B) Using the 'Kudavolai' pot-ticket system for selecting assembly members.
(C) By direct appointment from the Chola Emperor through the issuance of specific royal decrees.
(D) By conducting an open bidding process among the wealthiest merchants and landowners.
(E) Answer not known

11. Which of the following features accurately describes the Shore Temple at Mamallapuram?
(A) It is a structural temple built during the reign of Narasimhavarman II.
(B) It was entirely carved out of a single piece of granite rock near the shore.
(C) It was dedicated exclusively to the congregational worship of Lord Brahma.
(D) It lacks a central Vimana and consists only of a flat-roofed assembly hall.
(E) Answer not known

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12. Select the correct chronological sequence of the Early Imperial Chola rulers:
(A) Vijayalaya, Parantaka I, Aditya I, Rajaraja I
(B) Vijayalaya, Aditya I, Parantaka I, Rajaraja I
(C) Aditya I, Vijayalaya, Rajaraja I, Parantaka I
(D) Parantaka I, Aditya I, Vijayalaya, Rajaraja I
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Pallava administrative system:
I. The empire was divided into Mandalam, Kottam, and Nadu.
II. The king was assisted by a council of ministers known as Amatyas.
III. The standing army was completely disbanded during peacetime.
IV. The Sabha was an assembly exclusively found in Brahmadeya villages.
V. They maintained a strong navy which facilitated maritime trade with Southeast Asia.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

14. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The prolonged Pallava-

Chalukya conflict began during the reign of Mahendravarman I.
Reason (R): Pulakesin II invaded the Pallava kingdom, forcing Mahendravarman I to retreat to Kanchipuram.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Identify the correct statement regarding Narasimhavarman I (Mamalla):
(A) He was defeated and killed by the Chalukyan king Pulakesin II at the Battle of Vatapi.
(B) He sent naval expeditions to Sri Lanka to restore Prince Manavamma.
(C) He was the last significant ruler belonging to the Imperial Pallava dynasty of Kanchipuram.
(D) He shifted the administrative Pallava capital from Kanchipuram to the southern city of Madurai.
(E) Answer not known

16. Match the Chola territorial divisions in List I with their respective descriptions in List II:
List I: (Territorial Divisions)
P. Mandalam
Q. Valanadu
R. Nadu
S. Kurram
List II: (Descriptions)
I. A cluster or union of villages
II. An entire province within the empire
III. An administrative zone comprising several Nadus
IV. A district or sub-region within a province
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

17. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the military conquests of Rajaraja Chola I:
(A) Conquest of the Maldives : Assertion of Chola naval supremacy.
(B) Invasion of Anuradhapura : Permanent defeat of the various Chera navy units.
(C) Battle of Kandalur Salai : Total annexation of the prosperous Vengi kingdom territory.
(D) Defeat of Satyashraya : Capture of the central regions of the Kadaram empire.
(E) Answer not known

18. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chola military and navy:
(A) The Cholas maintained a massive standing army containing specialized infantry, cavalry, and war elephants.
(B) The Kaikkolas were renowned soldiers who served as the primary frontline in the Chola infantry.
(C) The Chola navy was restricted to defensive roles and never engaged in overseas campaigns.
(D) Rajendra I utilized the powerful navy to launch a successful overseas expedition against the Srivijaya Empire.
(E) Answer not known

19. Vijayalaya Chola, the founder of the Imperial Chola line, captured Thanjavur in 850 CE by defeating which of the following minor dynastic rulers?
(A) The Muttarayars
(B) The Pandyas of Madurai
(C) The Gangas of Talakad
(D) The Cheras of Mahodayapuram
(E) Answer not known

20. Consider the following statements about Gangaikondacholapuram:
I. It was established as the new Chola capital by Rajendra I to commemorate his victorious expedition to the Ganges.
II. It featured a massive irrigation tank called Cholagangam.
III. The temple built here is famous for having a Vimana taller than that of the Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

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21. Arrange the following territorial units of the Chola Empire in ascending order of their administrative size (smallest to largest):
I. Valanadu
II. Kurram
III. Mandalam
IV. Nadu
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) IV, II, I, III
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) I, IV, II, III
(E) Answer not known

22. In the functioning of the Chola local assemblies, how did the village Sabha manage its various specialized administrative duties like tank maintenance and garden supervision?
(A) By assigning all duties to a single royally appointed officer called the Nadu-kuru
(B) By outsourcing the tasks to passing merchant guilds like the Manigramam
(C) Through the formation of specialized functional committees known as Variyams
(D) By forcing landless laborers to undertake all public works under the Vetti system
(E) Answer not known

23. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Reason (R): It represents the zenith of Dravidian structural architecture, highlighted by its massive Vimana and single-stone cupola.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following territories was NOT conquered by Rajaraja Chola I during his extensive military campaigns?
(A) The Gangetic plains of North India
(B) Northern half of Sri Lanka
(C) The Maldives islands
(D) The Chera territory of Kandalur Salai
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements about the Chola bronze sculptures:
I. The Nataraja bronze represents Lord Shiva performing the Ananda Tandava.
II. They were created using the intricate cire perdue (lost-wax) technique.
III. The dwarf beneath Nataraja's foot symbolizes ignorance (Apasmara).
IV. Bronze casting was entirely abandoned after the reign of Rajaraja I.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

26. Match the structurally significant temples in List I with the Pallava kings who built them in List II:
List I: (Temples)
P. Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram
Q. Shore Temple at Mamallapuram
R. Vaikuntha Perumal Temple
S. Muktheeswara Temple
List II: (Builders)
I. Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)
II. Nandivarman II
III. Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)
IV. Nandivarman II
(A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

27. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Later Pandyas:
(A) Maravarman Kulasekhara I : His death led to peaceful succession and unity.
(B) Maravarman Sundara Pandya I : Revived Pandya power by decisively defeating the weakened Cholas.
(C) Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I : Conquered vast territories stretching up to Nellore and Kadapa.
(D) Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I : Covered the famous Srirangam temple roof with sheets of gold.

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(C) Only the single wealthiest merchant in the village could nominate the potential candidates.
(D) Royal officials conducted personal interviews to directly handpick all the various members.
(E) Answer not known

41. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Mahendravarman I originally persecuted the Shaivites before his conversion to Shaivism.
Reason (R): He was influenced by the Jain scholars at Kanchipuram before the Shaiva saint Appar successfully reformed him.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding the maritime activities of the Pallavas?
(A) They developed a strong navy which was instrumental in various ongoing conflicts with Sri Lanka.
(B) They completely banned the movement of foreign merchants through their ports.
(C) Mamallapuram served as their primary significant seaport for all international maritime trade.
(D) Their overseas connections significantly influenced the art and architecture of Southeast Asian nations.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative achievements of Rajaraja Chola I:
I. He initiated a comprehensive land survey and assessment across his empire.
II. He reorganized the administrative machinery into Valanadus.
III. He successfully centralized all power, completely dismantling the local village Sabhas.
IV. He maintained a highly structured standing army and navy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the literary works of the medieval period in List I with their respective authors in List II:
List I: (Literary Works)
P. Periyapuranam
Q. Kalingattuparani
R. Mattavilasa Prahasana
S. Ramavataram
List II: (Authors)
I. Jayamkondar
II. Sekkizhar
III. Kamban
IV. Mahendravarman I
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

45. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Chola military terms:
(A) Velaikkarar : Mercenaries primarily employed for agricultural labor
(B) Villigal : Naval commanders tasked with overseas trade
(C) Kaikkolar : Medical staff assigned to the battlefield
(D) Kunjara Mallar : Specialized troops commanding war elephants
(E) Answer not known

46. In the context of the socio-economic life under the Cholas and Pallavas, the term 'Devadana' denotes:
(A) Voluntary labor offered by peasants during the lengthy process of temple construction.
(B) Grants of land made strictly to various Jain monasteries in the region.
(C) Grants of land made to temples for their maintenance and worship.
(D) A special tax collected during the celebration of major temple festivals.
(E) Answer not known

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34. Match the medieval merchant guilds in List I with their characteristic features in List II:
List I: (Guilds)
P. Ayyavole 500
Q. Manigramam
R. Nanadesi
S. Anjuvannam
List II: (Features)
I. Guild of foreign merchants including Arabs and Jews
II. Powerful pan-regional merchant guild originating in Aihole
III. Guild specifically associated with internal trade within Tamil Nadu
IV. Guild of merchants who traded extensively across multiple countries
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

35. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding South Indian temple styles:
(A) Dravida style : Originated under the Pallavas and reached its peak under the Cholas.
(B) Vesara style : Exclusively found in the southernmost parts of the vast Chola imperial empire.
(C) Nagara style : Characterized by a pyramidal Vimana and extremely large monumental gopurams.
(D) Hoysala style : Rectangular rock-cut cave temples containing no structural pillars or supports.
(E) Answer not known

36. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the qualifications required for membership in the Chola village Sabha as per the Uttaramerur inscription:
(A) The candidate had to own a certain minimum extent of tax-paying agricultural land.
(B) The candidate was required to reside in a house built on his own designated site.
(C) The candidate was expected to have profound knowledge of the various Vedas and Brahmanakas.
(D) The candidate must have attained a minimum age of 70 years.
(E) Answer not known

37. Which Chola ruler comprehensively defeated the Pallava king Aparajita, thereby bringing the Pallava dynasty to an end?
(A) Vijayalaya
(B) Aditya I
(C) Parantaka I
(D) Rajaraja I
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following statements about Maravarman Sundara Pandya I:
I. He inflicted a crushing defeat on the Chola king Kulottunga III, burning Uraiyur and Thanjavur.
II. He assumed the title 'Kaviyarasu' for his contributions to Tamil literature.
III. He later restored the Chola throne to Rajaraja III after the intervention of the Hoysalas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

39. Arrange the evolution of Pallava temple architecture in the correct sequential order from earliest to latest:
I. Structural temples made of stone and mortar
II. Rock-cut cave temples with massive pillars
III. Free-standing monolithic rathas
IV. Smaller structural temples with increased sculptural embellishments
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) III, II, IV, I
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

40. Based on the concept of the Kudavolai system, which of the following mechanisms was utilized to prevent corruption and ensure rotation of power in the village assemblies?
(A) A member who had served on a committee in the last three years was disqualified.
(B) Members were elected for a lifetime term to maintain absolute administrative stability.

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royal courts and during public festivals, reflecting the advanced musical arts.

100. (D) It represents the first phase of urbanization, state formation, and the creation of a distinct Tamil classical literary tradition.
The Sangam Age is of paramount importance as it represents the foundational era of South Indian civilization. It marks the first major phase of urbanization, the emergence of organized states under the Muvendar, and the development of a sophisticated, classical literary tradition in the Tamil language. This period established the core cultural, social, and political frameworks that would define the region for centuries.

101. (A) I, II and IV
The Alvars and Nayanmars were pivotal in the post-Sangam period, flourishing under the Pallava and Pandya dynasties. Their movement emphasized intense personal devotion and emotional surrender to God. Crucially, they used the Tamil language—not Sanskrit—to make their teachings accessible to everyone. This strategy was highly effective in challenging the intellectual dominance of Jainism and Buddhism among the common people.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Silappathikaram is more than an epic; it is a vital historical document. By naming contemporary rulers like the Chera king Senguttuvan, it helps establish the chronology of the era. The text provides exceptionally detailed descriptions of the city layouts, the administration of justice, the conduct of trade, and the social diversity within the capitals, making it an indispensable resource for understanding history.

103. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Sangam and post-Sangam literature are organized into distinct categories. Pathinenkilkanakku refers to the eighteen minor works, many of which are didactic. Ettuthokai consists of the eight major anthologies of poetry. Pattuppattu is the collection of the ten long idylls. Tolkappiyam stands as the earliest extant work on Tamil grammar and poetics. Together, these collections form the bedrock of the classical heritage.

104. (A) Tolkappiyam → Ettuthokai & Pattuppattu → Twin Epics → Tevaram & Divya Prabandham
The development of Tamil literature followed a clear chronological path. It began with the foundational grammar of the Tolkappiyam. This was followed by the classical Sangam poetry found in the Ettuthokai and Pattuppattu. The twin epics were composed during the subsequent transitional period. Finally, the devotional hymns of the Tevaram and Divya Prabandham emerged during the height of the Bhakti movement.

105. (A) I, III, II
Karikala Chola's victory at Venni is one of the earliest recorded major events of the Sangam Age. The North Indian expedition of the Chera king Senguttuvan, described in the Silappathikaram, is generally dated to a slightly later period within the Sangam timeframe. The Kalabhra invasion occurred after the decline of these early kingdoms, marking the end of the classical Sangam period.

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106. (B) Tirunavukkarasar (Appar) converted the Pallava king Mahendravarman I to the Saivism sect.
Tirunavukkarasar is famously credited with converting the Pallava king Mahendravarman I from Jainism to Saivism. This was a turning point in South Indian religious history. Sambandar composed many hymns, but the Tiruvacakam was written by Manikkavacakar. Manikkavacakar himself was a Saivite, not an Alvar. Kulasekara Alvar was a Vaishnavite saint, and therefore, he did not compose the hymns of the Tevaram.

107. (A) I, II, III and IV
Sangam society practiced 'Tippaidal', particularly among the royalty. While occupational groups existed, the rigid Vedic caste system was not yet established. Vellalars held a prominent position as landowners and farmers. Women were active in the economy, participating in trade and crafts. Significantly, the claim that women were excluded from education is false, as the presence of many female poets demonstrates.

108. (D) I, II and III
The early Pandyas were a major power with their capital at Madurai and their chief port at Korkai. They are traditionally celebrated for their legendary patronage of the Tamil Sangams. One

47. Which specific architectural feature is most indicative of the origins of the Dravidian style under the Pallavas?
(A) The widespread use of intricate marble screens for windows and ventilation purposes.
(B) Transition from rock-cut shrines to structural stone temples with pyramidal Vimanas.
(C) The construction of large bulbous domes supported by specialized architectural squinches.
(D) The exclusive reliance on high-quality burnt bricks and timber for all royal shrines.
(E) Answer not known

48. Select the correct sequence representing the chronological order of the Later Pandya rulers:
(A) Maravarman Sundara Pandya I, Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I, Maravarman Kulasekhara I
(B) Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I, Maravarman Sundara Pandya I, Maravarman Kulasekhara I
(C) Maravarman Kulasekhara I, Maravarman Sundara Pandya I, Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I
(D) Maravarman Sundara Pandya I, Maravarman Kulasekhara I, Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following statements concerning Chola overseas trade:
I. Trade was predominantly controlled by powerful merchant guilds like the Ayyavole and Manigramam.
II. Chola trade networks extended to Srivijaya, China, and the Arabian Peninsula.
III. The state actively protected merchant fleets using its formidable navy.
IV. Rajendra I's expedition to Kadaram aimed to remove obstacles to Chola maritime trade.
V. They entirely relied on the barter system and minted no gold or silver coins.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

50. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The accession of Kulottunga I marked the unification of the Chola and Eastern Chalukya kingdoms.
Reason (R): Kulottunga I was the son of the Eastern Chalukya king Rajaraja Narendra and the Chola princess Ammangadevi.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

51. Identify the correct statement regarding the decline of the Pallava dynasty:
(A) Continuous wars with the Rashtrakutas and Cholas, ending in Aditya I's victory over Aparajita.
(B) The dynasty was completely destroyed by a devastating military invasion from the Delhi Sultanate.
(C) The last Pallava king willingly transferred his entire sovereignty to the rising Hoysalas.
(D) Internal rebellions by various Jain monks led to the absolute collapse of the imperial empire.
(E) Answer not known

52. Match the Chola administrative officials in List I with their roles in List II:
List I: (Officials)
P. Perundanam
Q. Sirudanam
R. Olai-nayagam
S. Thirumandira Olai
List II: (Roles)
I. Chief secretary who dispatched royal orders
II. Lower-ranking officials in the royal bureaucracy
III. Higher-ranking officials in the royal bureaucracy
IV. Scribes who recorded the oral orders of the King
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III

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(A) A large, independent village or town treated as a separate administrative unit.
(B) A barren wasteland abandoned by its cultivators due to prolonged drought conditions.
(C) A military outpost located strictly on the unstable frontiers of the imperial empire.
(D) A village exclusively populated by the various members of the royal Chola family.
(E) Answer not known

108. Which Later Pandya king is famously known for significantly patronizing the Meenakshi Temple at Madurai and expanding the Pandyan authority despite the looming threat of the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) Maravarman Sundara Pandya I
(B) Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I
(C) Maravarman Kulasekhara I
(D) Vira Pandya
(E) Answer not known

109. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the final decline of the Chola Empire:
(A) The continuous rise of the Later Pandyas severely eroded Chola authority.
(B) The Hoysalas frequently interfered in the politics of the Tamil country, further destabilizing the region.
(C) The Kadava chieftains, like Kopperunchinga, revolted and even briefly imprisoned the Chola king Rajaraja III.
(D) The final blow to the Chola empire was delivered by the Portuguese naval fleet capturing Thanjavur.
(E) Answer not known

110. The magnificent sculptural panel 'Descent of the Ganges', which beautifully intertwines the myth of Bhagiratha with everyday life, is located at:
(A) Gangaikondacholapuram
(B) Kanchipuram
(C) Mamallapuram
(D) Thanjavur
(E) Answer not known

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(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

60. According to the Uttaramerur inscription, which of the following individuals was explicitly EXCLUDED from serving on the village Sabha committees?
(A) A landowner who had paid all his various land taxes properly to the village treasury.
(B) A scholar possessing extremely deep knowledge of the various Dharma Sastras and Vedas.
(C) A person who had failed to submit the accounts of the committee he previously served on.
(D) A resident aged between 35 and 70 years who possesses the necessary mental faculties.
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements regarding Rajendra I's naval expedition to Srivijaya (Sri Vijaya):
I. It was undertaken to secure the lucrative maritime trade routes to China.
II. The Chola fleet successfully captured the Srivijaya king, Sangrama Vijayatunggavarman.
III. Rajendra I assumed the title 'Kadaram Kondan' after this victorious campaign.
IV. Srivijaya immediately retaliated and destroyed the Chola capital at Gangaikondacholapuram.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the historical inscriptions in List I with their corresponding subject matter in List II:
List I: (Inscriptions)
P. Uttaramerur Inscription
Q. Kudumiyanmalai Inscription
R. Aihole Inscription
S. Kanyakumari Inscription
List II: (Subject Matter)
I. Details of Chola local self-government (Sabha)
II. Pallava musical heritage and expertise
III. Chalukyan account of the defeat of Harsha and Pallava conflicts
IV. Elaborate genealogy of the Chola dynasty
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

63. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding temple structures:
(A) Vimana : The tower above the primary sanctum sanctorum
(B) Garbhagriha : The sacred temple tank used for ritual bathing
(C) Gopuram : The monumental entrance gateway to the temple complex
(D) Mandapa : The pillared hall used for public rituals and gatherings
(E) Answer not known

64. In the context of Chola administrative and economic structures, the term 'Nagaram' refers to:
(A) A settlement exclusively populated by the various members of the royal warrior class.
(B) A massive agricultural estate owned and managed directly by the royal imperial treasury.
(C) A specific tax levied on all external luxury imports arriving from overseas ports.
(D) An assembly or settlement consisting predominantly of merchants and traders.
(E) Answer not known

65. Which prominent feature clearly distinguishes the Pancha Rathas of Mamallapuram from later Chola temples?
(A) They are monolithic structures carved from single large boulders.
(B) They lack any form of external sculptural decoration or mythological engravings.
(C) They were built strictly using only burnt brick and mortar materials.
(D) They possess towering monumental Gopurams that eclipse the small central Vimana.
(E) Answer not known

66. Select the option that correctly represents the evolutionary sequence of gateway towers (Gopurams) in South Indian architecture:

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(E) Answer not known

53. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Pallava cave temples:
(A) Mandagapattu : Dedication to Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva
(B) Sittanavasal : Renowned for its ancient Buddhist frescoes
(C) Mahendravadi : Rock-cut temple dedicated to Vishnu
(D) Trichy rock fort : Features significant Pallava rock-cut architecture
(E) Answer not known

54. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Rashtrakuta invasion of the Chola empire:
(A) Krishna III of the Rashtrakutas invaded the Chola country during the reign of Parantaka I.
(B) The defining conflict between them was the Battle of Takkolam in 949 CE.
(C) The Rashtrakutas permanently shifted their capital to Thanjavur following this victory.
(D) The Chola crown prince Rajaditya was killed in this battle.
(E) Answer not known

55. Which Imperial Chola king is famous for covering the vimana of the Nataraja Temple at Chidambaram with gold, thereby earning the title 'Pon Veintha Cholan'?
(A) Vijayalaya
(B) Rajaraja I
(C) Rajendra I
(D) Parantaka I
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following statements about the architectural significance of Mamallapuram:
I. It showcases a diverse array of rock-cut caves, monolithic rathas, and structural temples.
II. The Pancha Rathas are examples of structural temples built by assembling stone blocks.
III. It served as a major port city that facilitated maritime trade and cultural exchange with Southeast Asia.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

57. Arrange the following events pertaining to the Pallava-Chalukya conflict in correct chronological order:
I. Defeat of Mahendravarman I by Pulakesin II
II. Invasion of Kanchipuram by Vikramaditya II
III. Capture and destruction of Vatapi by Narasimhavarman I
IV. Battle of Manimangalam
(A) I, IV, III, II
(B) I, III, IV, II
(C) IV, I, III, II
(D) I, IV, II, III
(E) Answer not known

58. By examining the commercial operations of the Valanjiyar and Manigramam during the Chola period, one can deduce that:
(A) Internal trade was entirely monopolized by the various members of the Chola royal family.
(B) Highly organized corporate merchant guilds managed internal and maritime trade networks.
(C) Trade was severely localized and never extended beyond the specific Mandalam boundaries.
(D) Merchant guilds functioned primarily as military mercenaries rather than as organized traders.
(E) Answer not known

59. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Shore Temple at Mamallapuram is classified as a structural temple rather than a rock-cut one.
Reason (R): It was built by stacking dressed blocks of stone, primarily granite, rather than being carved out of a single living rock mass.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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intervention of the Delhi Sultanate under Malik Kafur.
(D) The invasion of Malik Kafur led to extensive plundering of the temple city of Madurai.
(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following decisive battles severely halted the early expansion of the Chola empire by resulting in the death of Prince Rajaditya?
(A) Battle of Manimangalam
(B) Battle of Takkolam
(C) Battle of Tirupurambiyam
(D) Battle of Koppam
(E) Answer not known

74. Consider the following statements about Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I:
I. He expanded the Pandya empire to its greatest territorial extent, reaching up to Nellore.
II. He defeated the Hoysala king Somesvara and confined them to the Mysore plateau.
III. He strictly patronized Jainism and persecuted Shaivite scholars.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

75. Arrange the military conquests of Rajaraja Chola I in the correct chronological order:
I. Destruction of the Chera navy at Kandalur Salai
II. Conquest of the northern part of Sri Lanka
III. Defeat of the Western Chalukya king Satyashraya
IV. Annexation of the Maldives
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, IV, II
(E) Answer not known

76. The widespread application of the 'cire perdue' method during the Chola period indicates that:
(A) They preferred carving intricate sculptures exclusively out of soft sandstone.
(B) They relied completely on imported artisans from the Roman Empire for their metalworks.
(C) They mastered advanced metallurgical techniques to cast highly detailed solid bronze statues.
(D) They abandoned structural architecture in favor of metallurgy.
(E) Answer not known

77. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Pallava period witnessed a significant expansion of agriculture in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): The Pallava rulers and local assemblies heavily invested in creating irrigation facilities, such as the construction of large tanks (eris) and canals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following is NOT an accurate feature of Chola art and architecture?
(A) The central Vimana is the most dominating structure in their early Imperial temples.
(B) Fresco paintings adorn the walls of the Brihadeeswarar Temple's sanctum.
(C) The architecture completely eschewed the use of stone, relying entirely on wood and bricks.
(D) The bronze sculptures achieved unparalleled levels of anatomical grace and cosmic symbolism.
(E) Answer not known

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Hoysala intervention in Tamil politics:
I. They intervened during the Later Chola period to maintain a balance of power.
II. They established a secondary capital at Kannanur Kuppam near Tiruchirappalli.
III. They always allied exclusively with the Pandyas to destroy the Cholas.
IV. Their presence in Tamil Nadu diminished after the rise of Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I.

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empire.
(C) They functioned purely as religious missionaries and strictly avoided all commercial activities.
(D) They strengthened the state by bringing wealth, integrating regions, and endowing temples.
(E) Answer not known

94. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Imperial Chola Navy was unmatched in the Indian Ocean during the 11th century.
Reason (R): The Chola kings maintained large dockyards, utilized multiple types of vessels, and successfully executed overseas campaigns across the Bay of Bengal.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following was NOT a feature of Pallava central administration?
(A) The King ruled by divine right and assumed high-sounding titles.
(B) The complete abolition of the caste system and land grants.
(C) A well-organized bureaucracy assisted the King in daily affairs.
(D) A structured taxation system collecting duties on goods and professional taxes.
(E) Answer not known

96. Match the Later Pandya rulers in List I with their achievements in List II:
List I: (Rulers)
P. Maravarman Sundara Pandya I
Q. Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I
R. Maravarman Kulasekhara I
S. Vira Pandya and Sundara Pandya II
List II: (Achievements)
I. Fought a catastrophic civil war over succession
II. Expanded the empire to Nellore and adorned temples with gold
III. His reign witnessed the visit of Marco Polo to the Pandyan kingdom
IV. Burnt Uraiyur and Thanjavur, ending Chola dominance
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

97. Identify the correctly matched pair of Chola royal titles:
(A) Parantaka I : Madurai Kondan
(B) Rajaraja I : Jayamkondan
(C) Rajendra I : Sungam Thavirtta Cholan
(D) Kulottunga I : Kadaram Kondan
(E) Answer not known

98. In the Chola village assembly system, what is the exact function of the 'Eri-variyam'?
(A) A committee responsible for the systematic collection of all local agricultural taxes.
(B) A committee responsible for the administration of civil justice within the village community.
(C) A committee for the supervision and maintenance of village tanks and irrigation.
(D) A committee for managing the various expenditures of the local royal imperial treasury.
(E) Answer not known

99. Which of the following features represents the most significant architectural advancement in Imperial Chola temples compared to their Pallava predecessors?
(A) The construction of immensely tall, pyramidal Vimanas dominating the temple complex.
(B) The total and absolute elimination of the central Garbhagriha in temple design.
(C) The exclusive use of wood and perishable materials for the construction of the main shrine.
(D) The complete removal of all pillared assembly mandapas from the architectural layout.
(E) Answer not known

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and China.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

87. Identify the correct statement regarding Vira Rajendra Chola:
(A) He was the immediate dynastic successor of the founder Vijayalaya Chola.
(B) He was defeated and killed by the forces of the Sultanate under Malik Kafur.
(C) He permanently shifted the Chola administrative capital back to the city of Uraiyur.
(D) He defeated the Western Chalukya king Somesvara I at Kudal Sangamam.
(E) Answer not known

88. Match the architectural periods in List I with their characteristic features in List II:
List I: (Periods)
P. Mahendra Style
Q. Mamalla Style
R. Rajasimha Style
S. Nandivarman Style
List II: (Features)
I. Rock-cut pillars lacking excessive ornamentation
II. Monolithic rathas and grand open-air bas-reliefs
III. Grand structural temples made of soft sandstone
IV. Smaller structural temples indicating the decline of Pallava resources
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

89. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Chola units of measurement:
(A) Kalanju : A specific standardized unit of weight used for measuring gold.
(B) Kasu : A unit of linear distance for road building.
(C) Veli : A specific standardized unit of agricultural land measurement.
(D) Kalam : A specific standardized unit of measuring harvested grain amounts.
(E) Answer not known

90. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Pallava structural temples versus rock-cut architecture:
(A) Rock-cut architecture was largely limited by the natural shape and size of the bedrock.
(B) The Kailasanatha temple is an outstanding example of early Pallava rock-cut architecture.
(C) Structural temples allowed for greater height, complex layouts, and more expansive mandapas.
(D) The transition to structural temples occurred primarily during the reign of Rajasimha.
(E) Answer not known

91. The famous Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram is predominantly constructed using which of the following materials?
(A) Soft sandstone
(B) White marble
(C) Burnt bricks
(D) Basalt
(E) Answer not known

92. Arrange the hierarchy of Chola judicial and administrative courts in ascending order (from local to the highest authority):
I. King's royal court (Dharmasana)
II. Village assembly (Ur/Sabha)
III. Nadu assembly (Nattar)
IV. Caste/Guild panchayats
(A) IV, II, III, I
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, IV, I
(E) Answer not known

93. Based on the expansive networks of the Ayyavole and Manigramam guilds, how did these organizations impact the Chola political landscape?
(A) They frequently organized revolts to overthrow Chola kings and establish merchant republics.
(B) They refused to trade with foreign nations, causing severe economic stagnation in the

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

80. Match the Chola land classification categories in List I with their meanings in List II:
List I: (Categories)
P. Vellanvagai
Q. Brahmadeya
R. Shalabhoga
S. Pallichchhandam
List II: (Meanings)
I. Land donated to Jain or Buddhist institutions
II. Land granted to non-Brahmin peasant proprietors
III. Land granted for the maintenance of a school
IV. Land gifted to Brahmanas
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

81. Identify the correctly matched pair of Pallava kings and their respective birudas (epithets):
(A) Narasimhavarman I : Mamalla
(B) Mahendravarman I : Vatapi Kondan
(C) Narasimhavarman II : Gunabhara
(D) Simhavishnu : Rajasimha
(E) Answer not known

82. In the context of Chola agrarian grants, the term 'Salabhoga' denotes:
(A) Tax-free land allocated specifically to high-ranking military commanders.
(B) Revenue assignment made specifically to various professional temple dancers.
(C) Land granted for the maintenance of educational institutions.
(D) Wasteland reclaimed directly by the royal treasury for agricultural expansion.
(E) Answer not known

83. The prolonged matrimonial alliances and political integration between the Imperial Cholas and which other dynasty led to the accession of Kulottunga I?
(A) The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi
(B) The Western Chalukyas of Kalyani
(C) The Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta
(D) The Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra
(E) Answer not known

84. Select the option that correctly orders the events marking the decline of the Chola Empire:
(A) Defeat by Maravarman Sundara Pandya → Hoysala intervention → Jatavarman Sundara Pandya's conquests → End of Chola line with Rajendra III
(B) End of Chola line with Rajendra III → Hoysala intervention → Defeat by Maravarman Sundara Pandya → Jatavarman Sundara Pandya's conquests
(C) Hoysala intervention → Jatavarman Sundara Pandya's conquests → End of Chola line → Defeat by Maravarman Sundara Pandya
(D) Defeat by Maravarman Sundara Pandya → End of Chola line → Hoysala intervention → Jatavarman Sundara Pandya's conquests
(E) Answer not known

85. Consider the following statements about the Pallava administrative structure:
I. The King was the supreme authority and head of the state.
II. The empire was divided into administrative units such as Mandalam, Kottam, and Nadu.
III. The standing army heavily featured war elephants and cavalry.
IV. Local governance was largely neglected, with power strictly centralized in Kanchipuram.
V. They utilized the services of specialized officers called Tirthikas and Amatyas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

86. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rajendra I undertook an ambitious naval campaign against the Southeast Asian kingdom of Srivijaya.
Reason (R): Srivijaya was obstructing the lucrative trade routes between the Chola empire

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100. Select the correct chronological sequence illustrating the evolution of Pallava rock architecture styles:
(A) Cave temples → Monolithic Rathas → Structural Temples
(B) Structural Temples → Cave temples → Monolithic Rathas
(C) Monolithic Rathas → Structural Temples → Cave temples
(D) Cave temples → Structural Temples → Monolithic Rathas
(E) Answer not known

101. Which of the following best describes the most enduring legacy of the Pallava and Chola periods on South Indian governance?
(A) The establishment of a rigid, highly centralized autocracy with absolutely no local participation.
(B) Sophisticated, decentralized local self-government based on democratic village principles.
(C) The complete secularization of the state apparatus without any temple or religious involvement.
(D) The introduction of the Persian Mansabdari system to manage military generals and governors.
(E) Answer not known

102. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chola standing army:
(A) It comprised regiments of infantry, cavalry, and a formidable elephant corps.
(B) Soldiers were housed in specialized cantonments called Kadagams.
(C) The army was strictly commanded by foreign mercenaries imported from Central Asia.
(D) Commanders and highest-ranking officers were rewarded with titles and land grants.
(E) Answer not known

103. Which prominent Shaivite saint (Nayanar) was primarily responsible for converting the Pallava king Mahendravarman I from Jainism to Shaivism?
(A) Sambandar, the young prodigy of Tamil Shaivite devotional literature.
(B) Sundarar, the famous poet who authored the devotional Tirumurai hymns.
(C) Manikkavasagar, the saintly author of the profound Tiruvasakam scriptures.
(D) Appar (Thirunavukkarasar).
(E) Answer not known

104. How did the temple function as an economic institution during the Chola period?
(A) It was an employer, landowner, consumer, and bank for village assemblies.
(B) It operated merely as a place of worship with absolutely no significant economic footprint.
(C) It was strictly prohibited from owning agricultural lands by various specific royal decrees.
(D) It solely relied on foreign donations from overseas merchants for its continued survival.
(E) Answer not known

105. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding Parantaka I?
(A) He conquered Madurai and defeated the Pandya ruler known as Maravarman Rajasimha II.
(B) He lost his life in the Battle of Takkolam against the Rashtrakutas.
(C) He provided a specialized golden roof to the sacred Nataraja temple at Chidambaram.
(D) The famous Uttaramerur inscriptions were engraved during the prosperous years of his reign.
(E) Answer not known

106. Which feature was primarily responsible for the massive agricultural expansion in the Kaveri delta during the Chola period?
(A) The complete replacement of rice cultivation with various cash crops such as indigo.
(B) Systematic construction of irrigation networks, including tanks and the Grand Anicut.
(C) The introduction of modern chemical fertilizers and improved soil management techniques.
(D) The shifting of the capital to the dry zones located on the Deccan plateau.
(E) Answer not known

107. In the Chola administrative hierarchy, a 'Taniyur' is best defined as:

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(A) Short Gopurams in Pallava era → Taller Vimanas and modest Gopurams in Imperial Chola era → Gigantic Gopurams dominating the complex in Pandya and Vijayanagara eras
(B) Gigantic Gopurams in Pallava era → Modest Gopurams in Pandya era → Complete absence of Gopurams in Chola era
(C) Modest Gopurams in Pallava era → Gigantic Gopurams in Imperial Chola era → Short Gopurams in Vijayanagara era
(D) No Gopurams in Pallava era → Modest Gopurams in Vijayanagara era → Gigantic Gopurams in Chola era
(E) Answer not known

67. Consider the following statements about the Ayyavole 500 guild:
I. It originated in Aihole, Karnataka, and expanded across South India.
II. It was highly organized, possessing its own mercenary armies for protection.
III. It engaged heavily in overseas maritime trade.
IV. Its inscriptions extensively record vast donations made to temples.
V. It was eventually banned by the Later Cholas for accumulating too much power.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

68. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Chola administration is widely praised for its effective system of local self-government.
Reason (R): The Ur, Sabha, and Nagaram were given significant autonomy in handling local administrative, judicial, and revenue matters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the correct statement regarding the titles assumed by Rajendra Chola I:
(A) He assumed the title 'Madurai Kondan' after decisively defeating the Pandya army.
(B) He assumed titles like 'Gangaikondan', 'Kadaram Kondan', and 'Pandita Cholan'.
(C) He was universally known as 'Sungam Thavirtta Cholan' among the peasantry.
(D) He styled himself exclusively as 'Vichitrachitta' in his various inscriptions.
(E) Answer not known

70. Match the medieval South Indian dynasties in List I with their capital cities in List II:
List I: (Dynasties)
P. Imperial Pallavas
Q. Imperial Cholas
R. Later Pandyas
S. Early Western Chalukyas
List II: (Capitals)
I. Kanchipuram
II. Thanjavur / Gangaikondacholapuram
III. Madurai
IV. Vatapi (Badami)
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

71. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding medieval ports:
(A) Mamallapuram : The primary naval base used by the various Later Pandya kings.
(B) Korkai : An inland trading hub strictly reserved for the powerful Ayyavole guild.
(C) Tondi : The royal capital city of the powerful Rashtrakuta imperial dynasty.
(D) Nagapattinam : A major Chola seaport involved in trade with Southeast Asia.
(E) Answer not known

72. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the decline of the Later Pandyas:
(A) Following the invasion, the Pandyas reestablished complete hegemony over South India.
(B) A fratricidal war between Sundara Pandya and Vira Pandya severely crippled the entire empire.
(C) The prolonged civil war invited the military

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ANSWERS

1. (A) I and II
The Pallavas were an indigenous South Indian dynasty that rose to power as feudatories under the Satavahanas in the Andhra region. After the decline of the Sangam Cholas, they established their political center at Kanchipuram. Their historical records indicate a gradual expansion of authority throughout the Tondaimandalam region, transitioning from regional subordinates to independent imperial rulers.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Simhavishnu is credited with founding the Imperial Pallava dynasty by decisively ending the Kalabhra interregnum in the Tamil region. His military successes expanded the kingdom's boundaries significantly, reaching as far south as the Kaveri delta. This period of territorial consolidation laid the essential foundation for the subsequent cultural and political dominance of the Pallavas in South India.

3. (A) Mahendravarman I
Mahendravarman I was a multi-faceted monarch who significantly contributed to Sanskrit literature through his work, Mattavilasa Prahasana. This satirical play provides valuable insights into the religious and social life of the seventh century, specifically mocking contemporary sects like the Kapalikas and Buddhist monks. His literary contributions earned him the title Vichitrachitta, reflecting his unique and creative mind.

4. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Pallava monarchs adopted distinct titles reflecting their achievements and interests. Mahendravarman I was known as Vichitrachitta for his inventive nature, while Narasimhavarman I took the name Mamalla after his wrestling prowess. Narasimhavarman II was famously called Rajasimha, and Paramesvaravarman I used the title Vidyavinita. These epithets served as formal recognitions of their personal virtues and royal legacy.

5. (B) Aparajita group : Brick and mortar stuppas
The architectural evolution of the Pallavas progressed through four distinct stages, beginning with rock-cut caves and ending with structural temples. The Aparajita group represents the final phase, characterized by the refinement of structural designs that influenced early Chola architecture. It did not involve the construction of brick and mortar stupas, which are typical of Buddhist religious structures instead.

6. (A) II, IV, I, III
The imperial line of the Pallavas followed a specific chronological sequence beginning with Simhavishnu in the late sixth century. He was succeeded by his son Mahendravarman I, who was followed by the great conqueror Narasimhavarman I. Subsequently, Paramesvaravarman I ascended the throne. This succession marks the period of maximum Pallava expansion and the height of their architectural and political influence.

7. (D) Tax-free land grants given to Brahmanas for their maintenance
Brahmadeya refers to the practice of granting tax-free land to Brahmanas during the Pallava and Chola periods. These grants were intended to provide for the maintenance of scholars and the performance of religious rituals. Such lands were typically managed by the Sabha, an assembly of Brahmana landholders, ensuring the preservation of Vedic learning and socio-religious stability within the empire.

8. (A) I, II and IV
Mahendravarman I was a pioneer of rock-cut architecture in Tamil Nadu, initiating the first phase of Pallava temple building. Initially a follower of Jainism, he later converted to Shaivism under the influence of the saint Appar. While he faced the Western Chalukyas in battle, it was his successor, Narasimhavarman I, who decisively defeated Pulakesin II at Manimangalam and Vatapi.

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Rajasimha, was responsible for the Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram and the Shore Temple at Mamallapuram. Later, Nandivarman II built the Vaikuntha Perumal and Muktheeswara temples. These structures reflect the transition from early rock-cut shrines to sophisticated masonry and complex architectural layouts in South India.

27. (A) Maravarman Kulasekhara I : His death led to peaceful succession and unity.
The Later Pandya dynasty saw a resurgence under rulers like Maravarman Sundara Pandya I and Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I. However, the period of stability ended following the death of Maravarman Kulasekhara I. Rather than a peaceful transition, his demise triggered a catastrophic civil war between his sons, Sundara Pandya and Vira Pandya. This internal strife eventually invited foreign invasions.

28. (C) The Ur was an assembly of non-Brahmin landholders, while the Sabha was for Brahmin owners.
In Chola local governance, the distinction between the Ur and the Sabha was based on the type of landholders they represented. The Ur was the general assembly of non-Brahmin villages where land was held by the peasantry. In contrast, the Sabha was the exclusive assembly of Brahmana landholders in Brahmadeya villages. Both bodies played crucial roles in managing local administration.

29. (D) He abolished tolls and customs, earning the title 'Sungam Thavirtta Cholan'.
Kulottunga I was a significant Chola monarch who implemented several economic reforms during his long reign. He is best remembered for abolishing various internal tolls and customs duties that hampered commerce, earning him the famous title Sungam Thavirtta Cholan. His reign also saw the stabilization of the empire through administrative reorganization and the maintenance of diplomatic relations with various overseas kingdoms.

30. (A) Kulottunga I, Vikrama Chola, Kulottunga II, Rajaraja II
The Later Chola period began with Kulottunga I, who unified the Chola and Eastern Chalukya lines. He was followed by Vikrama Chola, who focused on restoring the empire's internal stability. His successor, Kulottunga II, is known for his religious patronage, followed by Rajaraja II. This sequence represents the phase of the dynasty where architectural and literary activities continued despite regional pressures.

31. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Chola revenue system was meticulously organized, with land tax serving as the primary source of state income. Rajaraja I conducted extensive land surveys to ensure accurate assessments based on soil fertility. Taxes were known by terms like Kadamai, and the state also collected various professional duties. This robust financial foundation supported the massive military expenditures and grand architectural projects.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The rock relief at Mamallapuram, known as Arjuna's Penance or the Descent of the Ganges, is a masterpiece of Pallava art. It is one of the world's largest open-air reliefs, carved onto two massive granite boulders. The carving depicts a celestial event where gods, sages, and animals gather around a central cleft representing the river, showcasing exceptional artistic detail and storytelling.

33. (A) A strategic naval expedition against the Srivijaya Empire to protect Chola commercial interests.
Rajendra Chola I launched a historic naval expedition against the Srivijaya Empire in Southeast Asia, specifically targeting Kadaram. This campaign was primarily a strategic move to protect Chola commercial interests and ensure unhindered access to trade routes leading to China. By defeating the Srivijaya king and capturing key ports, Rajendra I asserted Chola dominance over the eastern maritime trade networks.

34. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Medieval South Indian trade was dominated by powerful merchant guilds that operated across regions and borders. The Ayyavole 500 originated in Aihole and expanded throughout the south, while the Manigramam specialized in internal trade within the Tamil country. The Nanadesi guild traded across multiple countries, and the

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established their influence over distant island territories and coasts.

18. (C) The Chola navy was restricted to defensive roles and never engaged in overseas campaigns.
The Chola military was a highly organized force comprising infantry, cavalry, and a powerful elephant corps. Unlike many contemporary dynasties, the Cholas possessed a formidable navy that was far from defensive. They utilized their maritime strength to launch massive overseas expeditions, most notably against the Srivijaya Empire in Southeast Asia, ensuring their dominance over the Bay of Bengal and international trade.

19. (A) The Muttarayars
Vijayalaya, the founder of the Imperial Chola dynasty, rose from a position of subordination to establish an independent kingdom. In approximately 850 CE, he captured the strategic city of Thanjavur by defeating the Muttarayar chieftains, who were then feudatories of the Pandyas. This significant victory laid the foundation for the Cholas to eventually emerge as the dominant power in South India.

20. (A) I and II
Rajendra I established Gangaikondacholapuram as the new imperial capital to celebrate his successful military expedition to North India. The city featured the magnificent Brihadeeswarar temple and a vast irrigation reservoir known as Cholagangam, which symbolized his authority. Although the temple architecture is stunning, its central Vimana was designed to be slightly shorter in height compared to the original temple at Thanjavur.

21. (A) II, IV, I, III
The administrative hierarchy of the Chola Empire was organized from the local level up to the provincial level. The smallest unit was the Kurram, consisting of several villages, followed by the Nadu or district. These were then grouped into larger divisions called Valanadus. The largest territorial unit was the Mandalam, which functioned as a province under the direct control of the central authority.

22. (C) Through the formation of specialized functional committees known as Variyams
The Chola village Sabha was a sophisticated administrative body that managed local affairs through specialized committees called Variyams. Each committee was assigned specific responsibilities, such as the Eri-variyam for tank maintenance, the Thotta-variyam for gardens, and the Pon-variyam for gold and finances. This decentralized system ensured that essential public works and services were efficiently supervised by designated community members.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur is a masterpiece of Dravidian architecture and is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Built by Rajaraja I, it is celebrated for its massive Vimana, which rises to a height of 216 feet, and its monolithic stone cupola. The temple represents the architectural zenith of the Chola period, showcasing exceptional engineering and artistic refinement.

24. (A) The Gangetic plains of North India
Rajaraja Chola I was a prolific conqueror who extended Chola influence over the Maldives, northern Sri Lanka, and the Chera territories at Kandalur Salai. However, he did not expand his military campaigns into the Gangetic plains of North India. That specific achievement was later accomplished by his son and successor, Rajendra I, who assumed the title Gangaikondan after his victorious expedition.

25. (A) I, II and III
Chola bronze sculptures are world-renowned for their artistic beauty and technical precision. These figures were created using the cire perdue, or lost-wax, technique, allowing for intricate detailing. The Nataraja sculpture is particularly significant, depicting Shiva in the Ananda Tandava pose while trampling Apasmara, the demon of ignorance. This artistic tradition flourished throughout the Chola reign, reaching unprecedented aesthetic grace.

26. (A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
Pallava architecture reached its structural peak under specific rulers who commissioned grand temples. Narasimhavarman II, also known as

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as eris, and canals to store and distribute water for farming. This systematic investment in water management transformed vast tracts of dry land into fertile zones, supporting the economic growth of the kingdom.

78. (C) The architecture completely eschewed the use of stone, relying entirely on wood and bricks. Chola art and architecture are celebrated for their use of durable materials and grand designs. While early structures may have used perishable materials, the Imperial Cholas transitioned entirely to stone masonry for their major temples, such as the Brihadeeswarar. They also incorporated vibrant fresco paintings and produced world-class bronze sculptures. Claiming they eschewed stone in favor of wood is inaccurate.

79. (A) I, II and IV
The Hoysalas played a crucial role in Tamil politics by intervening to maintain a balance of power between the Cholas and Pandyas. They established a secondary capital at Kannanur Kuppam to monitor southern affairs and often allied with the Cholas against Pandyan aggression. However, their influence in the region gradually diminished following the rise of the powerful king, Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I.

80. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
The Chola administration categorized land based on its usage and ownership. Vellanvagai referred to land held by non-Brahmin peasant proprietors, while Brahmadeya denoted land gifted to Brahmanas. Shalabhoga was land granted specifically for the maintenance of educational institutions or schools. Finally, Pallichchhandam described land donated to Jain or Buddhist institutions, reflecting the diverse religious and educational patronage of the state.

81. (A) Narasimhavarman I : Mamalla
Pallava monarchs were frequently identified by distinctive titles, or birudas, that highlighted their personal qualities or military achievements. Narasimhavarman I was known as Mamalla, meaning the great wrestler, reflecting his physical prowess. Other titles included Vichitrachitta for Mahendravarman I and Rajasimha for Narasimhavarman II. These epithets were widely used in inscriptions and serve as important historical identifiers for the dynasty.

82. (C) Land granted for the maintenance of educational institutions.
In the Chola administrative system, Salabhoga was a specific category of land grant reserved for the maintenance and support of schools and educational institutions. These grants ensured that teachers and students had the necessary resources to pursue Vedic and secular learning. This practice underscores the Chola state's commitment to fostering education and preserving intellectual traditions through agricultural revenues.

83. (A) The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi
The accession of Kulottunga I was the result of long-standing matrimonial and political ties between the Cholas and the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi. These alliances were strategically formed to counter the influence of the Western Chalukyas. As a prince of both dynasties, Kulottunga I effectively unified the two kingdoms, creating a powerful entity that dominated South India during the later period.

84. (A) Defeat by Maravarman Sundara Pandya → Hoysala intervention → Jatavarman Sundara Pandya's conquests → End of Chola line with Rajendra III
The decline of the Chola Empire followed a clear historical progression starting with their defeat by Maravarman Sundara Pandya I. This was followed by a period of Hoysala intervention to protect the weakened Cholas. However, the subsequent conquests of Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I further eroded Chola authority. The dynasty finally ended with the death of Rajendra III, marking the total collapse.

85. (A) I, II, III and V
The Pallava administration was a well-organized system where the King held supreme authority, assisted by ministers like Amatyas. The empire was divided into hierarchical units including Mandalam and Nadu to ensure effective rule. They maintained a strong military featuring cavalry and war elephants. Far from neglecting local governance, the Pallavas actively supported autonomous assemblies that managed village affairs throughout the kingdom.

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Anjuvannam consisted of foreign merchants like Arabs and Jews who managed coastal trade.

35. (A) Dravida style : Originated under the Pallavas and reached its peak under the Cholas.
The Dravida style of temple architecture originated under the Pallavas and reached its ultimate sophistication during the Chola period. It is characterized by pyramidal towers called Vimanas, pillared halls known as Mandapas, and large temple tanks. This style stands in contrast to the Nagara style of North India and the Vesara style, which blends features of both northern and southern traditions.

36. (D) The candidate must have attained a minimum age of 70 years.
The Uttaramerur inscription outlines strict qualifications for membership in the Chola village Sabha to ensure competent administration. Candidates had to be between 35 and 70 years old, own tax-paying land, and reside in their own house. Additionally, they were required to be well-versed in the Vedas. Requiring a minimum age of 70 is incorrect as that was the upper limit.

37. (B) Aditya I
Aditya I, the son of Vijayalaya, was instrumental in establishing the independent power of the Cholas. He decisively defeated the last Pallava king, Aparajita, in battle and annexed the entire Tondaimandalam region into the Chola kingdom. This victory marked the final collapse of the Pallava dynasty and allowed the Cholas to emerge as the supreme authority in the Tamil country.

38. (A) I and III
Maravarman Sundara Pandya I was responsible for the revival of Pandyan power in the early thirteenth century. He inflicted a severe defeat on the Cholas, burning the cities of Uraiyur and Thanjavur as retaliation for past grievances. However, following the diplomatic intervention of the Hoysalas, he later restored the Chola throne to Rajaraja III, illustrating the complex political balance.

39. (A) II, III, I, IV
Pallava architecture evolved through four distinct stylistic phases over three centuries. It began with simple rock-cut cave temples under Mahendravarman I, followed by the free-standing monolithic rathas of Narasimhavarman I. The third stage saw the construction of grand structural temples like the Shore Temple. Finally, the style concluded with smaller structural temples during the reign of later Pallava monarchs.

40. (A) A member who had served on a committee in the last three years was disqualified.
To prevent the concentration of power and ensure administrative integrity, the Chola Kudavolai system included specific disqualification rules. Any individual who had served on a committee within the previous three years was barred from standing for election again. This mandatory rotation of roles ensured that various members had the opportunity to serve while minimizing the potential for corruption.

41. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahendravarman I was initially a staunch follower of Jainism and reportedly persecuted Shaivite devotees before his spiritual transformation. His conversion to Shaivism was brought about by the influence of the renowned saint Appar, also known as Thirunavukkarasar. Following this event, the king became a devoted patron of Shaivite architecture and literature, as reflected in his inscriptions and commissioned temples.

42. (B) They completely banned the movement of foreign merchants through their ports.
The Pallavas were a major maritime power that actively encouraged international trade and cultural exchange with Southeast Asian kingdoms. Mamallapuram served as their primary seaport, facilitating the movement of goods and ideas across the Indian Ocean. Far from banning foreign merchants, the dynasty's naval strength and port facilities were essential in establishing long-lasting commercial and artistic connections throughout the region.

43. (A) I, II and IV
Rajaraja Chola I revolutionized the administrative landscape of the Chola Empire by introducing a systematic land survey for revenue assessment. He reorganized the territory into Valanadus for better control and maintained a powerful

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the finances was explicitly excluded from future membership. This rule was designed to prevent corruption and ensure that public funds were managed transparently.

61. (A) I, II and III
Rajendra I launched a historic naval expedition against the Srivijaya Empire to secure maritime trade routes to China. The Chola fleet successfully captured several strategic ports and took the Srivijaya king, Sangrama Vijayatunggavarman, as a prisoner. Following this victory, Rajendra I adopted the title Kadaram Kondan. This campaign established Chola naval dominance and ensured their commercial interests were protected throughout Southeast Asia.

62. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Historical inscriptions provide essential data about medieval South Indian life. The Uttaramerur inscription details Chola local government, while the Kudumiyanmalai inscription records Pallava musical expertise. The Aihole inscription by Ravikirti describes Chalukyan victories over Harsha and the Pallavas. Finally, the Kanyakumari inscription provides an extensive genealogy of the Chola dynasty, linking their lineage to mythical ancestors and historical figures.

63. (B) Garbhagriha : The sacred temple tank used for ritual bathing
Temple architecture in South India involves several specific components, such as the Vimana tower over the sanctum and the Gopuram gateway. However, the term Garbhagriha refers specifically to the innermost sanctum sanctorum where the primary deity is housed, not to a ritual bathing tank. These sacred tanks are usually located within the temple complex but are identified by different regional terms.

64. (D) An assembly or settlement consisting predominantly of merchants and traders.
In the Chola administrative and economic framework, the term Nagaram refers to an assembly or settlement consisting predominantly of merchants and traders. These units functioned similarly to the rural Ur and Sabha but were tailored to the needs of commercial centers. The Nagaram managed market regulations, local trade taxes, and professional disputes, playing a vital role in the urban economy.

65. (A) They are monolithic structures carved from single large boulders.
The Pancha Rathas of Mamallapuram are distinct from later Chola temples primarily because they are monolithic structures. Each ratha was painstakingly carved out of a single, massive granite boulder rather than being constructed from separate stone blocks. While later Chola temples like the Brihadeeswarar were built using advanced masonry techniques for structural stability, these Pallava rathas remain extraordinary examples of artistry.

66. (A) Short Gopurams in Pallava era → Taller Vimanas and modest Gopurams in Imperial Chola era → Gigantic Gopurams dominating the complex in Pandya and Vijayanagara eras
The evolution of South Indian temple gateways followed a clear historical progression. During the Pallava era, Gopurams were relatively short and modest. The Imperial Cholas prioritized the height of the central Vimana while keeping Gopurams secondary. It was only during the later Pandya and Vijayanagara periods that Gopurams grew into massive structures that eventually dominated the entire temple landscape.

67. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Ayyavole 500 was a highly organized merchant guild that originated in Aihole and expanded across South India. They possessed their own mercenary armies for protection and engaged extensively in overseas maritime trade. Their presence is documented in numerous inscriptions recording their generous donations to temples. Rather than being suppressed, they were vital partners in the economic expansion of the empire.

68. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Chola administration is widely recognized for its sophisticated system of local self-government, which granted significant autonomy to village and urban assemblies. The Ur, Sabha, and Nagaram were empowered to handle local judicial matters, collect revenues, and maintain public infrastructure like tanks and roads. This decentralized approach allowed for effective

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52. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
The Chola bureaucracy was organized into a clear hierarchy of officials with specific administrative duties. Higher-ranking officers were known as Perundanam, while lower-ranking officials were called Sirudanam. The Olai-nayagam acted as the chief secretary responsible for dispatching royal orders, and the Thirumandira Olai were specialized scribes who recorded the oral commands of the king to ensure accurate documentation.

53. (B) Sittanavasal : Renowned for its ancient Buddhist frescoes
Pallava architecture includes several significant rock-cut cave temples dedicated to various deities, such as those at Mandagapattu and Mahendravadi. However, the famous cave temple at Sittanavasal is associated with Jainism rather than Buddhism. It is renowned for its exceptional frescoes and inscriptions that provide valuable information about Jain presence and artistic patronage in the Tamil region during the medieval period.

54. (C) The Rashtrakutas permanently shifted their capital to Thanjavur following this victory.
The Rashtrakuta invasion under Krishna III in 949 CE was a major setback for the early Chola empire. The Battle of Takkolam resulted in a Chola defeat and the death of Prince Rajaditya, leading to Rashtrakuta control over northern Chola territories. However, the Rashtrakutas did not permanently shift their capital to Thanjavur; they maintained their administrative center at Manyakheta throughout.

55. (D) Parantaka I
Parantaka I was a devout patron of the Shaivite faith and is famously credited with covering the sanctum of the Nataraja Temple at Chidambaram with gold. This act of religious devotion earned him the title Pon Veintha Cholan, or the Chola who covered the temple with gold. His reign marked a significant period of temple patronage and the consolidation of Chola identity.

56. (B) I and III
Mamallapuram is a unique architectural site that showcases the diversity of Pallava craftsmanship through rock-cut caves and monolithic rathas. The Pancha Rathas are notable for being carved from single large boulders rather than being structural buildings. Additionally, the city served as a vital port that facilitated extensive maritime trade and cultural interactions between South India and the nations of Southeast Asia.

57. (A) I, IV, III, II
The conflict between the Pallavas and Chalukyas followed a long chronological sequence starting with the initial defeat of Mahendravarman I. This was followed by the Battle of Manimangalam, where Narasimhavarman I regained control. Subsequently, the Pallavas captured and destroyed the Chalukyan capital at Vatapi. Much later, the Chalukyan king Vikramaditya II retaliated by invading Kanchipuram, continuing the multi-generational regional struggle.

58. (B) Highly organized corporate merchant guilds managed internal and maritime trade networks.
The presence of organizations like the Valanjiyar and Manigramam indicates that Chola trade was managed by highly structured corporate merchant guilds. These groups controlled both internal and international maritime commerce, operating with a degree of autonomy and maintaining their own security forces. Their activities were essential for integrating regional economies and bringing immense wealth and prestige to the Chola empire.

59. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Shore Temple at Mamallapuram is classified as a structural temple because it was constructed using dressed blocks of granite stone rather than being excavated from a single rock. This represented a major technological shift in Pallava architecture, allowing for greater verticality and complex design. By stacking individual masonry units, architects could create free-standing structures that were more versatile.

60. (C) A person who had failed to submit the accounts of the committee he previously served on.
Chola village administration maintained high standards of accountability by implementing strict eligibility criteria for committee members. According to the Uttaramerur inscription, any person who had previously served on a committee but failed to submit a full account of

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standing army and navy. Contrary to centralizing all power by dismantling local bodies, his reign actually saw the flourishing of autonomous village assemblies like the Sabha.

44. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The medieval period in South India was a golden age for literature in both Sanskrit and Tamil. Sekkizhar authored the Periyapuranam, a hagiography of Shaivite saints, while Jayamkondar wrote Kalingattuparani to celebrate Chola military victories. Mahendravarman I contributed the Sanskrit play Mattavilasa Prahasana, and the poet Kamban composed the Ramavataram, which remains a cornerstone of Tamil literary heritage.

45. (D) Kunjara Mallar : Specialized troops commanding war elephants
The Chola military was divided into various specialized units, each identified by specific titles. The Kunjara Mallar were the elite troops responsible for commanding the formidable war elephant corps, which was a central component of Chola warfare. Other groups included the infantry and cavalry, while the Velaikkarar served as the king's personal bodyguards, demonstrating the highly organized nature of their forces.

46. (C) Grants of land made to temples for their maintenance and worship.
Devadana refers to the practice of granting land to temples to support their daily rituals, maintenance, and the livelihoods of temple staff. These grants played a vital role in the socio-economic life of the period, as temples functioned as major landholders and employers. Such land was often exempted from certain taxes, allowing the religious institutions to accumulate wealth and influence.

47. (B) Transition from rock-cut shrines to structural stone temples with pyramidal Vimanas.
The origin of the Dravidian architectural style is most clearly seen in the Pallava transition from rock-cut shrines to structural stone temples. This evolution introduced the pyramidal Vimana, which became the defining characteristic of southern Indian temples for centuries. By moving away from excavating caves to assembling dressed stone blocks, the Pallavas established the fundamental structural principles that the Cholas later perfected.

48. (A) Maravarman Sundara Pandya I, Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I, Maravarman Kulasekhara I
The resurgence of the Pandyas began in the early thirteenth century with Maravarman Sundara Pandya I, who re-established their authority over the Cholas. He was followed by the great conqueror Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I, who expanded the empire to its maximum extent. Finally, Maravarman Kulasekhara I ruled during the dynasty's peak before internal successional disputes and external invasions led to its decline.

49. (A) I, II, III and IV
Chola overseas trade was highly developed, reaching as far as China and the Arabian Peninsula. Powerful merchant guilds like the Ayyavole and Manigramam managed these networks, often protected by the state's formidable navy. Rajendra I even launched a naval campaign against Srivijaya to secure trade routes. While barter existed, the Cholas minted gold and silver coins to facilitate commercial activities.

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50. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kulottunga I's accession was a pivotal moment in South Indian history as it permanently unified the Chola and Eastern Chalukya kingdoms. Being the son of the Eastern Chalukya king Rajaraja Narendra and the Chola princess Ammangadevi, he combined both lineages. This union resolved long-standing territorial disputes and ushered in a new era of relative stability and cultural prosperity.

51. (A) Continuous wars with the Rashtrakutas and Cholas, ending in Aditya I's victory over Aparajita.
The decline of the Pallava dynasty was a gradual process resulting from centuries of continuous warfare with the Rashtrakutas and Pandyas. These conflicts exhausted their resources and weakened their authority over northern Tamil Nadu. The final collapse occurred when the rising Chola king, Aditya I, decisively defeated the last Pallava ruler, Aparajita, in battle, annexing their territories and ending their empire.

governance and community participation, contributing to imperial stability.

69. (B) He assumed titles like 'Gangaikondan', 'Kadaram Kondan', and 'Pandita Cholan'.
Rajendra Chola I assumed several prestigious titles that reflected his diverse military and intellectual achievements. He took the title Gangaikondan after his successful expedition to the Ganges and Kadaram Kondan following his naval victory in Southeast Asia. Additionally, his patronage of learning and personal scholarship earned him the title Pandita Cholan. These epithets emphasized his status as a multifaceted ruler.

70. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Medieval South Indian dynasties established specific cities as their primary political and cultural centers. The Imperial Pallavas ruled from Kanchipuram, while the Imperial Cholas governed from Thanjavur and later Gangaikondacholapuram. The Later Pandyas maintained their historic capital at Madurai, and the Early Western Chalukyas were based in Vatapi. These cities served as the focal points for administrative and architectural legacies.

71. (D) Nagapattinam : A major Chola seaport involved in trade with Southeast Asia.
Nagapattinam was a major Chola seaport that played a critical role in facilitating maritime trade with Southeast Asia and China. It was a thriving cosmopolitan center where merchants from various regions exchanged goods. The port's importance was further highlighted by the construction of a Buddhist monastery for foreign traders, demonstrating the Chola state's support for international commerce and tolerance.

72. (A) Following the invasion, the Pandyas reestablished complete hegemony over South India.
The decline of the Later Pandyas was precipitated by a fratricidal war between Sundara Pandya and Vira Pandya, which severely weakened the state. This internal conflict provided an opportunity for Malik Kafur of the Delhi Sultanate to invade and plunder Madurai. Far from reestablishing hegemony, these events led to the permanent collapse of Pandyan authority and regional stability.

73. (B) Battle of Takkolam
The Battle of Takkolam in 949 CE was a catastrophic defeat for the Chola empire at the hands of the Rashtrakutas led by Krishna III. The conflict resulted in the death of the Chola crown prince Rajaditya on the battlefield. This major military setback halted Chola expansion for several decades and allowed the Rashtrakutas to occupy northern territories.

74. (A) I and II
Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I was the most powerful ruler of the Later Pandya dynasty, expanding the empire from the Kaveri to the Krishna river. He decisively defeated the Hoysala king Somesvara, effectively confining their influence to the Mysore plateau. As a devout patron of Hinduism, he famously adorned the roofs of the Srirangam and Chidambaram temples with gold sheets.

75. (A) I, II, III, IV
Rajaraja Chola I began his military career by destroying the Chera navy at Kandalur Salai. This was followed by the conquest of northern Sri Lanka and his victory over the Western Chalukya king Satyashraya. His expansive naval campaigns concluded with the annexation of the Maldives islands. This sequence demonstrates the systematic expansion of Chola power from the peninsula to overseas territories.

76. (C) They mastered advanced metallurgical techniques to cast highly detailed solid bronze statues.
The widespread use of the cire perdue, or lost-wax, method during the Chola period demonstrates their mastery of advanced metallurgical techniques. This process allowed artisans to create highly detailed and anatomically precise bronze statues, such as the famous Nataraja. The durability and aesthetic beauty of these solid metal sculptures remain a testament to the sophisticated artistic standards achieved by Chola metalworkers.

77. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agriculture flourished during the Pallava period due to the proactive efforts of the rulers and local assemblies in developing irrigation infrastructure. They constructed numerous large tanks, known

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9. (B) Building tall Gopurams that dominated the central Vimana architecture.
Pallava architecture is renowned for its transition from rock-cut caves to monolithic rathas and early structural temples. While they introduced foundational elements like lion motifs and specialized mandapas, their designs prioritized the central Vimana over gateway structures. The development of massive, towering Gopurams that dominate the entire temple complex was a later evolution characteristic of the Pandya and Vijayanagara architectural styles.

10. (B) Using the 'Kudavolai' pot-ticket system for selecting assembly members.
The Uttaramerur inscription provides a detailed account of the democratic procedures used in Chola village administration. Members of the Sabha were selected through the Kudavolai system, where names of eligible candidates were written on palm leaves and placed in a pot. A young boy then drew the tickets to ensure a fair and random selection process for the various administrative committees.

11. (A) It is a structural temple built during the reign of Narasimhavarman II.
The Shore Temple at Mamallapuram represents the culmination of the Rajasimha style of Pallava architecture. Constructed during the reign of Narasimhavarman II, it is a structural temple built using dressed granite blocks rather than being carved from a single rock. It features multiple shrines dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu, positioned to face the sea, showcasing advanced masonry and coastal design.

12. (B) Vijayalaya, Aditya I, Parantaka I, Rajaraja I
The Imperial Chola dynasty was established by Vijayalaya, who captured Thanjavur in the ninth century. He was succeeded by Aditya I, who ended Pallava rule, and then by Parantaka I, known for his conquests and temple patronage. Much later, the dynasty reached its zenith under Rajaraja I. This sequence marks the growth of the Cholas from regional rulers to imperial sovereigns.

13. (A) I, II, IV and V
Pallava administration featured a hierarchical structure where the empire was divided into units like Mandalam, Kottam, and Nadu. The central government included a council of ministers called Amatyas to assist the king. Local governance in Brahmana villages was managed by the Sabha. Furthermore, their maritime strength enabled extensive naval activities and trade connections across Southeast Asia during the imperial period.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The long-standing rivalry between the Pallavas and Western Chalukyas began when Pulakesin II invaded the northern territories of the Pallava kingdom. This invasion forced Mahendravarman I to seek refuge behind the walls of his capital, Kanchipuram. The conflict was rooted in the territorial ambitions of both dynasties to control the fertile regions between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers.

15. (B) He sent naval expeditions to Sri Lanka to restore Prince Manavamma.
Narasimhavarman I, also known as Mamalla, was one of the greatest Pallava rulers who successfully avenged his father's defeat by destroying Vatapi. He demonstrated significant naval capabilities by sending two successful expeditions to Sri Lanka. These campaigns were launched to help the exiled Sinhalese prince Manavamma regain his throne, thereby asserting Pallava influence over the island and surrounding routes.

16. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
The Chola administrative system was organized into several hierarchical levels to ensure effective governance. Mandalam represented an entire province, while Valanadu consisted of multiple Nadus grouped for easier management. The Nadu functioned as a district or sub-region within the province. Finally, the Kurram served as the smallest administrative unit, comprising a cluster or union of several villages working together.

17. (A) Conquest of the Maldives : Assertion of Chola naval supremacy.
Rajaraja Chola I expanded his empire through strategic military and naval campaigns across South India and beyond. His conquest of the Maldives was a landmark event that demonstrated the growing naval supremacy of the Chola fleet in the Indian Ocean. This victory allowed the Cholas to control key maritime trade routes and

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86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajendra I launched a major naval campaign against the Southeast Asian kingdom of Srivijaya to protect Chola commercial interests. Srivijaya's control over the Strait of Malacca allowed them to obstruct lucrative trade routes between India and China. By defeating the Srivijaya fleet and capturing their key ports, Rajendra I ensured unhindered maritime passage and asserted dominance over eastern networks.

87. (D) He defeated the Western Chalukya king Somesvara I at Kudal Sangamam.
Vira Rajendra Chola was a formidable military leader who ruled during the mid-eleventh century. He is best remembered for his decisive victory over the Western Chalukya king Somesvara I at the Battle of Kudal Sangamam. This triumph halted Chalukyan expansion and re-established Chola authority in the Deccan. His reign was characterized by successful military campaigns and maintenance of imperial borders.

88. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Pallava architecture is divided into four chronological styles based on the reigning monarchs. The Mahendra style featured simple rock-cut pillars, while the Mamalla style introduced monolithic rathas and grand bas-reliefs. The Rajasimha style was characterized by magnificent structural temples built of sandstone, such as the Kailasanatha. Finally, the Nandivarman style consisted of smaller structural temples, reflecting a period of declining resources.

89. (B) Kasu : A unit of linear distance for road building.
The Chola administration utilized standardized units for various economic and agricultural activities. Kalanju was a unit for weighing gold, while Veli was used for measuring land area and Kalam for grain volume. However, Kasu was actually a specific unit of currency or coinage used for financial transactions throughout the empire. It was not a measure of linear distance or road length.

90. (B) The Kailasanatha temple is an outstanding example of early Pallava rock-cut architecture.
Pallava architecture transitioned from early rock-cut styles to advanced structural designs. While rock-cut architecture was limited by the dimensions of natural bedrock, structural temples allowed for greater architectural complexity and height. The Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram is a premier example of a structural temple built from stone blocks, rather than being a rock-cut structure. This enabled grander monumental designs.

91. (A) Soft sandstone
The Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram, a masterpiece of the Rajasimha style, is predominantly constructed from soft sandstone. This material allowed Pallava artisans to create extremely intricate and elaborate carvings on the temple's exterior and interior walls. Although sandstone is susceptible to weathering, the temple remains one of the finest examples of early structural architecture, showcasing the dynasty's artistic excellence.

92. (A) IV, II, III, I
Justice in the Chola Empire was administered through a hierarchical system of courts starting at the local level. Disputes were first heard by caste or guild panchayats, followed by the village assembly known as the Ur or Sabha. If unresolved, cases moved to the Nadu assembly. The highest judicial authority was the King's royal court, the Dharmasana, which handled major crimes.

93. (D) They strengthened the state by bringing wealth, integrating regions, and endowing temples.
The Ayyavole and Manigramam guilds significantly strengthened the Chola state by promoting extensive internal and international trade. These organizations brought immense wealth into the empire, integrated various regional economies, and acted as major patrons of religious and social institutions. By endowing temples and maintaining order in commercial hubs, they provided a stable economic foundation that supported the empire's ambitions.

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(C) Pongal
(D) Mahamaham
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following factors was most relevant to the disruption of traditional Indian social structures during colonial rule?
(A) The promotion of indigenous Gurukula education systems
(B) The expansion of traditional artisan guilds
(C) The strict non-interference policy of the British in land revenue
(D) The introduction of the Lex Loci Act altering inheritance laws
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding slavery in ancient India:
I. Megasthenes explicitly documented the widespread existence of slavery in Mauryan India.
II. Ancient texts refer to domestic servants and bonded laborers as 'Dasas'.
III. Slavery in India was generally less harsh compared to the chattel slavery of ancient Greece.
IV. A slave could buy back their freedom under certain conditions as per the Arthashastra.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) II, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

31. A significant socio-economic advantage of the traditional joint family system in agricultural societies was:
(A) It encouraged extreme individualism and rapid urban migration.
(B) It pooled labor resources necessary for labor-intensive farming.
(C) It mandated equal property rights for women across all castes.
(D) It relied exclusively on external hired labor for cultivation.
(E) Answer not known

32. From the historical transition of the Varna system in the later Vedic period, it can be inferred that:
(A) Significant increase in social mobility
(B) Encouragement of inter-varna marriages
(C) Dissolution of Brahminical authority
(D) Birth-based rigidity in occupations
(E) Answer not known

33. Jyotiba Phule's pioneering work in 19th-century social reform primarily focused on which of the following?
(A) Women's education and lower-caste upliftment
(B) The revival of Vedic rituals in Maharashtra
(C) The promotion of Western literature for elites
(D) The establishment of armed revolutionary groups
(E) Answer not known

34. Which of the following statements correctly describes the oral tradition in India?
(A) A system replaced by written manuscripts during the Mauryan period
(B) A tradition restricted to secular stories avoiding religious themes
(C) A primary medium for transmitting folklore, hymns, and knowledge
(D) A practice used by merchant communities to maintain trade records
(E) Answer not known

35. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of temple culture in South India:
I. Early shrines were simple structures, often rock-cut or built of perishable materials.
II. During the Chola period, temples evolved into massive complexes acting as economic centers.
III. Temples played a negligible role in the promotion of classical dance and music.
IV. Kings endowed temples with land grants (devadana) to sustain their operations.
V. Temple towns grew as centers of trade and urbanization.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

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corps. Soldiers lived in specialized cantonments called Kadagams, and successful commanders were highly honored with titles and land grants. Unlike some other empires, the Chola military was led by native generals and royal officials rather than relying on foreign mercenaries.

103. (D) Appar (Thirunavukkarasar).
The Pallava king Mahendravarman I was a devout Jain before his spiritual transformation into a follower of Shaivism. This significant conversion was brought about by the influence of the Shaivite saint Appar, also known as Thirunavukkarasar. Following this event, the king dedicated himself to the patronage of Shaivite temples and literature, as seen in his various architectural projects and inscriptions.

104. (A) It was an employer, landowner, consumer, and bank for village assemblies.
During the Chola period, the temple functioned as a central economic institution that integrated the local community. It was a major landowner, a large-scale employer of various professionals, and a significant consumer of goods. Additionally, temples acted as banks for village assemblies, providing loans and managing endowments. This multifaceted economic role allowed temples to support thousands of livelihoods while driving commerce.

105. (B) He lost his life in the Battle of Takkolam against the Rashtrakutas.
Parantaka I was a major Chola ruler who conquered Madurai and patronized the Nataraja temple at Chidambaram. His reign also witnessed the engraving of the famous Uttaramerur inscriptions. However, it was his son, the crown prince Rajaditya, who was killed during the Battle of Takkolam against the Rashtrakutas. Parantaka I survived the conflict but faced challenges maintaining the empire's northern territories.

106. (B) Systematic construction of irrigation networks, including tanks and the Grand Anicut.
The massive agricultural expansion in the Kaveri delta during the Chola period was primarily driven by the systematic development of irrigation networks. The Cholas constructed numerous tanks, canals, and embankments, including the maintenance of the ancient Grand Anicut. These engineering projects ensured a steady water supply for rice cultivation, allowing for multiple harvests per year and supporting economic prosperity.

107. (A) A large, independent village or town treated as a separate administrative unit.
In the Chola administrative hierarchy, a Taniyur was a large and prosperous village or town that was designated as an independent administrative unit. These settlements were significant enough to be governed separately from the standard Nadu structure. Taniyurs often contained major temples and were centers of economic activity, enjoying high autonomy in managing their revenues, judicial affairs, and infrastructure.

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108. (C) Maravarman Kulasekhara I
Maravarman Kulasekhara I ruled during the zenith of the Later Pandya Empire in the late thirteenth century. He was a great patron of the Meenakshi Temple at Madurai and maintained Pandyan authority against various regional rivals. His reign was noted for its prosperity and cultural achievements, as recorded by the traveler Marco Polo. However, his death eventually led to successional disputes.

109. (D) The final blow to the Chola empire was delivered by the Portuguese naval fleet capturing Thanjavur.
The final decline of the Chola Empire was caused by the resurgence of the Pandyas, frequent Hoysala interference, and internal revolts by local chieftains like Kopperunchinga. These combined factors gradually eroded Chola power until the dynasty ceased to exist in the late thirteenth century. The suggestion that a Portuguese naval fleet delivered the final blow is historically inaccurate and false.

110. (C) Mamallapuram
The spectacular sculptural panel known as the Descent of the Ganges or Arjuna's Penance is located at the Pallava port city of Mamallapuram. This massive open-air rock relief depicts the mythological story of the river Ganges descending to earth through the penance of Bhagiratha. The intricate carvings of gods, humans, and animals around a natural cleft showcase the peak of Pallava creativity.

List II: (Description)
I. Medieval musical composition
II. Persian influenced classical music
III. Indigenous classical music of South India
IV. Earliest text of musical chanting
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements regarding Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his reforms:
I. He founded the Brahmo Samaj to campaign against idolatry.
II. He strongly advocated for the introduction of modern Western education in India.
III. He supported the continuation of the Sati system to preserve Hindu traditions.
IV. He championed the cause of women's rights, including property inheritance.
V. He translated ancient scriptures to prove that early Hinduism did not sanction cruel social practices.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

15. The ancient university of Takshashila was renowned primarily as a center for higher learning in which of the following subjects?
(A) Esoteric practices related to Tantric Buddhism
(B) Medicine, law, and various military sciences
(C) Rigorous performance of traditional Vedic rituals
(D) Advanced studies in medieval Islamic theology
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following pairs of Indian literature traditions and their corresponding languages is correctly matched?
(A) Sangam Literature - Sanskrit
(B) Ramcharitmanas - Tamil
(C) Amuktamalyada - Prakrit
(D) Tripitaka - Pali
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the position of women during the early Vedic period?
(A) The practice of Sati was widely mandated and strictly enforced.
(B) They had access to education and could participate in philosophical debates.
(C) They were permitted to attend political assemblies like Sabha and Samiti.
(D) There was relative freedom in the choice of marriage partners.
(E) Answer not known

18. Arrange the following major architectural styles of ancient and medieval India in their chronological order of emergence:
I. Rock-cut caves of Mauryan period
II. Structural temples of the Chola period
III. Free-standing monolithic rathas of Pallavas
IV. Indo-Islamic tombs of the Delhi Sultanate
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, I, IV, II
(D) I, IV, III, II
(E) Answer not known

19. Which of the following best represents the concept of "continuity" in Indian socio-cultural history?
(A) The survival of traditional agricultural festivals despite modernization
(B) The complete replacement of indigenous languages by English
(C) The total eradication of the joint family system in urban areas
(D) The replacement of classical music with Western pop music in religious rituals
(E) Answer not known

20. Which of the following classical dance forms is primarily known for originating as a temple dance tradition (Sadir) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Kathakali
(B) Odissi
(C) Manipuri
(D) Bharatanatyam
(E) Answer not known

21. When comparing the joint family system to the nuclear family system in India, which

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(A) Jyotiba Phule - Satyashodhak Samaj
(B) B.R. Ambedkar - Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha
(C) Dayananda Saraswati - Harijan Sevak Sangh
(D) E.V. Ramasamy - Vaikom Satyagraha
(E) Answer not known

7. In the context of ancient Indian education, the term 'Upanayana' refers to which of the following?
(A) The graduation ceremony concluding a formal course of study
(B) The mandatory tax paid by students to maintain the Gurukul
(C) A specific philosophical text reserved for advanced scholars
(D) The initiation ritual marking the start of Vedic education
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following statements regarding the position of women in medieval India is incorrect?
(A) Child marriage was strictly prohibited by the state authorities.
(B) The purdah system became widely prevalent among the upper classes in North India.
(C) The practice of Sati became more formalized and restrictive for widows.
(D) Women generally lacked inheritance rights in agricultural properties.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the traditional joint family system in India:
I. The Dayabhaga system allowed sons to claim a share in ancestral property only after the father's death.
II. The Mitakshara system recognized the son's right to ancestral property by birth.
III. In a traditional joint family, the Karta had absolute legal authority over family resources.
IV. The transition to nuclear families occurred exclusively after the independence of India.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of the four Ashramas (stages of life) in ancient Indian tradition?
(A) Grihastha, Brahmacharya, Sannyasa, Vanaprastha
(B) Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa
(C) Brahmacharya, Vanaprastha, Grihastha, Sannyasa
(D) Sannyasa, Vanaprastha, Grihastha, Brahmacharya
(E) Answer not known

11. The concept of 'temple as a social institution' in medieval Tamil Nadu implies that the temple functioned primarily as:
(A) A hub for land ownership, employment, and local education
(B) A spiritual retreat center isolated from public interaction
(C) A strategic location utilized solely for military planning
(D) An administrative tool for suppressing indigenous folk arts
(E) Answer not known

12. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The guild system (shreni) in ancient India played a crucial role in regulating trade and crafts.
Reason (R): Guilds operated with their own laws, maintained localized banks, and provided patronage to religious institutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

13. Match the following elements of Indian music tradition with their descriptions:
List I: (Music Tradition)
P. Samaveda
Q. Carnatic Music
R. Hindustani Music
S. Prabandha

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CHAPTER 09

Socio-Cultural History of India: Change and Continuity

1. Which of the following best defines the scope of socio-cultural history in the context of India?
(A) The study of societal norms, traditions, belief systems, and people's daily life
(B) The exclusive study of political dynasties, royal lineage, and military conquests
(C) The chronological documentation of past economic policies without human reference
(D) The analysis of geographical shifts and climate changes affecting agriculture
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the origins of the Varna system:
I. The Purusha Sukta of the Rigveda contains the earliest reference to the fourfold varna system.
II. During the early Vedic period, the varna system was completely hereditary and rigid.
III. Varna initially represented a functional division of society rather than a rigid birth-based caste.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

3. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Over time, the varna system in ancient India evolved into a complex caste system characterised by jati proliferation.
Reason (R): The assimilation of new tribal groups, occupational specialization, and strict endogamy rules contributed to the multiplication of jatis.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the following ancient universities with their locations:
List I: (University)
P. Takshashila
Q. Nalanda
R. Valabhi
S. Vikramashila
List II: (Location)
I. Gujarat
II. Gandhara region
III. Bhagalpur, Bihar
IV. Rajgir, Bihar
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

5. Arrange the following traditional forms of marriage in descending order of their scriptural approval (from most approved to least approved):
I. Brahma
II. Daiva
III. Asura
IV. Paisacha
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, IV, II
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs of social reformers and their associated works against untouchability is incorrectly matched?

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of the following is a primary characteristic distinguishing the nuclear family?
(A) Greater emphasis on collective agricultural labor
(B) Increased emphasis on individual autonomy and mobility
(C) Co-residence of three or more generations
(D) Strict adherence to the absolute authority of the eldest male
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding Nalanda University:
I. It reached its peak under the patronage of the Gupta and Harsha empires.
II. It was exclusively a center for Hinayana Buddhism.
III. It was destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khalji in the late 12th century.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

23. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The impact of Islam on Indian society led to the development of a syncretic composite culture.
Reason (R): Mutual interactions between Hindu and Muslim communities manifested in shared customs, architecture, and the Bhakti-Sufi traditions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the following traditional Indian textiles with their regions of origin:
List I: (Textile)
P. Kanjeevaram Silk
Q. Chanderi
R. Baluchari
S. Patola
List II: (Region)
I. Gujarat
II. West Bengal
III. Tamil Nadu
IV. Madhya Pradesh
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

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25. Select the correct sequence of the structural evolution of a typical Dravidian temple from the entrance to the main deity:
(A) Gopuram, Mandapam, Antarala, Garbhagriha
(B) Garbhagriha, Antarala, Mandapam, Gopuram
(C) Mandapam, Gopuram, Garbhagriha, Antarala
(D) Antarala, Garbhagriha, Gopuram, Mandapam
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs of Bhakti saints and their region of influence is incorrectly matched?
(A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu - Bengal
(B) Andal - Punjab
(C) Mirabai - Rajasthan
(D) Tukaram - Maharashtra
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following is a distinct feature of the composite culture that developed during the Mughal rule?
(A) The emergence of Urdu as a syncretic language
(B) The segregation of Hindu and Muslim architecture
(C) The removal of regional languages for Persian
(D) The banning of indigenous music and folk dance
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following is a classic example of a harvest festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu with deep socio-agricultural significance?
(A) Deepavali
(B) Navaratri

(D) 1891
(E) Answer not known

44. Which of the following is NOT recognized as one of the major Sufi orders (Silsilas) that influenced Indian society?
(A) Chishti
(B) Suhrawardi
(C) Vira Shaiva
(D) Naqshbandi
(E) Answer not known

45. Match the following traditional craft traditions with their prominent centers in India:
List I: (Craft Tradition)
P. Bidriware
Q. Blue Pottery
R. Ikat weaving
S. Bronze casting (Cire Perdue)
List II: (Center)
I. Swamimalai
II. Pochampally
III. Jaipur
IV. Bidar
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

46. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The agrarian society in medieval India was marked by significant hierarchical structures including land ownership and tenancy.
Reason (R): The state frequently granted land to religious institutions and officials, creating a class of intermediaries between the king and the peasantry.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements regarding the merchant communities of medieval Tamil Nadu:
I. The Ainnurruvar (The Five Hundred) was a prominent merchant guild that operated across Southeast Asia.
II. The Manigramam was exclusively a guild of Brahmin priests managing temple finances.
III. These guilds maintained their own mercenary armies to protect trade caravans.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

48. Which of the following pairs of Indian food culture elements and their ritual significance is incorrectly matched?
(A) Panchamritam - Used in Hindu temple consecrations and offerings
(B) Modak - Associated with the worship of Lord Ganesha
(C) Langar - A Sikh tradition of communal kitchen promoting equality
(D) Haleem - Exclusively prepared during the festival of Holi
(E) Answer not known

49. Which of the following statements about the social impact of Mughal rule is incorrect?
(A) Total obliteration of Hindu temples across India
(B) New culinary techniques like slow saffron cooking
(C) Adoption of sherwani and pyjama styles by elites
(D) Fostering a composite culture in art and music
(E) Answer not known

50. During the ancient period, while Sanskrit was the language of the learned elite, which language family was commonly used by the ordinary masses and patronized by early Buddhists and Jains?
(A) Persian
(B) Arabic
(C) Prakrit
(D) Aramaic

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36. Match the following terms related to marriage practices in ancient India with their meanings:
List I: (Marriage Practice)
P. Endogamy
Q. Exogamy
R. Anuloma
S. Pratiloma
List II: (Meaning)
I. Marriage within one's own social group
II. Marriage outside one's own social group
III. Higher varna man marrying a lower varna woman
IV. Lower varna man marrying a higher varna woman
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

37. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Takshashila was highly favored by students seeking advanced secular and practical knowledge in ancient times.
Reason (R): It was located on crucial trade routes and its curriculum included subjects like statecraft, medicine, and military strategy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following pairs of ancient scholars and their associated educational centers is correctly matched?
(A) Chanakya - Nalanda
(B) Xuanzang - Valabhi
(C) Jivaka - Takshashila
(D) Atisha Dipankara - Kanchipuram
(E) Answer not known

39. Arrange the four varnas mentioned in ancient scriptures in their traditional hierarchical order:
I. Vaishya
II. Brahmin
III. Shudra
IV. Kshatriya
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

40. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following social reform milestones in colonial India:
(A) Abolition of Sati, Legalization of Widow Remarriage, Age of Consent Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act
(B) Legalization of Widow Remarriage, Abolition of Sati, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Age of Consent Act
(C) Abolition of Sati, Age of Consent Act, Legalization of Widow Remarriage, Child Marriage Restraint Act
(D) Child Marriage Restraint Act, Abolition of Sati, Legalization of Widow Remarriage, Age of Consent Act
(E) Answer not known

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41. In the context of ancient Indian economy, the term 'Shreni' is best defined as:
(A) A royal decree concerning taxation
(B) A guild of merchants and artisans
(C) A gold coin used in maritime trade
(D) A unit of agricultural measurement
(E) Answer not known

42. Syncretism in the context of medieval Indian socio-cultural history refers to:
(A) The complete isolation of different religious communities
(B) The blending of diverse beliefs and cultural traditions
(C) The forceful conversion of skilled artisans by the state
(D) The preservation of pure classical Sanskrit literature
(E) Answer not known

43. In which year was the practice of Sati officially abolished by the British East India Company under Lord William Bentinck?
(A) 1829
(B) 1813
(C) 1856

94. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Imperial Chola Navy was a dominant maritime force in the Indian Ocean during the eleventh century. The Cholas maintained large dockyards and utilized a variety of specialized vessels to execute complex overseas campaigns, such as the invasion of Srivijaya and the conquest of the Maldives. Their naval capabilities ensured control over trade routes and protected merchant fleets, establishing maritime supremacy.

95. (B) The complete abolition of the caste system and land grants.
The Pallava central administration was a sophisticated bureaucracy where the King ruled by divine right and was assisted by a council of ministers. They implemented a structured taxation system and maintained a powerful military. However, the dynasty did not abolish the caste system or land grants; they institutionalized these structures through the frequent issuance of Brahmadeya and Devadana grants.

96. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
The Later Pandya dynasty featured several rulers with distinct achievements and challenges. Maravarman Sundara Pandya I ended Chola dominance by burning their capital cities, while Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I expanded the empire and adorned temples with gold. Maravarman Kulasekhara I's reign was noted by Marco Polo. Finally, the succession dispute between Vira Pandya and Sundara Pandya II led to civil war.

97. (A) Parantaka I : Madurai Kondan
Chola kings adopted specific titles to celebrate their major military victories. Parantaka I assumed the title Madurai Kondan after his conquest of the Pandyan capital. Similarly, Rajaraja I was known as Jayamkondan, and Rajendra I took the title Gangaikondan following his expedition to the North. Kulottunga I was famously called Sungam Thavirtta Cholan for his economic reforms, illustrating their diverse achievements.

98. (C) A committee for the supervision and maintenance of village tanks and irrigation.
The Eri-variyam was a specialized committee within the Chola village assembly dedicated to the supervision and maintenance of irrigation tanks. Its primary responsibility was to ensure that the village's water resources were properly managed, desilted, and repaired to support agricultural productivity. This committee played a vital role in the economy, as village prosperity depended on efficient functioning irrigation systems.

99. (A) The construction of immensely tall, pyramidal Vimanas dominating the temple complex.
The most significant advancement in Chola architecture was the development of immensely tall, pyramidal Vimanas that dominated the entire temple complex. While Pallava temples featured modest towers, Chola structures like the Brihadeeswarar Temple reached unprecedented heights through sophisticated engineering. This architectural shift prioritized verticality, creating a majestic and imposing presence that became the hallmark of the Imperial Chola style.

100. (A) Cave temples → Monolithic Rathas → Structural Temples
The evolution of Pallava architecture followed a logical progression from simple excavations to complex free-standing structures. It began with the rock-cut cave temples of the Mahendra style, followed by the monolithic rathas of the Mamalla style, which were carved out of single boulders. The final stage was the development of structural temples constructed using masonry and dressed stone blocks.

101. (B) Sophisticated, decentralized local self-government based on democratic village principles.
The most enduring legacy of the Pallava and Chola periods was the establishment of a sophisticated, decentralized system of local self-government. Village assemblies like the Ur and Sabha were empowered to manage their own administrative, judicial, and financial affairs with minimal central interference. This model of democratic participation ensured social stability and economic prosperity, influencing governance structures in South India.

102. (C) The army was strictly commanded by foreign mercenaries imported from Central Asia.
The Chola standing army was a well-organized and locally commanded force consisting of infantry, cavalry, and a significant elephant

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(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason to study the socio-cultural history of India?
(A) To study dynamics of change and pluralistic identity
(B) To strictly identify which caste group is superior
(C) To memorize the exact dates of political assassinations
(D) To justify the revival of obsolete social practices
(E) Answer not known

52. Festivals in India can be broadly classified based on their primary themes. Which of the following is primarily classified as a seasonal/harvest festival rather than a purely religious one?
(A) Janmashtami
(B) Maha Shivaratri
(C) Ram Navami
(D) Baisakhi
(E) Answer not known

53. Comparing the Bhakti and Sufi movements in medieval India, which of the following was a common feature shared by both?
(A) Strict adherence to complex orthodox rituals
(B) Personal devotion and rejection of hierarchy
(C) Promotion of Sanskrit as the medium of prayer
(D) Renunciation of family life for all followers
(E) Answer not known

54. A distinguishing feature of the Dravida style of temple architecture, as compared to the Nagara style, is the presence of:
(A) A curvilinear Shikhara
(B) Absence of a boundary wall
(C) Towering Gopuram gateways
(D) Use of terracotta only
(E) Answer not known

55. Match the following traditional Indian musical instruments with their categories:
List I: (Instrument)
P. Veena
Q. Mridangam
R. Flute (Bansuri)
S. Shenai
List II: (Category)
I. String instrument (Chordophone)
II. Percussion instrument (Membranophone)
III. Wind instrument (Aerophone) - Woodwind
IV. Wind instrument (Aerophone) - Double reed
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

56. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The practice of untouchability emerged as a mechanism of severe social exclusion and ritual purity.
Reason (R): Certain occupational groups dealing with sanitation, leatherwork, and cremation were deemed permanently impure by the upper varnas.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

57. Consider the following statements about Jyotiba Phule:
I. He wrote the seminal book 'Gulamgiri'.
II. He established the Satyashodhak Samaj to secure human rights for low-caste people.
III. He campaigned against the education of women to protect patriarchal traditions.
IV. He and his wife Savitribai opened the first indigenously run school for girls in Pune.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

58. Arrange the birth years of the following prominent socio-cultural reformers in chronological order:
I. Swami Vivekananda

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converting to Christianity would not be deprived of their right to inherit ancestral property.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

90. Select the correct option indicating the geographical origin and subsequent movement of the Bhakti tradition in India:
(A) Originated in North India and spread to South India
(B) Originated in South India and spread to North India
(C) Originated in Bengal and spread exclusively to Gujarat
(D) Originated in the Punjab and remained confined there
(E) Answer not known

91. Which of the following pairs concerning trade and guilds in ancient/medieval India is incorrectly matched?
(A) Ur - An exclusively Brahmin village assembly
(B) Sarthavaha - Caravan leader
(C) Shreshti - Head of a merchant guild
(D) Nanadesi - A guild of merchants trading across regions
(E) Answer not known

92. The traditional agricultural structure in India included various tenancy systems. Which of the following is an example of a revenue system introduced during colonial rule that deeply altered rural social structure?
(A) Jajmani System
(B) Varna System
(C) Ryotwari System
(D) Gurukul System
(E) Answer not known

93. The ritual significance of food in traditional Indian culture is most relevant to defining:
(A) The precise geographical boundaries of medieval kingdoms
(B) The architectural layout of urban centers
(C) The curriculum taught in colonial universities
(D) Conceptions of purity and pollution among different social groups
(E) Answer not known

94. Despite modern constitutional provisions banning untouchability and caste discrimination, which of the following inferences best explains the persistence of caste dynamics in contemporary India?
(A) Legalization of caste by post-independence governments
(B) Total failure of urban economic opportunity structures
(C) Endogamous marriage and ingrained cultural identities
(D) Explicit teaching of caste supremacy in modern schools
(E) Answer not known

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95. Which of the following statements about India's handloom heritage is incorrect?
(A) Global export of Indian calico and muslin textiles
(B) Total eradication of machine-made textiles by Swadeshi
(C) Severe decline of sector during British industrialization
(D) Regional traditions with unique motifs and local culture
(E) Answer not known

96. Match the following terms related to ancient Indian society with their descriptions:
List I: (Social Classification)
P. Dasa
Q. Karmakara
R. Varna
S. Jati
List II: (Description)
I. Hired laborer
II. Slave or servant
III. Birth-based caste/sub-caste
IV. Broad theoretical social division
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

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(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

67. Match the following temple towns of Tamil Nadu with their prominent temples:
List I: (Town)
P. Thanjavur
Q. Madurai
R. Chidambaram
S. Srirangam
List II: (Temple)
I. Meenakshi Amman Temple
II. Ranganathaswamy Temple
III. Brihadeeswarar Temple
IV. Nataraja Temple
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

68. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Ramakrishna Mission emphasized the concept of 'Daridra Narayana' (God in the form of the poor).
Reason (R): Swami Vivekananda believed that serving humanity was the highest form of worship and essential for India's spiritual and social regeneration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

69. Select the correct chronological sequence of the visits of Chinese pilgrims who documented the state of education and society in ancient India:
(A) Xuanzang, Faxian, Yijing
(B) Faxian, Xuanzang, Yijing
(C) Yijing, Faxian, Xuanzang
(D) Faxian, Yijing, Xuanzang
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following pairs of classical dance forms and their traditional state of origin is correctly matched?
(A) Kuchipudi - Kerala
(B) Mohiniyattam - Andhra Pradesh
(C) Sattriya - Assam
(D) Kathak - Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

71. In the context of the Indian marriage system, what does the term 'Endogamy' define?
(A) Marrying outside one's village or gotra
(B) Having multiple spouses simultaneously
(C) Bride's family paying a mandatory dowry
(D) Restriction to one's own caste or kinship
(E) Answer not known

72. The concept of the medieval South Indian temple functioning as a 'bank' relates to its ability to:
(A) Giving loans and investing in irrigation
(B) Printing localized currency notes
(C) Storing gold for the king's use
(D) Exchanging foreign trade currency
(E) Answer not known

73. According to historical tradition, the famous ancient scholar Chanakya (Kautilya) was associated as a teacher with which prominent university?
(A) Nalanda
(B) Takshashila
(C) Vikramashila
(D) Valabhi
(E) Answer not known

74. All of the following are impacts of 20th-century urbanization on the Indian family structure, EXCEPT:
(A) An increase in the prevalence of nuclear families
(B) A complete return to the rigid multi-generational joint family dwelling
(C) Greater emphasis on individualistic career pursuits over hereditary occupations
(D) Increased participation of women in the formal urban workforce
(E) Answer not known

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II. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
III. Dayananda Saraswati
IV. Jyotiba Phule
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) IV, II, III, I
(E) Answer not known

59. Which of the following pairs concerning the splits in the Brahmo Samaj is incorrectly matched?
(A) Prarthana Samaj - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(B) Adi Brahmo Samaj - Debendranath Tagore
(C) Brahmo Samaj of India - Keshub Chandra Sen
(D) Sadharan Brahmo Samaj - Anandamohan Bose
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following is an example of a classical Dravidian language that evolved independently from the Sanskrit tradition and has a rich corpus of ancient Sangam literature?
(A) Marathi
(B) Odia
(C) Tamil
(D) Bengali
(E) Answer not known

61. The continuity of traditional Indian crafts through the medieval period was most heavily dependent on:
(A) Large-scale export of goods to the American colonies
(B) Rapid mechanization of all regional weaving processes
(C) The total banning of agricultural activities by rulers
(D) Royal, noble, and affluent temple-based patronage
(E) Answer not known

62. From the historical texts documenting ancient Indian society, it can be inferred that the nature of slavery (Dasa system) was primarily:
(A) Racial structures similar to the trans-Atlantic trade
(B) Slavery restricted exclusively to the Brahmin varna
(C) Domestic servitude with varying degrees of legal rights
(D) Complete abolition of all slavery in the Gupta period
(E) Answer not known

63. A major socio-cultural disadvantage often cited in the transition from joint to nuclear families in urban India is:
(A) The complete loss of individual privacy
(B) Reduced support for elderly and childcare
(C) Adoption of Western religious practices
(D) Absolute patriarchal control over careers
(E) Answer not known

64. The headquarters of the Arya Samaj, established by Swami Dayananda Saraswati to promote Vedic ideals, was initially shifted in 1877 from Bombay to which of the following cities?
(A) Calcutta
(B) Madras
(C) Delhi
(D) Lahore
(E) Answer not known

65. Which of the following statements accurately describes the proliferation of jatis (castes) in early medieval India?
(A) Absorption of tribal groups into agrarian society
(B) Decrease in jati numbers due to social equality
(C) Creation of jatis by foreign invading forces
(D) Purely geographical classification of population
(E) Answer not known

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66. Consider the following statements regarding the ancient Gurukula system of education:
I. Education was typically imparted orally through the memorization of texts.
II. Students resided with the teacher and partook in household chores.
III. The curriculum was strictly limited to religious scriptures, avoiding practical sciences.
IV. Admission was generally restricted to the upper varnas.
V. The primary objective was character building and self-realization.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V

peasantry
(E) Answer not known

82. In the ancient Varna system, the concept of "Dvija" (twice-born) classified the varnas based on their right to perform the Upanayana ceremony. Which varna was explicitly excluded from this classification?
(A) Brahmin
(B) Kshatriya
(C) Shudra
(D) Vaishya
(E) Answer not known

83. Comparing the position of women in ancient India to medieval India, which of the following practices represents a significant restriction that became entrenched primarily in the medieval period?
(A) Institutionalization of the Purdah system
(B) Right to compose various Vedic hymns
(C) Practice of monogamy among commoners
(D) Right to participate in manual labor
(E) Answer not known

84. Which socio-religious reform movement initiated the 'Shuddhi' movement to reconvert individuals back to the Hindu fold?
(A) Brahmo Samaj
(B) Ramakrishna Mission
(C) Theosophical Society
(D) Arya Samaj
(E) Answer not known

85. The ancient pilgrimage centre of Kashi (Varanasi) is situated on the banks of which river, contributing to its ritual significance?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Ganga
(C) Godavari
(D) Narmada
(E) Answer not known

86. Which of the following statements is true regarding the oral tradition of storytelling in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Documentation and standardization by colonial governments
(B) Storytelling permitted solely in royal palace sanctums
(C) Musical storytelling using a bow-shaped instrument
(D) Folk literature with no link to local deities or heroes
(E) Answer not known

87. Consider the following statements regarding the Devadasi system in India:
I. It originated as a system where women were dedicated to the service of a deity in a temple.
II. Devadasis were highly skilled in classical music and dance traditions.
III. During the colonial period, the system suffered social degradation and exploitation.
IV. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy campaigned actively against the abolition of the Devadasi system.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

88. Match the following social reformers with their prominent publications:
List I: (Social Reformer)
P. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Q. Jyotiba Phule
R. B.R. Ambedkar
S. E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)
List II: (Publication)
I. Kudi Arasu
II. Mooknayak
III. Mirat-ul-Akbar
IV. Gulamgiri
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

89. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Lex Loci Act of 1850 created widespread apprehension among conservative Indians regarding colonial interference in social matters.
Reason (R): The Act provided that a person

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systems of inheritance. Mitakshara recognized property rights by birth, whereas Dayabhaga limited these rights until the father's passing. The Karta, usually the eldest male, exercised significant control over family resources. Although nuclear families are rising now, their emergence began long before independence due to modern economic shifts.

10. (B) Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa
The Ashrama system outlines four distinct stages of human life intended to provide a balanced approach to spiritual and material goals. It begins with the student phase, followed by the householder stage focusing on family and social duties. The third stage involves gradual withdrawal for reflection, finally culminating in total renunciation and the pursuit of ultimate liberation from the cycle of rebirth.

11. (A) A hub for land ownership, employment, and local education
Medieval South Indian temples were not merely religious spaces but functioned as comprehensive social and economic hubs. They owned vast tracts of land, employed diverse artisans, and served as schools for local children. By managing irrigation projects and providing food during festivals, these institutions integrated the spiritual life of the community with the practical needs of regional administration and economy.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Shrenis were powerful professional bodies in ancient India that regulated the quality, price, and training within specific trades. They possessed significant autonomy, often exercising their own judicial powers and maintaining banks for public investment. Their financial strength allowed them to act as major patrons for the construction of temples and the support of various religious and social institutions.

13. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
The Samaveda is the earliest text dedicated to musical chanting in the Indian tradition. Carnatic music represents the indigenous classical tradition of South India, while Hindustani music evolved in the North with significant Persian influences. Prabandhas were specific musical compositions that flourished during the medieval period, forming the structural basis for many classical forms still practiced in India today.

14. (A) I, II, IV and V
Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a visionary reformer who challenged orthodox practices like Sati and idolatry. He believed that modern Western education was essential for India's progress and translated ancient scriptures to argue that original Hindu texts did not support contemporary social evils. His efforts laid the foundation for the 19th-century Indian Renaissance by championing women's rights and rationalism.

15. (B) Medicine, law, and various military sciences
Takshashila, one of the world's oldest educational centers, was famous for its diverse and practical curriculum. It attracted students from across the subcontinent and beyond to study specialized subjects like medicine, statecraft, and military tactics. Unlike later universities that focused heavily on theology, Takshashila remained a center for secular and vocational training, producing influential scholars like Chanakya and Jivaka.

16. (D) Tripitaka - Pali
The Tripitaka comprises the foundational scriptures of Buddhism and was traditionally composed in the Pali language to be accessible to the common people. In contrast, Sangam literature was written in Tamil, Ramcharitmanas was composed in Awadhi, and Amuktamalyada was a Telugu work. The use of Pali reflected the Buddhist movement's emphasis on spreading knowledge beyond the Sanskrit-speaking elite.

17. (A) The practice of Sati was widely mandated and strictly enforced.
During the early Vedic period, women enjoyed a relatively high social status compared to later eras. There is no evidence that Sati was a mandatory or widespread practice during this time. Women participated in philosophical debates, attended political assemblies like the Sabha, and were often permitted to choose their marriage partners, reflecting a more egalitarian structure in early society.

NODIA

97. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The transition from the joint family to the nuclear family accelerated during the 20th century.
Reason (R): Industrialization, rural-to-urban migration, and the influence of modern education fostered individualism and occupational mobility.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

98. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of colonial rule on Indian society:
I. It introduced a uniform modern legal system based on English common law.
II. It led to the decline of traditional artisanal industries.
III. English education created a new middle-class intelligentsia.
IV. The colonial state strictly enforced indigenous caste hierarchies without any modifications.
V. Modern transport and communication systems inadvertently helped in social unification.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

99. Arrange the following stages of architectural progression in South India in chronological order:
I. Rock-cut cave temples of Mahendravarman
II. Monolithic Rathas of Mamallapuram
III. Structural temples like Kailasanatha at Kanchipuram
IV. Massive imperial temples like Brihadeeswarar at Thanjavur
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following pairs of social reform institutions and their founders is incorrectly matched?
(A) Ramakrishna Mission - Swami Vivekananda
(B) Arya Samaj - Swami Dayananda Saraswati
(C) Brahmo Samaj - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Theosophical Society - Jyotiba Phule
(E) Answer not known

101. Historical records indicate that the great library of Nalanda University was destroyed by which of the following figures?
(A) Mahmud of Ghazni
(B) Bakhtiyar Khalji
(C) Muhammad Ghori
(D) Qutbuddin Aibak
(E) Answer not known

102. Which of the following statements about Vikramashila University is correct?
(A) Establishment by the Chola King Rajaraja I
(B) Location in the present-day state of Gujarat
(C) Center for Vajrayana (Tantric) Buddhism
(D) Exclusive admission for scholars from China
(E) Answer not known

103. Consider the following statements regarding the festival culture of Tamil Nadu:
I. Pongal is uniquely a four-day harvest festival dedicating thanks to nature and cattle.
II. Karthigai Deepam is celebrated as a festival of lights, largely associated with Lord Shiva.
III. The Chithirai festival in Madurai symbolizes the harmonious blending of Shaiva and Vaishnava traditions.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

104. Match the following social classifications that emerged within the Indian Muslim community during the medieval period:
List I: (Social Classification)
P. Ashraf
Q. Ajlaf

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R. Arzal
S. Ulema

List II: (Description)
I. Indigenous converts of lower social status
II. Marginalized groups performing menial tasks
III. Elites claiming foreign descent
IV. Scholars of Islamic theology and law

(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

105. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The Vesara style of temple architecture represents a geographic and stylistic bridge between North and South Indian traditions.

Reason (R): It predominantly combines the curvilinear shikhara of the Nagara style with the stepped vimana elements of the Dravida style.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

106. Select the option that correctly identifies famous ancient port cities of Tamil Nadu that played a major role in establishing international trade networks:

(A) Pataliputra and Ujjain
(B) Poompuhar, Korkai, and Muziris
(C) Lothal and Kalibangan
(D) Taxila and Purushapura
(E) Answer not known

107. Which of the following pairs of prominent pilgrimage routes/circuits in India and their associated tradition is correctly matched?

(A) Panch Kedar - Shaivism
(B) Char Dham Yatra - Buddhism
(C) Ashtamahasthana - Hinduism
(D) Navagraha Temples - Jainism
(E) Answer not known

108. Consider the following statements regarding the temple entry movements in South India:

I. They aimed to secure the right of depressed classes to enter and worship in Hindu temples.
II. The Vaikom Satyagraha was a pivotal event in this movement in Kerala.
III. The movement was entirely opposed by Mahatma Gandhi.
IV. E.V. Ramasamy played a significant role in the Vaikom struggle.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

109. What is the fundamental definition of 'Exogamy' in the context of the Indian kinship system?

(A) Abandonment of family life for spiritual asceticism
(B) Organized socio-economic boycott of a specific community
(C) Compulsory marriage of individuals within a small family
(D) Marriage outside a defined group, such as the gotra
(E) Answer not known

110. Consider the following statements regarding Swami Vivekananda's philosophy and impact:

I. He propagated the philosophy of Neo-Vedanta, blending spirituality with practical social service.
II. He represented India at the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893.
III. He strictly opposed the adoption of Western scientific knowledge in India.
IV. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission to carry out humanitarian relief work.
V. He emphasized the empowerment of youth as the key to national resurgence.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) The study of societal norms, traditions, belief systems, and people's daily life
Socio-cultural history focuses on the lived experiences of ordinary individuals rather than just political elites or military events. This field examines the evolution of social structures, religious practices, and cultural traditions that shape a civilization over time. In India, it highlights the complex interplay between diverse communities, languages, and belief systems across various historical periods and geographical regions.

2. (B) I and III
The Rigveda mentions the four varnas in the Purusha Sukta hymn, marking the earliest literary reference to this social hierarchy. Initially, the system was flexible and based on occupation or functional divisions rather than rigid hereditary status. The transition to a more rigid, birth-based system occurred during the later Vedic period as social structures became increasingly complex and formalized.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ancient Indian social structures transitioned from four broad varnas into thousands of jatis through a process of fragmentation and integration. This proliferation was driven by the absorption of various tribes, the development of new professional specializations, and the enforcement of endogamy. These factors ensured that social identity became tied to specific hereditary occupations and localized community groups over time.

4. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Takshashila, located in the Gandhara region, was an ancient center known for medicine and statecraft. Nalanda flourished in Rajgir as a premier Buddhist university. Valabhi in Gujarat was a significant seat of learning for the Hinayana sect. Vikramashila, established in Bhagalpur by the Pala dynasty, specialized in Tantric Buddhism and served as a vital educational hub in eastern India.

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5. (A) I, II, III, IV
Ancient Hindu scriptures categorize marriages into eight forms with varying levels of social and religious merit. The Brahma and Daiva forms are considered highly righteous as they involve the voluntary gift of the daughter by the father. Conversely, the Asura form involving a bride price and the Paisacha form involving force or deceit are considered the least approved and socially undesirable.

6. (C) Dayananda Saraswati - Harijan Sevak Sangh
The Harijan Sevak Sangh was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to combat untouchability and improve the lives of the depressed classes. While Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj and worked toward social reform, he was not the architect of this specific organization. Jyotiba Phule and B.R. Ambedkar remained central figures in the organized struggle against caste-based discrimination.

7. (D) The initiation ritual marking the start of Vedic education
The Upanayana ceremony represents the second birth of an individual, allowing them to enter the stage of Brahmacharya. During this ritual, a sacred thread is typically given to the student, signifying their readiness to study the Vedas under a guru. It was historically restricted to the three upper varnas and marked the formal beginning of an organized educational journey.

8. (A) Child marriage was strictly prohibited by the state authorities.
During the medieval period, child marriage was a widely accepted social norm and was not strictly prohibited by state authorities. In fact, social pressures and the need to protect family honor often led to early marriages. Other features of this era included the prevalence of the purdah system among elites and the formalization of restrictive practices like Sati for widows.

9. (A) I, II and III
The traditional Indian legal landscape was dominated by the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga

75. Which of the following claims regarding "change and continuity" in Indian socio-cultural history is incorrect?
(A) Caste identities have completely vanished in modern political discourse.
(B) Traditional festivals continue to be celebrated, often with modern adaptations.
(C) The core philosophies of ancient epics still influence contemporary popular culture.
(D) Many indigenous crafts have survived by adapting to modern market demands.
(E) Answer not known

76. Match the following social and cultural elements introduced or popularized during the Mughal rule:
List I: (Cultural Element)
P. Zardozi
Q. Korma
R. Miniature painting
S. Charbagh
List II: (Description)
I. Culinary dish
II. Architectural garden layout
III. Embroidery technique
IV. Art form with Persian influence
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

77. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Vaishya varna played a crucial role in the expansion of trade networks across ancient and medieval India.
Reason (R): As the primary mercantile and agricultural class, they managed overland trade routes, maritime commerce, and established powerful guilds.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

78. Consider the following statements regarding Indo-Islamic architecture:
I. It represents a synthesis of indigenous trabeate (post and lintel) and Islamic arcuate (arch and dome) styles.
II. Human and animal figures were strictly avoided in mosque decorations, utilizing calligraphy and geometric patterns instead.
III. The use of red sandstone and marble was completely abandoned during the Mughal period.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

79. Arrange the following events related to colonial education reform in India in chronological order:
I. Macaulay's Minute on Indian Education
II. Wood's Despatch
III. Charter Act allocating 1 lakh rupees for education
IV. Hunter Education Commission
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following pairs of architectural styles and their defining feature is correctly matched?
(A) Nagara style - Features towering Gopurams
(B) Dravida style - Use of curvilinear Amalaka
(C) Indo-Islamic style - Use of wooden pillars
(D) Vesara style - Hybridization of Nagara and Dravida
(E) Answer not known

81. Which of the following best describes the role of Bhakti saints in medieval social reform?
(A) Preaching egalitarianism using vernacular languages
(B) Advocating for the consolidation of the caste system
(C) Legitimizing the absolute political power of monarchs
(D) Enforcing complex Sanskrit rituals on rural

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18. (A) I, III, II, IV
The architectural evolution of India began with the Mauryan rock-cut caves, followed by the Pallava rathas which transitioned rock-cut techniques into monolithic forms. The Chola dynasty later perfected structural temple architecture with massive stone complexes. Finally, the arrival of Islamic rule introduced the arcuate style, characterized by the domes and arches seen in the tombs of the Delhi Sultanate.

19. (A) The survival of traditional agricultural festivals despite modernization
Continuity in Indian socio-cultural history refers to the persistence of traditional practices and values amidst environmental and political changes. Agricultural festivals, which are rooted in ancient seasonal cycles and local folklore, serve as prime examples of this phenomenon. Even in a modern, industrial society, these celebrations maintain their cultural significance, bridging the gap between India's historical roots and contemporary life.

20. (D) Bharatanatyam
Bharatanatyam is a major classical dance form that originated in the temples of Tamil Nadu. It was originally performed by Devadasis and was known as Sadir. The dance is characterized by its intricate footwork, sophisticated hand gestures, and expressive facial movements. It remains deeply connected to spiritual themes and is a vital part of India's cultural and religious performing arts.

21. (B) Increased emphasis on individual autonomy and mobility
The nuclear family system in India is distinguished by its focus on the immediate unit of parents and children, which facilitates greater geographical and professional mobility. Unlike the joint family, which emphasizes collective labor and hierarchical authority, the nuclear structure allows individuals more freedom in decision-making and career choices. This shift is closely linked to urbanization and the modern industrial economy.

22. (B) I and III
Nalanda University was a world-renowned center of learning that flourished under the patronage of the Gupta and Harsha empires. While it was a major site for Mahayana Buddhist studies, it also offered a wide range of secular subjects. Its long history of academic excellence ended abruptly in the late 12th century when it was destroyed during the invasions of Bakhtiyar Khalji.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The interaction between Islamic and indigenous Indian cultures led to a unique syncretic fusion known as the Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb. This composite culture emerged through the mutual exchange of ideas in art, architecture, and music. The Bhakti and Sufi movements played a vital role in this process by emphasizing universal love and devotion, bridging social and religious divides.

24. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Kanjeevaram silk is a world-famous textile tradition originating from Tamil Nadu. Chanderi weaving is native to Madhya Pradesh, known for its lightweight and shimmering texture. Baluchari sarees, featuring intricate mythological motifs, are produced in West Bengal. Patola is a prestigious double-ikat weaving technique from Gujarat, reflecting the rich diversity and regional specialization of traditional Indian textile crafts.

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25. (A) Gopuram, Mandapam, Antarala, Garbhagriha
A typical Dravidian temple layout guides the devotee through a series of increasingly sacred spaces. The journey begins at the towering Gopuram gateway, leading into the Mandapam or pillared hall used for public gatherings. The Antarala serves as a transitional vestibule before reaching the Garbhagriha, the dark and sanctified innermost chamber where the main deity is enshrined.

26. (B) Andal - Punjab
Andal was a famous female Bhakti saint and the only woman among the twelve Alvars of South India, specifically associated with the Tamil region. In contrast, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was active in Bengal, Mirabai was a devotee in Rajasthan, and Tukaram was a central figure in the Bhakti movement of Maharashtra. These saints popularized devotion through regional languages and local cultural symbols.

many artisan communities, forcing them to find new markets.

62. (C) Domestic servitude with varying degrees of legal rights
Historical records indicate that slavery in ancient India was primarily a system of domestic servitude rather than the large-scale agricultural or industrial slavery seen in other civilizations. Slaves often had specific legal protections and opportunities to regain their freedom. This system was integrated into the broader social hierarchy and was governed by customary and religious laws that emphasized the duties of masters toward their servants.

63. (B) Reduced support for elderly and childcare
The transition from joint to nuclear families in urban India has often resulted in a reduction of the traditional support networks available for the elderly and for childcare. In the joint family system, responsibilities were shared among multiple generations, providing a built-in social safety net. The shift toward smaller family units has created new challenges, requiring families to rely more on external services or individual efforts.

64. (D) Lahore
The Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati to promote Vedic ideals and social reform, established its headquarters in Lahore in 1877. This move helped the organization expand its influence across North India and the Punjab. The Arya Samaj played a significant role in education, women's empowerment, and the nationalist movement, emphasizing a return to the original teachings of the Vedas.

65. (A) Absorption of tribal groups into agrarian society
The proliferation of jatis in early medieval India was largely driven by the absorption of various tribal and professional groups into the expanding agrarian society. As these groups were integrated into the varna framework, they often formed distinct, hereditary castes based on their original tribal identity or specific occupational roles. This process led to the complex and highly stratified social landscape that characterizes the Indian caste system.

66. (A) I, II, IV and V
The Gurukula system was an ancient educational model where students lived with their teachers and participated in daily chores. Education was primarily oral and focused on character building and self-realization alongside religious and practical knowledge. While access was often restricted by varna, the system aimed to provide a holistic upbringing. This model emphasized the importance of the student-teacher relationship in the transmission of wisdom.

67. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Thanjavur is home to the majestic Brihadeeswarar Temple, a masterpiece of Chola architecture. Madurai is famous for the Meenakshi Amman Temple, a central landmark of the city. Chidambaram is renowned for the Nataraja Temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva as the cosmic dancer. Srirangam features the massive Ranganathaswamy Temple, reflecting the deep religious and architectural heritage of these famous South Indian temple towns.

68. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Swami Vivekananda introduced the concept of 'Daridra Narayana' to emphasize that serving the poor and marginalized is a form of worshipping God. He believed that spiritual growth was incomplete without social service and humanitarian work. The Ramakrishna Mission was established to put these ideals into practice, focusing on education, healthcare, and disaster relief as essential components of India's national and spiritual regeneration.

69. (B) Faxian, Xuanzang, Yijing
Chinese pilgrims visited India at different periods to study Buddhism and document Indian society. Faxian arrived during the 5th century during the Gupta era. Xuanzang traveled across India in the 7th century during the reign of Harsha. He was followed by Yijing later in the same century. Their detailed accounts provide invaluable historical information about the education systems, religious practices, and social conditions of ancient India.

70. (C) Sattriya - Assam
Sattriya is a major classical dance form that originated in the monasteries (Sattras) of Assam

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arts, playing a crucial role in the development of classical music and dance.

36. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Ancient Indian social norms were defined by complex rules regarding marriage. Endogamy required individuals to marry within their own jati, while exogamy mandated marriage outside specific kinship groups like the gotra. Anuloma refers to a marriage where the man is of a higher varna than the woman, while Pratiloma, which was generally discouraged, involved a man of a lower varna.

37. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Takshashila's strategic location on major trade routes between India and Central Asia made it a cosmopolitan hub of intellectual exchange. Its reputation was built on a curriculum that emphasized practical and secular subjects essential for governance and public life. Students traveled long distances to study under renowned masters in fields like medicine, law, and military science, making it a prestigious center.

38. (C) Jivaka - Takshashila
Jivaka, the renowned physician who served the Buddha and King Bimbisara, received his medical training at the famous university of Takshashila. While Chanakya is also associated with Takshashila, Xuanzang is most famous for his time at Nalanda. Atisha Dipankara was a key figure at Vikramashila. These associations highlight the specialized reputations of different ancient Indian educational institutions across the subcontinent.

39. (A) II, IV, I, III
The traditional Varna system in ancient Indian scriptures establishes a fourfold hierarchy of social classes. At the top are the Brahmins, responsible for spiritual and intellectual leadership. They are followed by the Kshatriyas, the warriors and rulers. The Vaishyas, who managed trade and agriculture, form the third tier, while the Shudras, dedicated to service and labor, comprise the fourth level.

40. (A) Abolition of Sati, Legalization of Widow Remarriage, Age of Consent Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act
Social reform in colonial India followed a chronological sequence of landmark legal measures. The abolition of Sati in 1829 was followed by the legalization of widow remarriage in 1856. The Age of Consent Act in 1891 sought to protect young girls, and the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 further regulated the minimum age for marriage, reflecting evolving social attitudes.

41. (B) A guild of merchants and artisans
In the ancient Indian economy, a Shreni was a powerful guild or professional association that organized individuals based on their specific trade or craft. These guilds played a vital role in regulating production, maintaining quality standards, and providing financial services like banking. They were central to the economic stability and urban development of ancient kingdoms, often enjoying significant legal and administrative autonomy.

42. (B) The blending of diverse beliefs and cultural traditions
Syncretism in medieval India refers to the creative fusion of Islamic and indigenous Indian cultural elements. This process led to the development of new styles in art, music, architecture, and language. It was particularly evident in the Bhakti and Sufi movements, which shared common themes of devotion and equality, fostering a shared cultural identity among diverse religious and social groups.

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43. (A) 1829
The practice of Sati was officially abolished in 1829 through a regulation passed by Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India. This landmark legislation was the result of persistent campaigning by Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The move marked a significant moment in the history of social reform, as the colonial state intervened directly to end a deeply entrenched practice.

44. (C) Vira Shaiva
The Vira Shaiva movement was a prominent Shaivite reform movement in South India and not a Sufi order. In contrast, the Chishti, Suhrawardi,

movement promoted indigenous products and helped revitalize the handloom sector, it did not completely eradicate machine-made goods. Instead, traditional weaving has survived by maintaining its unique regional motifs and high-quality craftsmanship, continuing to be a vital part of India's cultural and economic life.

96. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Ancient Indian society was categorized by various social and economic roles. The Dasa was a domestic servant or slave, while the Karmakara was a hired laborer. Varna provided the broad theoretical framework for social division, and Jati referred to the more localized, birth-based caste or sub-caste. Understanding these terms is crucial for mapping the historical evolution of social stratification and professional specialization throughout the Indian subcontinent.

97. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The shift from joint families to nuclear units accelerated during the 20th century as industrialization and urbanization reshaped the social landscape. Modern education and the pursuit of diverse career opportunities encouraged individuals to migrate to cities, leading to a focus on the immediate family unit. These changes fostered a greater sense of individual autonomy and occupational mobility, reflecting the broader transition toward a more modern and individualistic society.

98. (A) I, II, III and V
Colonial rule significantly impacted Indian society by introducing a uniform legal system and English education, which created a new middle-class intelligentsia. While it led to the decline of traditional artisan industries, modern transport and communication systems inadvertently facilitated social unification and political mobilization. The colonial state often manipulated or modified caste hierarchies for administrative purposes, showing that its influence was far from a simple preservation of indigenous social structures.

99. (A) I, II, III, IV
South Indian temple architecture evolved through distinct stages, beginning with the rock-cut caves of the early Pallava period. This was followed by the creation of monolithic rathas and then structural stone temples like the Kailasanatha at Kanchipuram. The progression culminated in the massive imperial temples of the Chola period, such as the Brihadeeswarar Temple. Each stage represents a significant advancement in engineering, artistic detail, and the scale of religious architecture.

100. (D) Theosophical Society - Jyotiba Phule
The Theosophical Society was founded by Helena Blavatsky and Henry Steel Olcott and later led by Annie Besant in India. It was dedicated to the study of ancient religions and occult sciences. Jyotiba Phule, on the other hand, was the founder of the Satyashodhak Samaj, which focused on social justice for the lower castes. This highlights the diversity of reform movements that emerged to address different aspects of Indian social and spiritual life.

101. (B) Bakhtiyar Khalji
The historic library of Nalanda University, which housed thousands of precious manuscripts, was destroyed during the invasions of Bakhtiyar Khalji in the late 12th century. This event marked a major loss for Indian intellectual and religious history, signaling the end of one of the world's greatest centers of ancient learning. The destruction of Nalanda had a lasting impact on the transmission of knowledge and the future of educational institutions in the region.

102. (C) Center for Vajrayana (Tantric) Buddhism
Vikramashila University, established by the Pala king Dharmapala, was a major center for higher learning in eastern India. It was particularly renowned for its specialization in Vajrayana or Tantric Buddhism and maintained close academic links with other institutions like Nalanda. The university played a key role in the transmission of Buddhist teachings and attracted scholars from across Asia, contributing significantly to the intellectual culture of the early medieval period.

103. (D) I, II and III
Tamil Nadu's vibrant festival culture includes Pongal, which honors nature and agriculture, and Karthigai Deepam, a significant festival of lights. The Chithirai festival in Madurai is a unique example of cultural syncretism, blending Shaiva and Vaishnava traditions through the symbolic

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53. (B) Personal devotion and rejection of hierarchy
Both the Bhakti and Sufi movements emphasized a direct, personal relationship with the divine through love and devotion. They rejected the need for complex rituals and challenged traditional social hierarchies, preaching equality for all regardless of caste or creed. These movements used regional languages to reach the masses, making spiritual knowledge more accessible and fostering a sense of social unity and reform.

54. (C) Towering Gopuram gateways
The Dravida style of temple architecture is uniquely characterized by its massive, intricately carved Gopuram gateways that mark the entrance to the temple complex. In contrast, the Nagara style typically features a curvilinear Shikhara over the main sanctum. The presence of these towering gateways, along with high boundary walls and pillared halls, distinguishes the grand temple architecture of South India from other regional styles.

55. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Veena is a classic string instrument central to Indian classical music. The Mridangam is a premier percussion instrument used for rhythm. The Bansuri, or flute, is a woodwind instrument that produces sound through the air column, while the Shenai is a double-reed wind instrument traditionally associated with auspicious occasions. These instruments represent the four major categories of musical tools in India.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Untouchability in India developed as an extreme form of social stratification based on notions of ritual purity and pollution. Certain groups were marginalized and excluded because their hereditary occupations were deemed impure by the dominant social classes. This systemic exclusion led to severe social and economic disadvantages for these communities, which remained a central focus for various social reform movements throughout Indian history.

57. (A) I, II and IV
Jyotiba Phule was a revolutionary thinker who authored the book 'Gulamgiri' to critique the caste system. He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj to champion the rights of the oppressed and was a strong advocate for women's education. Together with Savitribai Phule, he established pioneering schools for girls, challenging the deeply held patriarchal and casteist prejudices of 19th-century society in Maharashtra.

58. (A) II, III, IV, I
The prominent social reformers of modern India were born in a specific chronological sequence that reflects the unfolding of the Indian Renaissance. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the earliest, was followed by Dayananda Saraswati and then Jyotiba Phule. Swami Vivekananda, the youngest of the group, was born in 1863. Each of these figures contributed uniquely to the social and spiritual modernization of the country.

59. (A) Prarthana Samaj - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang and was not founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who established the original Brahmo Samaj in Calcutta. Other groups like the Adi Brahmo Samaj and the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj emerged from subsequent splits within the Brahmo movement. These organizations shared a common goal of social and religious reform, though they differed on specific methods.

60. (C) Tamil
Tamil is a major classical language of India with a literary tradition that dates back over two thousand years. Its ancient Sangam literature provides invaluable insights into the social, political, and cultural life of early South India. Unlike many other Indian languages that were heavily influenced by Sanskrit, Tamil evolved largely independently, maintaining its own unique grammatical structure and a rich, distinct corpus of poetry.

61. (D) Royal, noble, and affluent temple-based patronage
The survival and growth of traditional Indian crafts were historically linked to the patronage of kings, nobles, and wealthy temple institutions. These patrons provided the resources and demand necessary for artisans to create high-quality textiles, metalwork, and jewelry. The decline of these traditional power centers during the colonial period led to a significant crisis for

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and Naqshbandi are major Sufi Silsilas that significantly influenced Indian society through their teachings on mysticism and spiritual devotion. These Sufi orders played a key role in spreading Islamic ideals while often adopting local cultural practices and languages.

45. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Bidriware is a unique metal handicraft originating from Bidar in Karnataka. Jaipur is famous for its vibrant blue pottery tradition. Pochampally in Telangana is renowned for its distinctive ikat weaving techniques. Swamimalai in Tamil Nadu is the traditional center for bronze casting using the ancient cire perdue method, showcasing the rich regional diversity of India's traditional craft heritage.

46. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Medieval Indian agrarian society was highly stratified, with land ownership often concentrated in the hands of the state or elite intermediaries. The practice of granting land to religious institutions and officials created a complex hierarchy of revenue rights and tenures. These intermediaries played a crucial role in collecting taxes and managing local production, significantly influencing the social and economic lives of the peasantry.

47. (B) I and III
Merchant guilds like the Ainnurruvar played a dominant role in the maritime and overland trade of medieval South India. These powerful organizations operated across vast international networks, extending their influence into Southeast Asia. To ensure the safety of their goods and members, they maintained their own armed guards and mercenaries, reflecting their significant economic and political power within the regional society.

48. (D) Haleem - Exclusively prepared during the festival of Holi
Haleem is a traditional stew-like dish that is primarily associated with the Muslim holy month of Ramadan and is not a part of the Holi festival. Other food traditions like Panchamritam and Modak have deep roots in Hindu rituals, while the Langar serves as a vital symbol of equality and community service in Sikhism. These food practices reflect the religious and social diversity of India.

49. (A) Total obliteration of Hindu temples across India
While there were instances of temple destruction during the medieval period, there was no total obliteration of Hindu temples under Mughal rule. Instead, the era was largely characterized by the development of a composite culture and significant contributions to art, music, and cuisine. Many Mughal emperors also provided patronage to various religious institutions, reflecting a complex and often syncretic social and political environment.

50. (C) Prakrit
During ancient times, while Sanskrit was the language of scholars and the elite, various Prakrit dialects were the common languages of the masses. Early Buddhist and Jain teachers chose to preach in Prakrit to ensure their messages reached a wider audience. This choice helped popularize these religions and contributed to a rich body of literature that reflected the everyday lives and beliefs of people.

51. (A) To study dynamics of change and pluralistic identity
Studying socio-cultural history is essential for understanding how Indian society has evolved and how it maintains its diverse, pluralistic identity. It provides insights into the complex interactions between different communities and the ways in which traditions adapt to modern changes. This field of study helps in recognizing the shared values and historical processes that have shaped the contemporary social fabric of India.

52. (D) Baisakhi
Baisakhi is primarily a harvest festival celebrated in North India, marking the ripening of the rabi crops. While it also has religious significance for Sikhs and Hindus, its core theme is centered on agricultural abundance and the start of a new seasonal cycle. Such festivals play a vital role in the social life of rural communities, bridging religious boundaries through shared economic celebrations.

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as a part of the Bhakti movement. Other classical dances also have specific regional origins, such as Kuchipudi in Andhra Pradesh, Mohiniyattam in Kerala, and Kathak in North India. These dance forms are deeply rooted in regional myths, languages, and religious traditions, reflecting the artistic diversity of India's cultural heritage.

71. (D) Restriction to one's own caste or kinship
Endogamy is a fundamental feature of the Indian caste system, requiring individuals to marry within their own specific social group or jati. This practice has played a crucial role in maintaining caste identities and social boundaries over centuries. By restricting marriage to a defined group, endogamy ensures the preservation of kinship ties and traditional social structures, even in the face of modernizing influences.

72. (A) Giving loans and investing in irrigation
In medieval South India, temples functioned as powerful economic institutions that often acted as banks for the local community. They received large endowments and land grants, which they used to provide loans to individuals and invest in essential public works like irrigation projects. This role allowed temples to play a central part in regional economic development and the management of local resources.

73. (B) Takshashila
Chanakya, the famous strategist and author of the Arthashastra, is traditionally associated with the ancient university of Takshashila as both a student and a teacher. His time there was instrumental in shaping his ideas on statecraft and political economy. Takshashila's reputation as a center for practical and secular learning made it the ideal environment for a scholar of his caliber to flourish.

74. (B) A complete return to the rigid multi-generational joint family dwelling
Urbanization in the 20th century has led to significant changes in the Indian family structure, but it has not resulted in a complete return to rigid, multi-generational joint families. Instead, the trend has been toward nuclear families and a greater emphasis on individualistic career goals. While family ties remain important, modern economic and social pressures have altered traditional living arrangements and the exercise of patriarchal authority.

75. (A) Caste identities have completely vanished in modern political discourse.
Despite constitutional provisions against discrimination, caste identities continue to play a significant role in modern Indian society and political discourse. Change and continuity are evident in the way traditional festivals adapt to modern contexts and the persistent influence of ancient epics on contemporary culture. Indigenous crafts also survive by evolving, showing that while society changes, many core cultural and social identities remain deeply entrenched.

76. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
The Mughal era introduced several distinct cultural elements to India, including the Zardozi embroidery technique and the rich culinary tradition of Korma. Miniature painting flourished with significant Persian influence, while the Charbagh style redefined garden architecture with its symmetrical four-part layout. These elements contributed to the development of a sophisticated and syncretic culture that became a hallmark of the Mughal period in India.

77. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Vaishya varna was central to the economic vitality of ancient and medieval India as the primary class responsible for trade, commerce, and agriculture. They managed extensive trade networks and established powerful guilds that regulated markets and provided financial services. Their activities were essential for the prosperity of kingdoms and the expansion of India's international maritime and overland trade links.

78. (A) I and II
Indo-Islamic architecture represents a unique synthesis of indigenous Indian techniques and Islamic structural forms. While it introduced the arch and the dome, it also incorporated local decorative styles. To adhere to religious tenets, mosques generally avoided human and animal figures, focusing instead on intricate calligraphy and geometric patterns. This style evolved

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27. (A) The emergence of Urdu as a syncretic language
Urdu emerged as a beautiful example of syncretism during the Mughal period, blending Persian, Arabic, and Turkic vocabulary with the grammatical structure of regional Indian dialects. This language facilitated communication between different communities and became a primary medium for literature and poetry. It represents the broader fusion of Persianate and Indic cultural elements that defined the Mughal era's social landscape.

28. (C) Pongal
Pongal is a premier harvest festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu to express gratitude to the sun, nature, and farm animals for a successful harvest. It marks the beginning of the sun's six-month-long journey northwards. The festival involves cooking the newly harvested rice in milk, symbolizing prosperity and abundance, and is deeply intertwined with the region's agricultural cycle and rural life.

29. (D) The introduction of the Lex Loci Act altering inheritance laws
The Lex Loci Act of 1850 was a significant colonial intervention that disrupted traditional social norms by allowing converts to other religions to retain their inheritance rights. Previously, conversion often resulted in the loss of property under customary laws. This change created anxiety among conservative Indian communities, as it was perceived as an attempt to encourage Christianity and undermine ancestral family structures.

30. (A) II, III and IV
Slavery in ancient India, often referred to as the Dasa system, primarily involved domestic servitude and was generally less oppressive than the chattel slavery of ancient Greece or Rome. Historical texts like the Arthashastra provided legal frameworks for the protection of slaves and outlined conditions under which they could earn or buy their freedom, reflecting a distinct social and legal approach.

31. (B) It pooled labor resources necessary for labor-intensive farming.
In traditional Indian agricultural societies, the joint family served as an efficient economic unit by pooling the labor of several generations. This was crucial for labor-intensive tasks like plowing, sowing, and harvesting. By sharing resources and responsibilities, the family ensured the stability of the farm and provided a safety net for members during periods of illness or economic hardship.

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32. (D) Birth-based rigidity in occupations
During the transition from the early to the later Vedic period, the social structure became increasingly rigid and stratified. The earlier flexibility based on skill and occupation was replaced by a system where one's varna and profession were determined primarily by birth. This period saw the consolidation of Brahminical authority and the enforcement of stricter rules regarding social interaction and marriage.

33. (A) Women's education and lower-caste upliftment
Jyotiba Phule was a pioneering social reformer in 19th-century Maharashtra who dedicated his life to the empowerment of the oppressed. He challenged the caste hierarchy and worked tirelessly for the education of women and the Shudra communities. Along with his wife Savitribai, he opened schools and established the Satyashodhak Samaj to fight for social justice and human dignity for all.

34. (C) A primary medium for transmitting folklore, hymns, and knowledge
The oral tradition has been a cornerstone of Indian culture for millennia, serving as the primary method for preserving and transmitting religious hymns, philosophical knowledge, and epic stories. This tradition ensured that wisdom was passed down accurately from generation to generation through memorization and recitation. Even after the development of writing, the oral transmission of knowledge remained highly valued and respected.

35. (B) I, II, IV and V
South Indian temples evolved from simple rock-cut shrines into massive stone complexes that functioned as the heart of regional economic and social life. Kings granted these institutions large tracts of land to ensure their maintenance and influence. These temple towns became vibrant centers of trade, urbanization, and the

period, the system suffered significant social and economic degradation. Reformers like Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy campaigned tirelessly for its abolition to end exploitation and social stigma, leading to landmark legislation aimed at protecting these women.

88. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Raja Ram Mohan Roy published 'Mirat-ul-Akbar' as part of his intellectual and social reform efforts. Jyotiba Phule wrote 'Gulamgiri' to critique the caste system, while B.R. Ambedkar started 'Mooknayak' to voice the concerns of the depressed classes. E.V. Ramasamy founded 'Kudi Arasu' to promote his self-respect movement. These publications were vital tools for spreading revolutionary ideas and challenging social injustices across modern India.

89. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Lex Loci Act of 1850 allowed individuals who converted to another religion to retain their right to inherit ancestral property, which had previously been restricted. This was seen by conservative Indian society as a direct threat to traditional religious and family norms. The Act caused widespread apprehension and was perceived as an attempt by the colonial government to interfere in indigenous social and religious matters to favor Christianity.

90. (B) Originated in South India and spread to North India
The Bhakti tradition first emerged in South India through the songs of the Alvars and Nayanars, who emphasized deep personal devotion to Vishnu and Shiva. From the South, the movement gradually spread northward, where it was further popularized by various saints in regional languages. This movement played a crucial role in making spiritual knowledge accessible to the masses and in reforming the social and religious landscape of medieval India.

91. (A) Ur - An exclusively Brahmin village assembly
In medieval South India, the Ur was a general assembly of the village, which included various social groups, while the Sabha was specifically the assembly of Brahmin landholders. Other terms like Sarthavaha and Shreshti relate to the leadership and organization of merchant guilds. The Nanadesi guilds represent the expansive trade networks of the period, highlighting the complex organizational structures of trade and local administration in ancient and medieval times.

92. (C) Ryotwari System
The Ryotwari System was a major land revenue system introduced by the British, which established a direct relationship between the state and the individual cultivator (ryot). This system, along with others like the Permanent Settlement, deeply altered rural social structures by changing land ownership and revenue obligations. These colonial interventions led to significant economic shifts and contributed to the disruption of traditional agrarian relations and village communities.

93. (D) Conceptions of purity and pollution among different social groups
In traditional Indian culture, food has always held deep ritual significance, often serving as a primary marker of social hierarchy and religious identity. Rules regarding who could prepare, serve, and eat food together were central to the concepts of purity and pollution that defined caste boundaries. These practices highlight the way in which everyday activities like eating were integrated into the broader social and religious framework of society.

94. (C) Endogamous marriage and ingrained cultural identities
Despite modern legal bans, caste dynamics persist in contemporary India largely due to the practice of endogamy and the deeply ingrained nature of cultural identities. These social norms continue to influence marriage patterns and community associations, maintaining caste boundaries even in urban and modern professional settings. Recognizing these enduring structures is essential for understanding the complexities of social change and the ongoing challenges of achieving total social equality.

95. (B) Total eradication of machine-made textiles by Swadeshi
India's handloom heritage has a long and global history, though it faced severe challenges during British industrialization due to the influx of cheap, machine-made textiles. While the Swadeshi

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significantly during the Mughal period, utilizing materials like red sandstone and marble.

79. (A) III, I, II, IV
Colonial education reform in India began with the Charter Act of 1813, which first allocated funds for education. This was followed by Macaulay's Minute in 1835, which promoted English-medium instruction. Wood's Despatch of 1854 served as the "Magna Carta" of Indian education, and the Hunter Commission of 1882 later evaluated the progress made, reflecting the systematic evolution of the modern education system.

80. (D) Vesara style - Hybridization of Nagara and Dravida
The Vesara style is a hybrid architectural tradition that combines elements of both the North Indian Nagara and South Indian Dravida styles. It emerged primarily in the Deccan region and is characterized by its unique blending of the curvilinear shikhara with the stepped vimana. This style reflects the creative interaction between different regional traditions and represents a significant milestone in the history of Indian architecture.

81. (A) Preaching egalitarianism using vernacular languages
Bhakti saints played a revolutionary role in medieval India by preaching a message of social equality and devotion in vernacular languages. By using local dialects, they made spiritual knowledge accessible to common people and challenged the monopoly of the Sanskrit-speaking elite. Their emphasis on a direct relationship with God helped to undermine caste rigidities and fostered a more inclusive and egalitarian social environment.

82. (C) Shudra
In the ancient Varna system, the concept of "Dvija" or "twice-born" referred to those who were entitled to undergo the Upanayana ceremony and study the Vedas. This group included the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas. The Shudras were explicitly excluded from this classification, which marked a significant social and ritual boundary that defined the access to sacred knowledge and social status within the hierarchy.

83. (A) Institutionalization of the Purdah system
The position of women in India saw significant changes from the ancient to the medieval period. While some restrictions existed earlier, the purdah system became more entrenched and institutionalized during the medieval era, especially among the upper classes in North India. This period also saw more formalized and restrictive practices like Sati, reflecting a general decline in women's public participation and social freedoms compared to earlier Vedic times.

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84. (D) Arya Samaj
The Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, initiated the 'Shuddhi' movement to reconvert individuals to the Hindu fold. This movement was part of a broader effort to revitalize Vedic Hinduism and promote social reform. The Shuddhi movement aimed to bring back those who had converted to other religions, reflecting the organization's commitment to maintaining and strengthening the traditional Hindu community through active reform.

85. (B) Ganga
Kashi, or Varanasi, is one of the world's oldest continuously inhabited cities and a premier pilgrimage center situated on the banks of the river Ganga. The river is considered sacred, and its proximity to the city has made it a focal point for various religious rituals and ceremonies. Kashi's spiritual significance is deeply tied to its role as a center for learning, devotion, and the pursuit of ultimate liberation.

86. (C) Musical storytelling using a bow-shaped instrument
The oral tradition of storytelling in Tamil Nadu includes unique forms like Villu Pattu, which involves musical narration using a large bow-shaped instrument. This tradition is a vital part of regional folk culture, often used to transmit stories of local heroes and deities. It reflects the vibrant and diverse ways in which history and folklore have been preserved and shared within common communities throughout the centuries.

87. (A) I, II and III
The Devadasi system originated with women dedicated to the service of temple deities, who were highly skilled in the arts of classical music and dance. However, during the colonial

celebration of local myths. These festivals are not only religious events but also vital social occasions that reinforce community identity and the region's deep-rooted cultural heritage.

104. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Social stratification within the Indian Muslim community emerged through various classifications. The Ashraf were elites claiming foreign descent, while the Ajlaf were indigenous converts of lower status. The Arzal represented marginalized groups performing menial tasks, and the Ulema were the scholars of Islamic law and theology. These divisions reflect the complex interplay between Islamic ideals of equality and the historical realities of social hierarchy and regional caste influences in India.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Vesara style of temple architecture serves as a bridge between the Nagara and Dravida styles by incorporating features from both. It often combines the curvilinear shikhara from the North with the stepped vimana and elaborate pillars from the South. This hybridization flourished in the Deccan region and represents a creative stylistic response to the geographical and cultural meeting point of India's major architectural traditions.

106. (B) Poompuhar, Korkai, and Muziris
Ancient Tamil Nadu was home to several famous port cities like Poompuhar, Korkai, and Muziris, which were central to international maritime trade. These ports facilitated exchange with Rome, Southeast Asia, and China, bringing significant wealth and cultural influence to the region. The presence of these cosmopolitan centers highlights the importance of maritime commerce in the socio-economic and cultural history of South India and its role in connecting India to the wider world.

107. (A) Panch Kedar - Shaivism
The Panch Kedar refers to five sacred temples in the Himalayas dedicated to Lord Shiva, representing a key pilgrimage route in Shaivism. Other pilgrimage circuits like the Char Dham and the Ashtamahasthana are associated with Hinduism and Buddhism respectively. These ritual routes have played a significant role in fostering national integration and spiritual continuity, allowing devotees to connect with shared myths and geographical landscapes across the Indian subcontinent.

108. (A) I, II and IV
Temple entry movements in South India were pivotal in the struggle for social justice and the rights of depressed classes. The Vaikom Satyagraha, supported by figures like Mahatma Gandhi and E.V. Ramasamy, was a major event that challenged the practice of untouchability and exclusion from temple precincts. These movements were essential for bringing about social reform and ensuring that religious spaces were accessible to all members of the Hindu community.

109. (D) Marriage outside a defined group, such as the gotra
Exogamy is a key rule in the Indian kinship system that requires individuals to marry outside specific social or biological groups, such as the gotra. This practice is intended to avoid endogamous relationships within the immediate kinship line and to build broader social alliances between different families. Along with jati-based endogamy, exogamy forms the complex framework that governs marriage and family relations within the traditional Indian social structure.

110. (A) I, II, IV and V
Swami Vivekananda was a key figure in the introduction of Indian philosophies to the Western world. His Neo-Vedanta approach combined traditional spirituality with an active commitment to social welfare. While he championed modern education and scientific progress, he believed these should be rooted in Indian values. His founding of the Ramakrishna Mission institutionalized his vision of serving humanity as worship, significantly impacting India's social and spiritual landscape.

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41. Which of the following groups correctly classifies the saints belonging primarily to the Nirguna school of Bhakti?
(A) Surdas, Tulsidas, Mirabai
(B) Kabir, Guru Nanak, Ravidas
(C) Chaitanya, Ramanuja, Madhva
(D) Shankaradeva, Andal, Eknath
(E) Answer not known

42. Consider the following statements about the philosopher Ramanuja:
I. He propounded the philosophy of Vishishtadvaita (qualified non-dualism).
II. He was a foundational figure in the Srivaishnava tradition of South India.
III. He preached that the Supreme Being is entirely formless and devoid of attributes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

43. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Sufi Khanqahs served as important socio-cultural institutions in Medieval India.
Reason (R): They functioned as centers for spiritual training, social welfare, and free kitchens, accessible to people of all classes and faiths.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Medieval Saints)
P. Nizamuddin Auliya
Q. Tukaram
R. Guru Nanak
S. Surdas
List II: (Contemporary Rulers / Dynasties)
I. Lodi and early Mughal period
II. Akbar and Jahangir
III. Shivaji
IV. Alauddin Khalji and Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following paths most accurately reflects the general geographical trajectory of the spread of the Bhakti movement in India?
(A) It originated in Bengal, spread to Maharashtra, and finally moved south to Tamil Nadu
(B) It originated in Punjab, moved eastward to Assam, and finally south toward Kerala
(C) It originated in Gujarat, moved south to Tamil Nadu, and then eastward to Bengal
(D) It originated in Tamil country, moved to Maharashtra, and then to North India
(E) Answer not known

46. Which of the following pairs of devotional musical forms and their primary association is incorrectly matched?
(A) Qawwali - Sufi gatherings
(B) Kirtan - Gaudiya Vaishnavism of Chaitanya
(C) Tevaram - Vaishnavite Alvars of Tamil Nadu
(D) Abhanga - Varkari tradition of Maharashtra
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements regarding the philosophy and life of Madhva:
I. He propounded the philosophical system of Dvaita (dualism).
II. He asserted an absolute distinction between the individual soul and the Supreme God.
III. His teachings centered heavily around devotion to Lord Krishna.
IV. He promoted the Advaita (non-dualism) philosophy originally established by Adi Shankara.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following prominent Bhakti saints:

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without the need for priestly intermediaries.
II. It heavily relied on regional vernacular languages to reach the common masses.
III. It universally reinforced the Varna system and traditional caste boundaries.
IV. It often encouraged the participation of women in spiritual pursuits.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following major Sufi Silsilas:
I. Chishti Order
II. Suhrawardi Order
III. Qadiri Order
IV. Naqshbandi Order

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their firm establishment in the Indian subcontinent?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, IV, I, III
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the teachings of Kabir:
I. He conceptualized a universal, formless Supreme Being.
II. He strongly rejected the prevailing caste system and untouchability.
III. He criticized meaningless rituals in both Hinduism and Islam.
IV. He sought to create a synthesis between Hindu and Muslim spiritual traditions.
V. He strictly advocated for idol worship to focus the mind during prayer.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) II, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

10. The sacred hymns of the Nayanmars were compiled systematically in the 10th century. What is the collective name of this foundational Tamil Shaivite text?
(A) Nalayira Divya Prabandham
(B) Tirumurai
(C) Periya Puranam
(D) Kamba Ramayanam
(E) Answer not known

11. Among the revered South Indian Bhakti saints, who holds the unique distinction of being the only female Alvar, widely known for her passionate hymns devoted to Lord Krishna?
(A) Andal
(B) Akkamahadevi
(C) Janabai
(D) Karaikkal Ammaiyar
(E) Answer not known

12. Consider the following statements regarding Nirguna and Saguna Bhakti:
I. Nirguna Bhakti focuses on the worship of a formless, universal God without physical attributes.
II. Saguna Bhakti emphasizes devotion to a personal deity with specific forms and attributes.
III. Guru Nanak and Kabir were prominent proponents of the Saguna Bhakti tradition.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

13. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Ramananda is widely regarded as the crucial bridge connecting the Bhakti traditions of South India and North India.
Reason (R): He was influenced by the Vishishtadvaita philosophy of Ramanuja but chose to preach in Hindi to the common people of the North.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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(D) Manikkavasagar, Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following pairs of Sikh Gurus and their specific contribution is incorrectly matched?
(A) Guru Angad - Introduced the Gurmukhi script
(B) Guru Ram Das - Founded the city of Amritsar
(C) Guru Arjan Dev - Compiled the Adi Granth
(D) Guru Tegh Bahadur - Founded the military order of the Khalsa
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following prominent Sufi saints of the Chishti order:
I. Nizamuddin Auliya
II. Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehlavi
III. Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar
IV. Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of their spiritual succession?
(A) IV, III, I, II
(B) III, IV, II, I
(C) IV, I, III, II
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

57. The Bhakti saints democratized religion by preaching in vernacular languages. Which of the following accurately categorizes a saint with their primary language of composition?
(A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu - Marathi
(B) Shankaradeva - Assamese
(C) Surdas - Tamil
(D) Tukaram - Bengali
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following is considered the least relevant factor contributing to the rise and spread of the Bhakti movement in Medieval India?
(A) The inherent complexities and exclusionary nature of orthodox Vedic rituals
(B) The rapid industrialization and urbanization of the Indian subcontinent
(C) The rigid and oppressive structures of the prevailing caste system
(D) The deep socio-cultural impact of the arrival of Islam and Sufism
(E) Answer not known

59. Based on the verses (dohas) composed by Kabir, which of the following inferences can be drawn most accurately about his worldview?
(A) He recognized intrinsic equality of all people regardless of birth
(B) He believed Sanskrit education was essential for spiritual growth
(C) He believed that pilgrimages were the only reliable route to God
(D) He advocated for the violent overthrow of the ruling social elite
(E) Answer not known

60. What was the most significant advantage of the Bhakti movement's impact on literature in Medieval India?
(A) It caused the total extinction of classical Sanskrit literature
(B) It standardized Arabic as the primary language of Indian poetry
(C) It catalyzed the rich development of regional vernacular languages
(D) It limited literary access exclusively to the elite priestly class
(E) Answer not known

61. In the context of the Sufi movement, the term 'Silsila' is best defined as:
(A) A legal decree issued by the most orthodox members of the Ulema
(B) A specific type of musical instrument used during the Sama ritual
(C) The compulsory land tax collected to fund local Sufi hospices
(D) A spiritual genealogy linking a Sufi master to the Prophet
(E) Answer not known

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62. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Naqshbandi order was distinct from the Chishti order due to its highly orthodox character.
Reason (R): The Naqshbandis vehemently opposed syncretic practices, rejected Sama (music), and stressed strict adherence to the

21. Which of the following statements about the teachings of Guru Nanak is incorrect?
(A) He strongly repudiated the caste system and promoted the equality of all humans.
(B) He promoted the ascetic lifestyle and encouraged followers to abandon their families.
(C) He advocated the worship of a formless, universal God.
(D) He emphasized the importance of community kitchens (Langar) to break social barriers.
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding Shankaradeva:
I. He was a central figure in the cultural and religious history of Assam.
II. He propagated the 'Ek Saran Naam Dharma', focusing on devotion to Lord Krishna.
III. He strictly mandated the use of Sanskrit for all his devotional plays and songs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

23. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Chaitanya Mahaprabhu played a monumental role in popularizing Gaudiya Vaishnavism in Eastern India.
Reason (R): He emphasized ecstatic devotion to Lord Krishna, popularizing congregational chanting and singing known as Sankirtan.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Literary Works)
P. Ramcharitmanas
Q. Sursagar
R. Abhangas
S. Guru Granth Sahib
List II: (Authors / Compilers)
I. Surdas
II. Tukaram
III. Guru Arjan Dev
IV. Tulsi Das
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

25. The Sufi spiritual journey involves passing through several stages to reach the ultimate truth. Which of the following is the correct sequence of these stages?
(A) Shariat, Tariqat, Haqiqat, Marifat
(B) Tariqat, Shariat, Marifat, Haqiqat
(C) Shariat, Haqiqat, Tariqat, Marifat
(D) Marifat, Shariat, Tariqat, Haqiqat
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs of Sufi Orders and their notable figures in India is incorrectly matched?
(A) Chishti Order - Khwaja Moinuddin
(B) Qadiri Order - Nizamuddin Auliya
(C) Suhrawardi Order - Bahauddin Zakariya
(D) Naqshbandi Order - Khwaja Baqi Billah
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following features regarding the Chishti Order in India:
I. It was established in Ajmer by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti.
II. Its saints generally maintained aloofness from state power and royal courts.
III. It embraced musical gatherings (Sama) as a means of inducing mystical ecstasy.
IV. Its leaders actively accumulated massive personal wealth to fund their hospices.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following prominent Bhakti saints of North India:

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Bhakti Saints)
P. Kabir
Q. Mirabai
R. Tulsi Das
S. Guru Nanak
List II: (Bhakti Tradition / Focus)
I. Nirguna (Formless God / Sikhism)
II. Saguna (Devotion to Lord Rama)
III. Saguna (Devotion to Lord Krishna)
IV. Nirguna (Syncretic / Formless God)
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following represents the correct order of succession of the first four Sikh Gurus?
(A) Guru Nanak, Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das
(B) Guru Nanak, Guru Amar Das, Guru Angad, Guru Ram Das
(C) Guru Nanak, Guru Ram Das, Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das
(D) Guru Nanak, Guru Angad, Guru Ram Das, Guru Amar Das
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following pairs of Sufi terminology and its meaning is correctly matched?
(A) Khanqah - The final annihilation of the self into the Divine
(B) Fana - A residential hospice for Sufi spiritual training
(C) Ziyarat - The practice of orthodox Islamic jurisprudence
(D) Tariqa - The spiritual path or order followed by Sufis
(E) Answer not known

17. Consider the following statements about the life and significance of Mirabai:
I. She was a Rajput princess who renounced her royal privileges for spiritual pursuits.
II. Her spiritual poetry and bhajans were exclusively devoted to Lord Rama.
III. She defied prevailing patriarchal norms and rigid caste restrictions.
IV. She composed her devotional songs predominantly in Rajasthani and Braj Bhasha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I and IV only
(D) II and III only
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following prominent Bhakti saints of Maharashtra:
I. Jñāneśvar
II. Namdev
III. Eknath
IV. Tukaram
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the saints?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

19. Consider the following statements regarding the core beliefs of the Sufi movement in India:
I. It emphasized divine love and devotion as the ultimate path to God.
II. It focused on the concept of 'Fana', meaning the annihilation of the ego.
III. It strictly prohibited the practice of listening to music or poetry (Sama).
IV. It required followers to undertake a spiritual journey under the guidance of a Pir (master).
V. It operated primarily through hospices known as Khanqahs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V only
(B) I, II, III and V only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) III, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

20. The Varkari tradition, characterized by regular pilgrimages to the Vithoba temple at Pandharpur, was primarily propagated by the Bhakti saints of which modern-day Indian state?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Karnataka
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Maharashtra
(E) Answer not known

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II. Composed Abhangas and associated with Shivaji
III. Marathi commentary on the Bhagavad Gita
IV. Early Varkari saint whose hymns are in the Guru Granth Sahib
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following reflects the correct historical sequence of the development of Sikh institutions?
(A) Introduction of Langar, Compilation of Adi Granth, Construction of Golden Temple, Formation of Khalsa
(B) Introduction of Langar, Construction of Golden Temple, Compilation of Adi Granth, Formation of Khalsa
(C) Compilation of Adi Granth, Introduction of Langar, Formation of Khalsa, Construction of Golden Temple
(D) Formation of Khalsa, Introduction of Langar, Compilation of Adi Granth, Construction of Golden Temple
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following pairs of prominent women Bhakti saints and their associated regions is correctly matched?
(A) Lalleshwari - Kerala
(B) Akkamahadevi - Bengal
(C) Andal - Kashmir
(D) Janabai - Maharashtra
(E) Answer not known

37. Consider the following statements regarding the Naqshbandi Order in India:
I. It arrived in India relatively later compared to the Chishti and Suhrawardi orders.
II. It was highly orthodox and strictly adhered to the Islamic Sharia.
III. It vehemently opposed the practice of Sama (music and dance).
IV. It enthusiastically supported Emperor Akbar's syncretic religion, Din-i-Ilahi.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following prominent saints of the Chishti Silsila:
I. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
II. Nizamuddin Auliya
III. Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
IV. Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the saints?
(A) I, III, IV, II
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements regarding a Sufi Dargah:
I. It is the tomb or shrine of a revered Sufi saint.
II. It serves as a major site for Ziyarat (pilgrimage) for spiritual blessings.
III. It was traditionally restricted to Muslim devotees exclusively.
IV. It fostered a syncretic culture where Hindus and Muslims worshipped together.
V. It is the primary site for the annual Urs festival commemorating the saint's death.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V only
(B) I, II, III and V only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

40. In the context of the Bhakti movement, which of the following best demonstrates the practical application of the saints' anti-caste philosophy?
(A) Partaking in communal meals regardless of social background
(B) Compiling of philosophical texts in strict Sanskrit grammar
(C) Active participation in state administration and warfare
(D) Construction of massive and exclusive temple complexes
(E) Answer not known

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I. Ramananda
II. Kabir
III. Guru Nanak
IV. Tulsi Das

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, IV, I, II
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following statements regarding the social impact of the Bhakti movement:
I. It fundamentally challenged orthodox Brahmanical dominance.
II. It promoted the spiritual agency and voices of women.
III. It catalyzed the growth and standardisation of regional vernacular languages.
IV. It succeeded in completely eradicating the caste system from Indian society.
V. It fostered an environment of shared spiritual values between Hindus and Muslims.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following characteristics was NOT an exception or distinguishing feature of the early Tamil Bhakti movement compared to Vedic traditions?
(A) Usage of the Tamil mother tongue instead of Sanskrit for liturgy
(B) Inclusive approach occasionally incorporating untouchable saints
(C) Overwhelming emphasis on performing rigid Vedic fire sacrifices
(D) Emotional surrender to a deity rather than intellectual discourse
(E) Answer not known

31. Which of the following phenomena is considered the most appropriate cultural consequence of the simultaneous flourishing of the Bhakti and Sufi movements in Medieval India?
(A) Complete and total assimilation of Hinduism into Islamic theology
(B) Evolution of a composite culture and synthesis of traditions
(C) Total elimination of orthodox ritualistic practices in both faiths
(D) Strict geographical segregation of Hindu and Muslim communities
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following statements about Nizamuddin Auliya:
I. He was a highly influential Chishti saint based in Delhi.
II. He was affectionately known by his followers as 'Mahbub-i-Ilahi' (Beloved of God).
III. He enthusiastically accepted jagirs and political titles from the Khalji Sultans.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

33. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Unlike the Chishti saints, the leaders of the Suhrawardi order readily accepted state patronage, official titles, and land grants.
Reason (R): The Suhrawardi saints believed that living in extreme poverty was strictly necessary for achieving spiritual realization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Maharashtra Bhakti Saints)
P. Jñāneśvar
Q. Namdev
R. Eknath
S. Tukaram

List II: (Key Contribution / Work)
I. Bhavartha Ramayana

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I. Ramanuja
II. Madhva
III. Ramananda
IV. Kabir

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their birth?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, IV, II
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following statements regarding the legacy of the Bhakti and Sufi movements on Indian culture:
I. They provided a strong foundation for Indian secularism.
II. They fostered a composite, syncretic culture bridging multiple faiths.
III. They significantly spurred the growth of vernacular literature.
IV. They enforced stricter boundaries between different religious communities.
V. They left an enduring legacy of devotional music like Bhajans and Qawwalis.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

50. When comparing the Chishti and Suhrawardi orders, which of the following represents a primary distinction between the two?
(A) Chishtis strictly banned music while Suhrawardis relied on Qawwali
(B) Chishtis were in Punjab while Suhrawardis were primarily in Deccan
(C) Chishtis rejected state patronage while Suhrawardis accepted wealth
(D) Chishtis followed Hindu theology while Suhrawardis followed Islam
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following features is distinctly associated with Saint Namdev of the Maharashtra Bhakti tradition?
(A) A tailor/worker whose early teachings profoundly influenced Sikhism
(B) A monarch who surrendered his throne for various spiritual pursuits
(C) A scholar who wrote the main text of Vishishtadvaita philosophy
(D) A priest who strictly segregated disciples based on their varna
(E) Answer not known

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52. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Kabir is widely celebrated as a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity and syncretism.
Reason (R): In his poetry, he freely used names like Rama, Hari, Allah, and Khuda interchangeably to refer to the one formless God.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Bhakti / Sufi Concept)
P. Prapatti
Q. Sama
R. Sharia
S. Silsila
List II: (Core Meaning)
I. Absolute surrender to God
II. A spiritual genealogy or Sufi order
III. Islamic canonical law
IV. Musical gathering invoking mystical ecstasy
(A) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following represents the traditionally accepted chronological sequence of the four great Nayanmar saints (Nalvar)?
(A) Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar, Manikkavasagar
(B) Sambandar, Appar, Sundarar, Manikkavasagar
(C) Sundarar, Appar, Sambandar, Manikkavasagar

CHAPTER 10
Medieval Bhakti and Sufi Movements

1. The Medieval Bhakti movement, which initially originated in South India, was a spiritual approach that primarily emphasized:
(A) Personal, emotional devotion to a deity transcending caste
(B) Rigid adherence to Vedic rituals and elaborate sacrifices
(C) Salvation through intellectual knowledge and philosophy
(D) Renunciation of society to live in ascetic isolation
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the early South Indian Bhakti saints, the Alvars and Nayanmars:
I. The Nayanmars were exclusively devoted to Lord Shiva.
II. The Alvars were exclusively devoted to Lord Vishnu.
III. They utilized Sanskrit rather than Tamil to compose their hymns to maintain religious orthodoxy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

3. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bhakti movement originated in South India before spreading to the Northern parts of the Indian subcontinent.
Reason (R): The movement emerged as a popular reaction against the rigid caste system, ritual excess, and the growing influence of Jainism and Buddhism.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Bhakti Saints)
P. Ramanuja
Q. Madhva
R. Shankaradeva
S. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
List II: (Philosophical Traditions)
I. Gaudiya Vaishnavism
II. Ek Saran Naam Dharma
III. Vishishtadvaita
IV. Dvaita
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the lives of these prominent Bhakti saints?
(A) Ramanuja, Ramananda, Kabir, Tulsidas
(B) Ramananda, Ramanuja, Tulsidas, Kabir
(C) Kabir, Ramanuja, Ramananda, Tulsidas
(D) Tulsidas, Kabir, Ramananda, Ramanuja
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs of Bhakti saints and their primary region of influence is incorrectly matched?
(A) Shankaradeva - Assam
(B) Tukaram - Maharashtra
(C) Mirabai - Bengal
(D) Nammalvar - Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

7. Consider the following statements regarding the key characteristics of the Bhakti movement:
I. It promoted direct, personal devotion to God

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Sharia.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

63. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Historical Text / Work)
P. Sursagar
Q. Kashf-ul-Mahjub
R. Periya Puranam
S. Padmavat
List II: (Author / Associated Figure)
I. Sekkizhar
II. Surdas
III. Malik Muhammad Jayasi
IV. Ali Hujwiri (Data Ganj Bakhsh)
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following pairs of North Indian Bhakti saints and their traditional profession is correctly matched?
(A) Ravidas - Tailor
(B) Namdev - Cobbler
(C) Sena - Butcher
(D) Kabir - Weaver
(E) Answer not known

65. The Medieval Maharashtra Bhakti saint Eknath is particularly remembered in social history for:
(A) Compassionate treatment of outcastes, challenging purity norms
(B) Founding the Maratha Empire as a political advisor to Shivaji
(C) Translating the entire Quran into the classical Marathi language
(D) Leading a violent rebellion against the ruling Bahmani Sultanate
(E) Answer not known

66. Which prominent Bhakti saint of Maharashtra is historically noted to have been a contemporary of the Maratha ruler Chhatrapati Shivaji?
(A) Namdev
(B) Jñāneśvar
(C) Tukaram
(D) Eknath
(E) Answer not known

67. Identify the correct statement regarding Tulsi Das:
(A) He composed the Ramcharitmanas in the regional Awadhi dialect
(B) He was a fierce critic of the traditional Saguna Bhakti path
(C) He served as a high-ranking military commander under Akbar
(D) He wrote in chaste Sanskrit to maintain Brahmanical purity
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the blind saint-poet Surdas:
(A) He was a devout follower of the Saguna Bhakti tradition.
(B) His compositions are heavily focused on the childhood and youth of Lord Krishna.
(C) His major compilation of devotional songs is known as the Sursagar.
(D) He composed his devotional poetry primarily in the Awadhi language
(E) Answer not known

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69. Which of the following regions was NOT historically a primary center of influence for the Suhrawardi Sufi order in Medieval India?
(A) Multan
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Punjab
(D) Sindh
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of the Sufi concept of 'Fana'?
(A) The aggressive conversion of non-believers into the faith
(B) The physical pilgrimage undertaken to the tomb of a saint
(C) The spiritual annihilation of the individual ego in the Divine
(D) The strict and mandatory observance of daily religious prayers
(E) Answer not known

order in India, with his main center of activity in Multan?
(A) Khwaja Baqi Billah
(B) Nizamuddin Auliya
(C) Bahauddin Zakariya
(D) Amir Khusrau
(E) Answer not known

87. The independent Kannada poetry, known as Vachanas, which challenged both social conventions and gender norms, is attributed to which female saint?
(A) Mirabai
(B) Andal
(C) Gangasati
(D) Akkamahadevi
(E) Answer not known

88. Identify the correct statement regarding the Bhakti saint Janabai:
(A) A domestic servant of Namdev who composed revered Abhangas
(B) A royal queen who abdicated her throne to become a mystic
(C) A scholar who compiled the Adi Granth alongside Arjan Dev
(D) A priest who strictly advocated for the traditional Varna
(E) Answer not known

89. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the philosophy and impact of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu:
(A) He popularized the worship of Radha and Krishna in Bengal.
(B) He emphasized the path of Jnana (intellectual knowledge) over Bhakti (devotion)
(C) He established the philosophical framework known as Achintya Bheda Abheda.
(D) His followers extensively utilized Sankirtan (congregational singing) for spiritual realization.
(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following is an exception to the philosophical teachings of Ramanuja?
(A) He believed that the individual soul is real and distinct, yet inextricably connected to God.
(B) He posited that the physical universe is an absolute illusion (Maya) and completely unreal
(C) He integrated the emotional devotion of the Alvars with Upanishadic philosophy.
(D) He asserted that God is endowed with innumerable auspicious attributes (Saguna).
(E) Answer not known

91. Which of the following concepts represents the most fundamental and core belief of Sufism?
(A) Realizing the Divine truth through intense love, devotion, and inner purity
(B) Achieving salvation strictly through holy wars
(C) The rigorous memorization of Islamic jurisprudence to gain political power
(D) The complete rejection of the Prophet Muhammad's teachings
(E) Answer not known

92. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Sikhism, as founded by Guru Nanak, exemplifies a composite spirituality reflecting elements from diverse traditions.
Reason (R): The Guru Granth Sahib includes not only the writings of the Sikh Gurus but also hymns from Hindu Bhakti saints like Namdev and Ramananda, as well as Sufi saints like Baba Farid.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

93. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Sufi Orders)
P. Chishti
Q. Suhrawardi
R. Firdawsi
S. Qadiri
List II: (Prominent Region of Early Influence in India)
I. Delhi and Rajasthan
II. Punjab and Sindh
III. Bihar

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79. Which of the following is the least relevant outcome regarding the impact of the Bhakti movement on orthodox ritualistic practices?
(A) A decline in the absolute necessity of priestly intermediaries
(B) The complete disappearance of temple architecture in South India
(C) A shift in focus from complex sacrifices to emotional devotion
(D) The democratization of spiritual access for lower castes
(E) Answer not known

80. The extensive use of local dialects by Bhakti saints rather than classical Sanskrit indicates that:
(A) The saints lacked formal education and any theological intellect
(B) Sanskrit had become entirely extinct across the medieval world
(C) The ruling monarchs strictly banned the use of Sanskrit texts
(D) The movement sought to democratize religion for the masses
(E) Answer not known

81. What was the most significant advantage of the Sufi movement regarding social welfare in Medieval India?
(A) Khanqahs provided food, shelter, and solace to the destitute
(B) They established the first formalized banking system in India
(C) They successfully eliminated the collection of state land taxes
(D) They trained vast armies to protect the borders of the state
(E) Answer not known

82. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The early Bhakti movement of the Alvars and Nayanmars in Tamil Nadu played a pivotal role in checking the spread of Jainism and Buddhism in the South.
Reason (R): They traveled extensively, singing emotionally charged hymns in Tamil, which resonated deeply with the masses and drew them back to theistic devotion.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

83. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Bhakti Saints)
P. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
Q. Mirabai
R. Narsi Mehta
S. Lalleshwari
List II: (Region of Primary Activity / Birth)
I. Gujarat
II. Bengal
III. Kashmir
IV. Rajasthan
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following pairs regarding Sikh terminology is correctly matched?
(A) Langar - The primary holy scripture of the Sikh religious faith
(B) Khalsa - A communal kitchen serving free food to all attendees
(C) Sangat - The military sword carried by all orthodox Sikh men
(D) Gurmukhi - The script used to write Punjabi, popularized by Angad
(E) Answer not known

85. In Sufi philosophy, the term 'Tariqa' specifically defines:
(A) The state of ecstatic dancing performed by traveling dervishes
(B) The spiritual path or methodology adopted by a specific order
(C) The formal theological decrees issued by the state's monarch
(D) The architectural style used for building a sacred Sufi shrine
(E) Answer not known

86. Which Medieval Sufi saint is primarily recognized for establishing the Suhrawardi

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71. The popularity and appeal of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti's Dargah at Ajmer best demonstrates the application of which socio-cultural concept?
(A) Religious polarization
(B) Orthodox Islamic revivalism
(C) Ascetic isolationism
(D) Syncretism and composite culture
(E) Answer not known

72. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Guru Nanak's teachings posed a direct challenge to the established social hierarchy of Medieval India.
Reason (R): He categorically rejected the caste system and established institutions like Sangat (congregation) and Pangat (communal meal) to ensure equality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

73. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Vernacular Work / Tradition)
P. Vachanas of Akkamahadevi
Q. Abhangas of Tukaram
R. Dohas of Kabir
S. Kirtans of Shankaradeva
List II: (Associated Language)
I. Assamese (Brajavali)
II. Hindi (Sant Bhasha)
III. Marathi
IV. Kannada
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following pairs of terms related to Sufism is incorrectly matched?
(A) Pir - Spiritual master or guide
(B) Khanqah - The royal court of the Sultan
(C) Murid - Disciple or seeker
(D) Barkat - Spiritual blessing or power of a saint
(E) Answer not known

75. In the context of the Sufi movement, the orders were broadly classified into 'Ba-shara' and 'Be-shara'. What does this classification primarily indicate?
(A) Acceptance vs. rejection of Islamic Sharia (canonical law)
(B) Geographical origin from Persia vs. Central Asia
(C) Devotion to poetry vs. devotion to music
(D) Support for the ruling monarch vs. opposition to the monarchy
(E) Answer not known

76. In comparing the Saguna and Nirguna approaches within the Bhakti movement, which of the following is accurate?
(A) Saguna Bhakti rejected idolatry, while Nirguna Bhakti endorsed it
(B) Both traditions universally rejected any form of idol worship
(C) Saguna Bhakti used icons, while Nirguna Bhakti sought formless God
(D) Nirguna Bhakti used idolatry only during specific local festivals
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following features is central to the practice of worship at a Sufi Dargah?
(A) The strict segregation of devotees based on their economic status
(B) The performance of elaborate Vedic fire sacrifices and rituals
(C) The mandatory learning of Arabic jurisprudence by all visitors
(D) The practice of Ziyarat and seeking intercession of the saint
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following correctly categorizes a group of saints as direct disciples of Ramananda?
(A) Tukaram, Namdev, Eknath
(B) Surdas, Tulsidas, Mirabai
(C) Kabir, Ravidas, Sena
(D) Ramanuja, Madhva, Nimbarka
(E) Answer not known

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IV. Punjab and later Deccan/North India under Mughals

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

94. Which of the following pairs of Sufi titles and their recipients is incorrectly matched?
(A) Mahbub-i-Ilahi - Nizamuddin Auliya
(B) Chiragh-i-Dehlavi - Nasiruddin Mahmud
(C) Data Ganj Bakhsh - Moinuddin Chishti
(D) Bandanawaz - Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz
(E) Answer not known

95. The adoption of local dialects by Bhakti and Sufi saints demonstrates which broader sociological concept?
(A) The elitism of spiritual knowledge among priests
(B) The democratization of religious authority for all
(C) The suppression of local cultures by royal invaders
(D) The centralization of state-sponsored religious codes
(E) Answer not known

96. Saints associated with the Varkari sect are primarily unified by their devotion to which deity located in Pandharpur?
(A) Lord Shiva (Nataraja)
(B) Lord Brahma
(C) Goddess Meenakshi
(D) Lord Vishnu (Vithoba / Vitthal)
(E) Answer not known

97. In comparing the musical traditions nurtured by the Bhakti and Sufi movements, what shared characteristic stands out the most?
(A) Use of music to induce mystical trance and express divine love
(B) Use of music strictly as a form of royal palace entertainment
(C) Universal prohibition of the use of all percussive instruments
(D) Restriction of hymn singing solely to the orthodox priest class
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following features identifies the 'Ek Saran Naam Dharma' propagated by Shankaradeva in Assam?
(A) The worship of multiple deities simultaneously in temples
(B) The practice of intense physical asceticism and self-harm
(C) Supreme devotion to a single form of God without idol worship
(D) The strict exclusion of tribal populations from the religion
(E) Answer not known

99. The inclusion of figures like Mirabai, Akkamahadevi, and Andal in the historical discourse of Medieval India serves as an example of:
(A) Women asserting spiritual agency and challenging social norms
(B) The reinforcement of traditional medieval patriarchal values
(C) The exclusive rights of ruling queens to practice religion
(D) The total disappearance of goddess worship in ancient India
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following is the least relevant aspect of Mirabai's life and legacy in the context of the Bhakti movement?
(A) Her open defiance of Rajput royal customs and gender restrictions
(B) Her profound and unmediated emotional devotion to Lord Krishna
(C) Her contribution to the rich tradition of vernacular poetry
(D) Her composition of military treatises to defend her kingdom
(E) Answer not known

101. From the popularity of saints like Kabir and Ravidas among the masses, what can be reliably inferred?
(A) The masses were highly educated in classical Sanskrit literature
(B) There was a deep resonance with their egalitarian messages
(C) The ruling class forced the lower castes to abandon religion
(D) The Bhakti movement was a strictly urban societal phenomenon

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18. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Bhakti movement in Maharashtra unfolded through a series of influential saints belonging to the Varkari tradition. Jñāneśvar pioneered the movement in the late thirteenth century with his commentary on the Gita. Namdev followed in the fourteenth century, spreading the message beyond Maharashtra. Eknath continued the tradition in the sixteenth century, and Tukaram flourished during the seventeenth century.

19. (A) I, II, IV and V only
Sufism in India emphasized divine love and inner purity as the means to reach God. Practitioners sought to achieve Fana, or the annihilation of the ego, under the guidance of a spiritual master known as a Pir. They lived in hospices called Khanqahs and often embraced Sama, which included music and poetry, as a tool for inducing mystical ecstasy.

20. (D) Maharashtra
The Varkari tradition is a distinct devotional sect centered on the worship of Lord Vithoba, an aspect of Vishnu. This movement was spearheaded by saints like Jñāneśvar, Namdev, and Tukaram in the region of modern-day Maharashtra. A central practice of this tradition is the biannual pilgrimage to Pandharpur, which unites diverse social groups in a shared spiritual journey.

21. (B) He promoted the ascetic lifestyle and encouraged followers to abandon their families.
Guru Nanak teachings focused on the importance of living a spiritual life within the context of everyday society. He explicitly rejected the path of renunciation or asceticism, instead encouraging his followers to fulfill their familial and social responsibilities. He promoted the concepts of honest labor, communal service, and the equality of all individuals before a single, formless God.

22. (A) I and II only
Shankaradeva was a visionary saint who transformed the cultural and religious fabric of Assam. He propagated the 'Ek Saran Naam Dharma', which emphasized absolute devotion to a single form of the Divine, Lord Krishna. Breaking away from traditional Sanskrit hegemony, he composed his hymns and devotional plays in the local language, Assamese, to reach and unite the common people.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was the driving force behind the Gaudiya Vaishnava movement in Eastern India during the sixteenth century. He taught that salvation could be achieved through intense, ecstatic love for Lord Krishna. By introducing Sankirtan, or communal singing and dancing in praise of God, he democratized spiritual practice and inspired a massive following across Bengal and Odisha.

24. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Medieval India saw the creation of foundational literary works that expressed deep devotion. Tulsidas composed the Ramcharitmanas, while Surdas wrote the Sursagar in praise of Krishna. In Maharashtra, Tukaram expressed his devotion through thousands of Abhangas. Furthermore, Guru Arjan Dev compiled the hymns of the Sikh Gurus and other saints into the Adi Granth, which became the Guru Granth Sahib.

25. (A) Shariat, Tariqat, Haqiqat, Marifat
The Sufi spiritual journey traditionally involves four progressive stages of development. It begins with Shariat, the observance of external religious law. This is followed by Tariqat, the mystical path under a master's guidance. The seeker then attains Haqiqat, or the realization of the absolute truth. Finally, they reach Marifat, which signifies the ultimate intuitive knowledge and union with the Divine.

26. (B) Qadiri Order - Nizamuddin Auliya
Each Sufi Silsila in India is associated with specific legendary masters. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti established the Chishti order in Ajmer, and Bahauddin Zakariya was the leading figure of the Suhrawardi order in Multan. Khwaja Baqi Billah brought the Naqshbandi order to India. However, Nizamuddin Auliya was actually the most famous saint of the Chishti order, not the Qadiri order.

27. (A) I, II and III only
The Chishti order, established in India by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, became the most popular Sufi Silsila. Its saints were known for their

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Sanskrit grammar
(D) He lived during the Mughal period as a contemporary of Akbar
(E) Answer not known

110. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the limits of Sufi orthodoxy and integration in Medieval India:
(A) Certain Sufi practices like Sama faced severe criticism from orthodox Islamic scholars (Ulema).
(B) Sufi saints often adopted local spiritual practices, including yogic breathing techniques.
(C) Sufi hospices (Khanqahs) were completely closed-off spaces, forbidding the entry of non-Muslims
(D) The Sufi movement profoundly influenced the lyrical and romantic vernacular literature of the period.
(E) Answer not known

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(E) Answer not known

102. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Qadiri Sufi order gained significant political and cultural influence during the later Mughal period.
Reason (R): The Mughal prince Dara Shikoh was a devoted follower of the Qadiri order, which influenced his syncretic worldview and interest in Upanishadic philosophy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

103. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Tamil Bhakti Literature)
P. Tevaram
Q. Nalayira Divya Prabandham
R. Tiruvacakam
S. Tirumurai
List II: (Corresponding Details)
I. Hymns of the Alvars compiled by Nathamuni
II. Hymns composed by Appar, Sambandar, and Sundarar
III. The comprehensive twelve-volume collection of Tamil Shaivite literature
IV. Deeply philosophical hymns authored by Manikkavasagar
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

104. Which of the following pairs of Bhakti Saints and their primary chosen deity is correctly matched?
(A) Manikkavasagar - Lord Shiva
(B) Tulsi Das - Lord Krishna
(C) Surdas - Lord Rama
(D) Nammalvar - Lord Shiva
(E) Answer not known

105. What is considered the most enduring legacy of the Bhakti-Sufi synthesis for modern Indian society?
(A) The creation of entirely new independent nation-states based on religion
(B) The fostering of an ethos of secularism, tolerance, and composite culture
(C) The establishment of a unified, singular religious code for all Indians
(D) The elimination of all regional languages in favor of a single national tongue
(E) Answer not known

106. In the context of the Maharashtra Bhakti tradition, what does the term 'Abhanga' define?
(A) A strict vow of absolute silence for practitioners
(B) A specific form of Marathi poetry praising Vitthal
(C) The ceremonial sword presented to Maratha warriors
(D) The architectural pinnacle of a traditional temple
(E) Answer not known

107. The renowned literary work 'Sursagar', which vividly portrays the divine play (Leela) of Lord Krishna, was composed predominantly in which dialect?
(A) Braj Bhasha
(B) Awadhi
(C) Maithili
(D) Bhojpuri
(E) Answer not known

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108. The origins of Qawwali, the Sufi devotional music in South Asia, are traditionally credited to which disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya?
(A) Moinuddin Chishti
(B) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
(C) Amir Khusrau
(D) Ziauddin Barani
(E) Answer not known

109. Identify the correct statement regarding the historical context of Tulsi Das:
(A) He was a direct disciple of Ramanuja during the 12th century
(B) He actively led a military revolt against the Delhi Sultanate
(C) He translated the holy Quran into classical

9. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Kabir philosophy centered on the worship of a formless, universal Supreme Being through simple devotion. He vehemently rejected social hierarchies, including the caste system and untouchability. His verses criticized external rituals in both Hinduism and Islam, advocating for internal spiritual purity. By using diverse religious terminology, he sought to create a spiritual synthesis that transcended sectarian and communal divisions.

10. (B) Tirumurai
The devotional hymns of the Shaivite Nayanmar saints were systematically organized during the tenth century by Nambiyandar Nambi. This foundational collection is known as the Tirumurai, comprising twelve volumes of sacred poetry. It remains a central pillar of Tamil Shaivism, reflecting the intense personal devotion and philosophical depth of the saints who sang in praise of Lord Shiva.

11. (A) Andal
Among the twelve Alvars, Andal holds a unique position as the only female saint. She is celebrated for her passionate devotional poetry, particularly the Tiruppavai and Nacciyar Tirumoli, which express her deep mystical love for Lord Vishnu. Her life and hymns continue to inspire devotees, and she is revered as an incarnation of the goddess Lakshmi in South India.

12. (A) I and II only
The Bhakti movement is broadly divided into Saguna and Nirguna traditions. Saguna Bhakti emphasizes devotion to a personal deity with specific forms, such as Rama or Krishna. Nirguna Bhakti focuses on an abstract, formless, and universal God. While Kabir and Guru Nanak were primary proponents of the Nirguna path, saints like Tulsidas and Surdas belonged to the Saguna school.

13. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ramananda is recognized as a transformative figure who transmitted the devotional ethos of South India to the North. Trained in the Srivaishnava tradition of Ramanuja, he simplified the complex theological concepts of Vishishtadvaita for the masses. By preaching in Hindi and opening his spiritual path to all castes, he became the spiritual ancestor of several prominent North Indian saints.

14. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Medieval saints followed diverse spiritual paths. Kabir sought a formless God through syncretic verses, while Guru Nanak founded Sikhism based on Nirguna principles. Conversely, Mirabai was a Saguna saint devoted passionately to Lord Krishna. Tulsidas popularized Saguna devotion to Lord Rama through the Ramcharitmanas. These varied approaches collectively enriched the religious landscape, offering different methods for achieving spiritual realization.

15. (A) Guru Nanak, Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das
The leadership of the Sikh community followed a structured lineage of ten Gurus. Guru Nanak, the founder, was succeeded by Guru Angad, who consolidated the early community. Guru Amar Das then expanded the organizational framework, followed by Guru Ram Das, who established the city of Amritsar. This early succession period was vital for defining the core spiritual and social institutions.

16. (D) Tariqa - The spiritual path or order followed by Sufis
Sufi terminology defines various aspects of the mystical journey. A Khanqah refers to the residential hospice for Sufis, while Fana signifies the spiritual annihilation of the ego in the Divine. Ziyarat is the practice of visiting sacred shrines for blessings. Tariqa specifically denotes the spiritual path, methodology, or specific order through which a seeker attains proximity to the Divine.

17. (A) I, III and IV only
Mirabai was a sixteenth-century Rajput princess who abandoned royal life to dedicate herself to Lord Krishna. Her soulful bhajans, composed primarily in Rajasthani and Braj Bhasha, expressed intense personal devotion. By choosing a spiritual path over traditional expectations, she famously defied the patriarchal norms and caste restrictions of her time, becoming a symbol of feminine spiritual empowerment.

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Personal, emotional devotion to a deity transcending caste
The Medieval Bhakti movement emphasized an intense, emotional bond between the devotee and a personal God. Originating in South India through the Alvars and Nayanmars, it sought to make spirituality accessible to all, regardless of caste or gender. This approach challenged traditional Brahmanical orthodoxy and ritualistic excesses by prioritizing heartfelt devotion over complex sacrifices and Sanskrit liturgy.

2. (A) I and II only
South Indian devotional traditions were led by two distinct groups of saints. The Nayanmars were sixty-three saints devoted exclusively to the worship of Lord Shiva. Conversely, the Alvars consisted of twelve saints who expressed deep devotion to Lord Vishnu. Both groups composed hymns in the Tamil vernacular language, actively rejecting the exclusive use of Sanskrit for religious purposes.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bhakti movement began in the Tamil region around the seventh century and eventually traveled to Northern India. It developed as a transformative social and religious response to the rigidities of the caste system and mechanical rituals. Furthermore, it aimed to regain spiritual influence by offering a popular, theistic alternative to the growing appeal of Jainism and Buddhism.

4. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Diverse philosophical traditions emerged during the medieval period. Ramanuja propounded Vishishtadvaita, or qualified non-dualism, while Madhva established the Dvaita school. In the east, Shankaradeva introduced the Ek Saran Naam Dharma in Assam, focusing on Lord Krishna. Simultaneously, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu revolutionized Bengal with Gaudiya Vaishnavism, emphasizing congregational chanting and intense devotion to Krishna and Radha.

5. (A) Ramanuja, Ramananda, Kabir, Tulsidas
The historical progression of Bhakti saints began with Ramanuja in the eleventh century, who laid the theological foundation. Ramananda followed in the fourteenth century, bringing these ideas to North India. Kabir, a prominent disciple of the Ramananda tradition, flourished during the fifteenth century. Finally, Tulsidas composed his major works during the late sixteenth century during the Mughal era.

6. (C) Mirabai - Bengal
Bhakti saints were closely associated with specific linguistic and cultural regions across India. Shankaradeva spearheaded the movement in Assam, and Tukaram was a pivotal figure in the Maharashtra Varkari tradition. While Nammalvar belonged to the Tamil region, Mirabai was a Rajput princess from Rajasthan. Her influence and compositions were primarily centered in Rajasthan and the Braj region, not Bengal.

7. (A) I, II and IV only
The Bhakti movement was characterized by the promotion of direct, personal devotion to a deity without requiring priestly intermediaries. It utilized regional vernacular languages, making spiritual teachings accessible to the common masses. Additionally, it provided a platform for women to participate in spiritual pursuits. Importantly, the movement generally sought to loosen, rather than reinforce, traditional caste boundaries.

8. (A) I, II, III, IV
Sufi orders established themselves in India in a specific historical sequence. The Chishti order arrived first in the late twelfth century, followed closely by the Suhrawardi order. The Qadiri Silsila became prominent during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Lastly, the Naqshbandi order was firmly established during the late sixteenth century, representing a more orthodox phase of Indian Sufism.

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simplicity and their deliberate policy of staying away from political power and royal wealth. They famously embraced Sama gatherings to achieve spiritual ecstasy and maintained hospices that were open to all, regardless of their social or religious background.

28. (A) I, II, III, IV
The chronological development of North Indian Bhakti follows a clear lineage. Ramananda, the pioneer, arrived first to spread devotion in the vernacular. Kabir, his legendary disciple, followed, criticizing religious orthodoxies. Guru Nanak, born shortly after Kabir, established the foundations of Sikhism. Finally, Tulsi Das emerged in the late sixteenth century, composing his major works during the height of the Mughal Empire.

29. (A) I, II, III and V only
The Bhakti movement significantly altered the social landscape of medieval India. It challenged Brahmanical dominance by emphasizing internal devotion over external rituals and promoted the spiritual agency of women and lower castes. It also sparked the development of regional literature. While it fostered communal harmony and shared values between different faiths, it did not completely eliminate the deep-rooted caste system.

30. (C) Overwhelming emphasis on performing rigid Vedic fire sacrifices
The Tamil Bhakti movement represented a significant departure from orthodox Vedic traditions. Unlike the Sanskrit-based rituals and complex fire sacrifices of the Vedas, the Alvars and Nayanmars emphasized emotional surrender and personal devotion. They utilized the Tamil language for their liturgy and adopted an inclusive approach that welcomed participants from all social backgrounds, including those considered untouchable by the orthodoxy.

31. (B) Evolution of a composite culture and synthesis of traditions
The simultaneous growth of Bhakti and Sufi movements led to a profound cultural synthesis in India. Both traditions emphasized love, devotion, and the fundamental equality of all souls. This shared spiritual ethos transcended religious boundaries, resulting in the development of a composite culture. This synthesis influenced music, literature, and social customs, creating a more tolerant and integrated medieval Indian society.

32. (A) I and II only
Nizamuddin Auliya was a prominent fourteenth-century Chishti saint whose spiritual influence in Delhi was immense. Revered as Mahbub-i-Ilahi, he emphasized the importance of divine love and service to humanity. True to the Chishti tradition of detachment, he famously maintained a strict distance from the Sultans and political authority, refusing to accept royal gifts or visit the imperial court.

33. (C) A is true but R is false.
Unlike the Chishti order, which prioritized poverty and detachment from the state, Suhrawardi saints often accepted political titles and land grants. They believed that wealth could be used for spiritual and social purposes without compromising their inner purity. Therefore, the assertion regarding their acceptance of patronage is historically accurate, but the reason claiming they mandated extreme poverty is incorrect.

34. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Maharashtra Bhakti saints contributed uniquely to regional literature and spirituality. Jñāneśvar wrote the Jñāneśvarī, a Marathi commentary on the Bhagavad Gita. Namdev's devotional hymns attained such significance that they were included in the Guru Granth Sahib. Eknath authored the Bhavartha Ramayana, a popular Marathi version of the epic. Tukaram, contemporary with Shivaji, composed thousands of Abhangas that remain central to Varkari worship.

35. (B) Introduction of Langar, Construction of Golden Temple, Compilation of Adi Granth, Formation of Khalsa
Sikh institutions developed progressively across the era of the ten Gurus. The concept of Langar was established early to promote equality. Later, Guru Ram Das founded Amritsar and began the construction of the Harmandir Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev subsequently compiled the Adi Granth, the first authorized version of the scripture. Finally, Guru Gobind Singh created the Khalsa in 1699.

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knowledge. He taught that the highest spiritual goal is to experience ecstatic love for Lord Krishna. He promoted the practice of Sankirtan as the most effective means for all people to connect with the Divine, regardless of their social standing or intellectual background.

90. (B) He posited that the physical universe is an absolute illusion (Maya) and completely unreal
Ramanuja's Vishishtadvaita philosophy differed significantly from Adi Shankara's Advaita. Unlike Shankara, who argued that the material world is an illusion, Ramanuja asserted that both the individual soul and the physical universe are real, though they are dependent on and inseparable from God. He integrated the intense devotion of the Tamil Alvars into a sophisticated theological framework that emphasized God's auspicious attributes.

91. (A) Realizing the Divine truth through intense love, devotion, and inner purity
The fundamental core of Sufism is the pursuit of direct, personal experience of the Divine through the path of love. It emphasizes the inner, mystical dimension of Islam, focusing on the purification of the heart and the annihilation of the ego. Sufis believe that through intense devotion and the guidance of a master, anyone can attain union with the ultimate truth.

92. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sikhism was founded on a vision of universal truth that transcended sectarian boundaries. This is best exemplified by the Guru Granth Sahib, which is uniquely inclusive among world scriptures. It contains not only the compositions of the Sikh Gurus but also the hymns of several Hindu Bhakti saints like Kabir and Namdev, as well as Sufi mystics like Baba Farid.

93. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Different Sufi orders established their primary areas of influence across medieval India. The Chishti order became prominent in Delhi and Rajasthan. The Suhrawardi order focused on Punjab and Sindh. The Firdawsi order, a branch of the Suhrawardis, was centered in Bihar. The Qadiri order, though it arrived later, gained significant following in Punjab, North India, and the Deccan during the Mughal period.

94. (C) Data Ganj Bakhsh - Moinuddin Chishti
Spiritual titles in Sufism reflect the specific honor and attributes bestowed upon saints. Nizamuddin Auliya was called Mahbub-i-Ilahi, while Nasiruddin Mahmud was known as Chiragh-i-Dehlavi. Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz earned the title Bandanawaz. However, the title Data Ganj Bakhsh refers specifically to Ali Hujwiri, a pioneering Sufi figure in Lahore, rather than Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti of Ajmer fame.

95. (B) The democratization of religious authority for all
The adoption of local dialects by both Bhakti and Sufi saints was a powerful tool for social and religious transformation. By choosing the language of the common people over the elite languages of Sanskrit or Persian, these saints effectively democratized religious authority. This made spiritual knowledge accessible to everyone, regardless of their education or social status, fostering a more inclusive religious culture.

96. (D) Lord Vishnu (Vithoba / Vitthal)
The Varkari sect, a prominent devotional movement in Maharashtra, is centered on the worship of Vithoba, also known as Vitthal. Vithoba is considered a form of Lord Vishnu or Krishna. The movement's focus on this personal and accessible deity helped unite people across different castes through shared rituals and the annual pilgrimage to the Vithoba temple in Pandharpur.

97. (A) Use of music to induce mystical trance and express divine love
Music played a central and shared role in both the Bhakti and Sufi movements as a means of spiritual expression. Whether through the Bhajans of the Bhakti saints or the Qawwali and Sama gatherings of the Sufis, music was used to induce a state of mystical trance. It served as a powerful medium to express the soul's intense longing for union.

98. (C) Supreme devotion to a single form of God without idol worship
Shankaradeva propagated the 'Ek Saran Naam Dharma' in Assam, which focused on absolute devotion to a single form of the Divine, typically Krishna or Vishnu. A distinguishing feature of this movement was its emphasis on congregational

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45. (D) It originated in Tamil country, moved to Maharashtra, and then to North India
The Bhakti movement followed a specific geographical path across the Indian subcontinent. It first emerged in the Tamil region with the Alvars and Nayanmars between the seventh and ninth centuries. It later gained significant momentum in Maharashtra through the Varkari saints. Finally, starting from the fourteenth century, the movement spread across North India, where it underwent further diverse developments.

46. (C) Tevaram - Vaishnavite Alvars of Tamil Nadu
Devotional music was a cornerstone of medieval spiritual traditions. Qawwali is associated with Sufism, and Kirtan with Chaitanya's Gaudiya Vaishnavism. In Maharashtra, Abhangas were central to the Varkari tradition. However, the Tevaram refers to the collected hymns of the Shaivite Nayanmars, not the Vaishnavite Alvars. The hymns of the Alvars are instead compiled in the Nalayira Divya Prabandham.

47. (A) I, II and III only
Madhva was a thirteenth-century philosopher who established the Dvaita, or dualism, school of thought. He asserted that the individual soul and God are eternally distinct entities. His teachings focused on intense devotion to Lord Krishna as the means to liberation. He was a strong critic of Adi Shankara's Advaita philosophy, arguing against the idea that the world is an illusion.

48. (A) I, II, III, IV
The timeline of major Bhakti philosophers and saints begins with Ramanuja in the eleventh century. Madhva followed in the thirteenth century, further developing Vaishnava theology. Ramananda then emerged in the fourteenth century, serving as the bridge to North India. Finally, Kabir flourished in the fifteenth century, representing the later, more radical phase of the movement that challenged established religious orthodoxies.

49. (A) I, II, III and V only
The Bhakti and Sufi movements left a deep mark on Indian culture by promoting secularism and a composite identity. They bridge multiple faiths through shared spiritual values and significantly encouraged the growth of regional literature and music. Crucially, these movements tended to break down rather than enforce religious boundaries, fostering an environment of mutual respect and spiritual coexistence.

50. (C) Chishtis rejected state patronage while Suhrawardis accepted wealth
A major distinction between the two prominent Sufi orders in India was their attitude toward worldly power. The Chishti saints typically lived in simple poverty and avoided the royal court to maintain spiritual independence. In contrast, the Suhrawardi saints believed it was acceptable to accept state patronage, official positions, and wealth, arguing that these resources could be used effectively for service.

51. (A) A tailor/worker whose early teachings profoundly influenced Sikhism
Saint Namdev was a pivotal figure in the Maharashtra Bhakti tradition, belonging to the lower-caste tailor community. His message of simple devotion and social equality transcended regional boundaries. His hymns were so influential that sixty-one of them were later included in the Guru Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of the Sikhs, highlighting the interconnectedness of medieval Indian spiritual traditions.

52. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kabir remains a powerful symbol of Indian syncretism because his teachings transcended the rigid boundaries of Hinduism and Islam. In his poetry, he utilized names like Rama, Hari, Allah, and Khuda interchangeably, emphasizing that they all refer to the same formless, universal Divine. This approach directly challenged sectarianism and promoted a vision of shared humanity based on internal spirituality.

53. (A) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
Bhakti and Sufi traditions share several core concepts. Prapatti signifies absolute surrender to the Divine will. Sama refers to the musical gatherings used by Sufis to achieve spiritual ecstasy. Sharia represents the traditional Islamic legal and moral code. Lastly, a Silsila is the spiritual genealogy that traces a Sufi master's lineage back to the Prophet, ensuring the order's authority.

72. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Guru Nanak sought to create a more egalitarian society by directly challenging the prevailing social and religious hierarchies. He categorically rejected the caste system, arguing that birth did not determine one's spiritual worth. By establishing institutions like Sangat, for communal prayer, and Pangat, for communal dining, he ensured that all followers, regardless of their background, were treated with equal dignity.

73. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Bhakti literature flourished across various Indian languages. Akkamahadevi composed her Vachanas in Kannada, while Tukaram wrote his Abhangas in Marathi. Kabir's dohas were written in a simple form of Hindi known as Sant Bhasha. Shankaradeva utilized Assamese and the literary language Brajavali for his Kirtans. These vernacular compositions were essential for disseminating the message of devotion to the common people.

74. (B) Khanqah - The royal court of the Sultan
Sufi terminology defines the structure of the mystical community. A Pir is a spiritual master, and a Murid is their disciple. Barkat refers to the spiritual power or blessing associated with a saint. However, a Khanqah was never a royal court; it was a residential hospice where Sufis lived, prayed, and provided social services to the surrounding community and travelers.

75. (A) Acceptance vs. rejection of Islamic Sharia (canonical law)
Sufi orders in India were broadly categorized based on their relationship with traditional Islamic law. 'Ba-shara' orders strictly adhered to the Sharia and were often more organized and established. In contrast, 'Be-shara' orders were more nomadic and less concerned with external legalistic observances, often adopting more radical or ascetic lifestyles. This classification highlights the diversity of practice within the Sufi movement.

76. (C) Saguna Bhakti used icons, while Nirguna Bhakti sought formless God
The primary distinction between the Saguna and Nirguna schools lies in their conception of the Divine. Saguna Bhakti emphasizes devotion to a personal God represented through icons, names, and attributes, such as Krishna or Rama. Conversely, Nirguna Bhakti seeks to realize a formless, universal Supreme Being that transcends all physical descriptions and images, rejecting the use of icons in worship.

77. (D) The practice of Ziyarat and seeking intercession of the saint
Worship at a Sufi Dargah is centered on the concept of spiritual proximity. Devotees perform Ziyarat, or pilgrimage, to the tomb of a saint, believing that the saint acts as an intermediary between humanity and God. By seeking the saint's intercession, visitors hope to receive spiritual blessings and solutions to their worldly problems, reflecting a deeply personal and experiential form of faith.

78. (C) Kabir, Ravidas, Sena
Ramananda is celebrated for his inclusive approach, which welcomed disciples from all walks of life. His traditionally listed twelve disciples included figures from diverse backgrounds, such as Kabir, who was a weaver, Ravidas, a cobbler, and Sena, a barber. By accepting followers from marginalized castes and various professions, Ramananda played a crucial role in the democratization of the Bhakti movement in North India.

79. (B) The complete disappearance of temple architecture in South India
The Bhakti movement fundamentally altered religious practice by shifting the focus from complex rituals and priestly authority to personal devotion. It democratized spiritual access for all social classes. However, it did not lead to the disappearance of temple architecture. In fact, many Bhakti saints were associated with specific temples, and South India continued to see the construction of magnificent temple complexes throughout the period.

80. (D) The movement sought to democratize religion for the masses
The widespread use of local dialects by Bhakti saints was a deliberate strategy to break the elite monopoly over spiritual knowledge. By bypassing classical Sanskrit, which was restricted to the priestly class, the saints were able to communicate directly with the common people in their own

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63. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Diverse medieval authors contributed to India's literary and spiritual heritage. Surdas composed the Sursagar, and Ali Hujwiri wrote the foundational Sufi text Kashf-ul-Mahjub. Sekkizhar authored the Periya Puranam, which chronicles the lives of the Shaivite Nayanmars. Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the famous allegorical epic Padmavat, reflecting the Sufi tradition of expressing divine love through romantic and regional narratives.

64. (D) Kabir - Weaver
Many prominent Bhakti saints belonged to marginalized social groups and practiced humble professions. While Ravidas was a cobbler and Sena was a barber, Namdev belonged to the tailor community. Kabir, one of the most famous figures of the movement, was a weaver from Varanasi. These professional backgrounds were often mentioned in their poetry to emphasize that spiritual realization is accessible to everyone.

65. (A) Compassionate treatment of outcastes, challenging purity norms
Eknath was a prominent sixteenth-century saint of the Maharashtra Varkari tradition. He is particularly remembered for his efforts to bridge social divides and challenge the rigid purity norms of his time. He famously broke caste taboos by eating with outcastes and treating them with compassion, teaching that true devotion to God requires seeing the Divine in all living beings.

66. (C) Tukaram
Saint Tukaram, the seventeenth-century poet-saint of Maharashtra, lived during the same period as the Maratha leader Chhatrapati Shivaji. He is celebrated for his numerous Abhangas, which express intense devotion to Lord Vitthal. His spiritual teachings and the widespread popularity of the Varkari movement are often considered to have provided a cultural and moral foundation for the rise of the Maratha kingdom.

67. (A) He composed the Ramcharitmanas in the regional Awadhi dialect
Tulsi Das was a legendary saint and poet who flourished during the Mughal era in Northern India. He is best known for composing the Ramcharitmanas, a retelling of the Ramayana in the regional Awadhi dialect. This work made the story of Lord Rama accessible to the common masses, solidifying his role as a pivotal Saguna Bhakti figure who emphasized devotion.

68. (D) He composed his devotional poetry primarily in the Awadhi language
Surdas was a blind sixteenth-century poet-saint belonging to the Saguna tradition. His extensive body of work, particularly the Sursagar, focuses on the childhood and youthful exploits of Lord Krishna. Unlike Tulsi Das, who wrote primarily in Awadhi, Surdas composed his soulful devotional poetry in Braj Bhasha, which became the standard language for Krishna Bhakti literature in Northern India.

69. (B) Tamil Nadu
The Suhrawardi Sufi order, established in India by Bahauddin Zakariya, was primarily concentrated in the northwestern regions of the subcontinent. Its major centers of influence included Multan, Punjab, and Sindh. Unlike the Chishti order, which spread extensively across North India and eventually the Deccan, the Suhrawardis did not establish a significant presence in the southern regions like Tamil Nadu.

70. (C) The spiritual annihilation of the individual ego in the Divine
In Sufi philosophy, 'Fana' represents a critical stage of mystical realization. It signifies the spiritual annihilation or dissolution of the individual's false sense of self and ego. Through this process, the seeker aims to transcend their worldly identity to experience a direct, intimate union with the Divine. This concept emphasizes that the ultimate truth is reached when the ego disappears.

71. (D) Syncretism and composite culture
The Dargah of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in Ajmer serves as a quintessential example of Indian syncretism. For centuries, it has attracted millions of devotees from diverse religious backgrounds, including both Hindus and Muslims. This shared space of worship and reverence highlights the success of the Sufi movement in fostering a composite culture and bridging the divide between different faith communities.

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36. (D) Janabai - Maharashtra
Women played a vital role in the spread of Bhakti traditions across different regions. Andal belonged to the Tamil country, and Akkamahadevi was a central figure in the Kannada Virashaiva movement. Lalleshwari, or Lal Ded, was a famous mystic from Kashmir. Janabai, a devoted follower and domestic servant of Saint Namdev, was a prominent poet-saint within the Maharashtra Varkari tradition.

37. (A) I, II and III only
The Naqshbandi order was established in India during the late sixteenth century and was known for its strict adherence to Islamic Sharia. Unlike the more liberal Chishti order, the Naqshbandis vehemently opposed syncretic practices and the use of music in worship. They were particularly critical of Akbar's religious experiments and sought to restore a more orthodox version of Islam.

38. (A) I, III, IV, II
The spiritual lineage of the Chishti order in India follows a distinct chronological succession. It began with the founder, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti. He was followed by Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, who served as his deputy in Delhi. The lineage continued through Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar in Punjab and eventually reached Nizamuddin Auliya, who became the order's most influential saint in Delhi.

39. (A) I, II, IV and V only
A Sufi Dargah, the tomb of a saint, is a significant site for Ziyarat, where devotees seek spiritual blessings. These shrines served as melting pots of culture, where Hindus and Muslims worshipped together, fostering a syncretic atmosphere. The annual Urs festival remains a major event at these sites. Dargahs were notably inclusive spaces, never restricted solely to the Muslim community.

40. (A) Partaking in communal meals regardless of social background
The Bhakti and Sufi movements actively translated their egalitarian philosophies into social practice. One of the most effective methods was the establishment of communal kitchens and shared meals, such as the Sikh Langar. By requiring individuals of all castes and backgrounds to sit and eat together, these movements physically challenged the rigid notions of ritual purity and social hierarchy.

41. (B) Kabir, Guru Nanak, Ravidas
Nirguna Bhakti emphasizes the worship of a formless, attribute-less Divine beyond human descriptions or physical icons. Kabir, Guru Nanak, and Ravidas are the most prominent figures of this tradition. They criticized idolatry and external rituals, focusing instead on internal spiritual realization and the universal nature of God. Their teachings often carried strong social messages of equality and brotherhood.

42. (A) I and II only
Ramanuja was a pivotal eleventh-century philosopher who propounded Vishishtadvaita, or qualified non-dualism. He argued that while the individual soul is distinct, it remains an integral part of the Supreme Being. As a central figure in the Srivaishnava tradition, he promoted Saguna Bhakti, teaching that God is endowed with auspicious attributes and can be reached through total surrender and intense devotion.

43. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sufi Khanqahs were essential socio-cultural hubs in medieval India. These hospices provided more than just spiritual training for disciples; they offered a wide range of social welfare services. By operating free kitchens and providing shelter to travelers and the destitute, Khanqahs became inclusive spaces where people of all faiths and classes interacted, thus strengthening the social fabric.

44. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Bhakti and Sufi saints lived during distinct political eras. Nizamuddin Auliya flourished during the Delhi Sultanate under the Khaljis and Tughlaqs. Tukaram was a seventeenth-century saint contemporary with the Maratha ruler Shivaji. Guru Nanak lived during the Lodi and early Mughal periods. Surdas, the blind poet-saint, composed his devotional works during the reigns of the Mughal emperors Akbar and Jahangir.

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mother tongues. This transition made complex philosophical and devotional concepts accessible to the masses, democratizing religion.

81. (A) Khanqahs provided food, shelter, and solace to the destitute
Sufi Khanqahs functioned as vital social welfare centers in medieval India. These hospices were not just places of prayer but were open to the poor, travelers, and the suffering. By providing free food, shelter, and emotional solace to everyone regardless of their faith, the Sufi movement played a major role in alleviating social distress and promoting the value of service.

82. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The early Tamil Bhakti movement successfully revitalized theistic devotion in South India. The Alvars and Nayanmars traveled across the region, singing emotional hymns that resonated deeply with the common people. This popular, vernacular-based approach provided a powerful alternative to the more austere and non-theistic paths of Jainism and Buddhism, leading to a significant resurgence of Shaivism and Vaishnavism among the masses.

83. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Bhakti saints were deeply rooted in their respective regional cultures. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu spearheaded the movement in Bengal. Mirabai, though popular everywhere, was a Rajput princess from Rajasthan. Narsi Mehta was a foundational figure in the Gujarati devotional tradition. Lalleshwari, or Lal Ded, was a fourteenth-century mystic who profoundly influenced the spiritual and literary landscape of Kashmir through her Vakhs.

84. (D) Gurmukhi - The script used to write Punjabi, popularized by Angad
The Sikh tradition developed several unique institutions and terminologies to foster community and identity. While Langar refers to the communal kitchen and Khalsa to the initiated community, Gurmukhi is the specific script used for writing the Punjabi language. Popularized by Guru Angad, this script played a crucial role in recording and disseminating the sacred teachings and hymns of the gurus.

85. (B) The spiritual path or methodology adopted by a specific order
In Sufism, the term 'Tariqa' defines the internal, mystical path that a seeker follows to reach the ultimate truth. Each Sufi order or Silsila had its own Tariqa, which included specific spiritual exercises, prayers, and methodologies passed down from the master to the disciple. It represents the practical and experiential dimension of Sufism that complements the external laws of religion.

86. (C) Bahauddin Zakariya
Bahauddin Zakariya was the pivotal figure who established the Suhrawardi order in the Indian subcontinent during the thirteenth century. Based in Multan, he was known for his scholarship and his organized approach to the Silsila. Unlike the Chishti saints who avoided the state, Zakariya maintained close ties with the ruling authorities, believing that such influence could benefit the Muslim community and the state.

87. (D) Akkamahadevi
Akkamahadevi was a prominent twelfth-century saint of the Virashaiva movement in Karnataka. She is celebrated for her Vachanas, which are intense, rhythmic poems in the Kannada language. Her compositions express her absolute devotion to Lord Shiva and her radical defiance of social and gender expectations. Her life and work represent a powerful example of feminine spiritual independence within the medieval Bhakti tradition.

88. (A) A domestic servant of Namdev who composed revered Abhangas
Janabai was a fourteenth-century saint belonging to the Varkari tradition of Maharashtra. Despite her humble status as a domestic servant in the household of Saint Namdev, she achieved high spiritual realization. She composed numerous Abhangas that vividly express her personal relationship with Lord Vitthal. Her poetry is revered for its simplicity, deep emotion, and its reflection of the daily lives of common people.

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89. (B) He emphasized the path of Jnana (intellectual knowledge) over Bhakti (devotion)
Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's philosophy was centered entirely on the path of Bhakti, or intense emotional devotion, rather than intellectual

primary literary language for Krishna Bhakti in Northern India. Through his vivid descriptions of Krishna's divine play, Surdas elevated Braj Bhasha to a position of great literary and spiritual importance.

108. (C) Amir Khusrau
Qawwali, the distinctive Sufi devotional music of South Asia, is traditionally attributed to the genius of Amir Khusrau. As a devoted disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya, Khusrau blended Persian, Arabic, and Indian musical elements to create this new genre. He utilized Qawwali to express mystical themes in local dialects, making it a powerful vehicle for spiritual communication and communal gathering.

109. (D) He lived during the Mughal period as a contemporary of Akbar
Tulsi Das was a legendary saint and poet who flourished during the Mughal era in Northern India. He is best known for composing the Ramcharitmanas, a retelling of the Ramayana in the regional Awadhi dialect. This work made the story of Lord Rama accessible to the common masses, solidifying his role as a pivotal Saguna Bhakti figure who emphasized devotion.

110. (C) Sufi hospices (Khanqahs) were completely closed-off spaces, forbidding the entry of non-Muslims
The Sufi movement in medieval India was notably inclusive, fostering an environment of spiritual exchange and communal harmony. Contrary to some misconceptions, Sufi hospices known as Khanqahs were open to people from all religious backgrounds and social strata. They functioned as vital centers where individuals of different faiths sought spiritual solace, social welfare, and collective wisdom together.

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prayer and the chanting of God's name rather than elaborate rituals or idol worship, making it highly accessible and socially inclusive.

99. (A) Women asserting spiritual agency and challenging social norms
The inclusion of female saints like Mirabai, Akkamahadevi, and Andal in India's spiritual history highlights a significant social development. These women asserted their spiritual agency by choosing a path of devotion that often required them to defy traditional patriarchal roles and domestic expectations. Their lives and poetry remain a powerful testament to the inclusive and liberating potential of the Bhakti movement.

100. (D) Her composition of military treatises to defend her kingdom
Mirabai's legacy is defined by her profound spiritual and literary contributions. She is celebrated for her unmediated devotion to Lord Krishna, her defiance of restrictive royal customs, and her beautiful vernacular poetry. While she was a Rajput princess, her life was dedicated entirely to mystical pursuits rather than political or military affairs, which distinguishes her from other royal figures of her time.

101. (B) There was a deep resonance with their egalitarian messages
The massive popularity of Kabir and Ravidas among the common people was a direct result of their radical egalitarianism. They spoke in simple languages and used metaphors from everyday life to challenge the complexities of religious orthodoxy and the injustices of the caste system. Their message that spiritual worth was independent of birth resonated deeply with those marginalized by traditional social structures.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Qadiri order gained significant cultural prominence during the later Mughal period, largely due to the patronage of Prince Dara Shikoh. As a devoted follower of the order, Dara Shikoh sought to find common ground between Islamic mysticism and Hindu philosophy. His syncretic worldview, influenced by Qadiri teachings, led him to translate several Upanishads into Persian, promoting interfaith understanding.

103. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Tamil Bhakti literature is categorized into distinct sacred collections. The Tevaram contains hymns by the first three Nayanmars, while the Nalayira Divya Prabandham compiles works of the twelve Alvars. Tiruvacakam represents the philosophical verses of Manikkavasagar. All these works are ultimately housed within the Tirumurai, the comprehensive twelve-volume anthology that serves as the definitive canon of Tamil Shaivism.

104. (A) Manikkavasagar - Lord Shiva
Medieval Bhakti saints typically focused their devotion on a specific chosen deity. Manikkavasagar was a prominent Shaivite saint in the Tamil region. Conversely, Tulsi Das and Surdas were devoted to Lord Rama and Lord Krishna, respectively. Nammalvar, as one of the twelve Alvars, was a staunch devotee of Lord Vishnu, highlighting the diverse yet focused devotional paths within the movement.

105. (B) The fostering of an ethos of secularism, tolerance, and composite culture
The most significant enduring legacy of the Bhakti and Sufi movements is the foundation they laid for a pluralistic Indian identity. By emphasizing shared values of love, humanity, and spiritual equality, they helped create a composite culture that transcends religious divisions. This heritage continues to influence modern Indian concepts of secularism and social harmony, promoting a culture of mutual respect.

106. (B) A specific form of Marathi poetry praising Vitthal
In the context of the Maharashtra Bhakti tradition, an 'Abhanga' is a unique form of devotional poetry. These verses, primarily composed by saints like Namdev and Tukaram, were written in Marathi to praise Lord Vitthal of Pandharpur. Characterized by their simple meter and deep emotional intensity, Abhangas remain the primary medium of congregational singing for millions of Varkari pilgrims today.

107. (A) Braj Bhasha
The Sursagar, a monumental collection of devotional songs by the blind poet Surdas, is written in Braj Bhasha. This regional dialect of the Agra and Mathura regions became the

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54. (A) Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar, Manikkavasagar
The four most revered Shaivite Nayanmar saints, known collectively as the Nalvar, lived in a specific historical sequence. Appar and Sambandar were contemporaries in the seventh century. Sundarar followed in the eighth century, adding to the sacred corpus of hymns. Finally, Manikkavasagar, the author of the Tiruvacakam, lived in the ninth century, completing the group of foundational Tamil Shaivite poets.

55. (D) Guru Tegh Bahadur - Founded the military order of the Khalsa
Each Sikh Guru made specific and lasting contributions to the faith. Guru Angad popularized the Gurmukhi script, and Guru Ram Das established the city of Amritsar. Guru Arjan Dev compiled the Adi Granth and built the Harmandir Sahib. However, the Khalsa, the disciplined military order of the Sikhs, was founded by the tenth Guru, Gobind Singh, not Guru Tegh Bahadur.

56. (A) IV, III, I, II
The spiritual leadership of the Chishti order in India followed a clear chain of succession. Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki was the immediate successor to the founder, Moinuddin Chishti. He was followed by Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar, who expanded the order in Punjab. The mantle then passed to Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi, who was eventually succeeded by his prominent disciple, Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehlavi.

57. (B) Shankaradeva - Assamese
Bhakti saints utilized regional languages to make spiritual truths accessible to the common masses. While Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was associated with Bengal and Tukaram with Maharashtra, Surdas composed his works in the Braj dialect of North India. Shankaradeva was the central figure in the Assamese Bhakti movement, using the local language to compose his hymns, plays, and devotional scriptures.

58. (B) The rapid industrialization and urbanization of the Indian subcontinent
The rise of the Bhakti movement was driven by socio-religious factors rather than economic ones. It emerged as a reaction against exclusionary rituals and the rigid caste system, while being influenced by the arrival of Islam and Sufism. Rapid industrialization and urbanization are modern phenomena that did not play a role in the medieval spread of these devotional movements.

59. (A) He recognized intrinsic equality of all people regardless of birth
Kabir's verses, or dohas, provide clear insight into his egalitarian worldview. He consistently emphasized that since all humans are created by the same Divine light, distinctions based on caste, religion, or birth are artificial and meaningless. He rejected the necessity of elite education or specific rituals, advocating instead for a path of internal truth and universal human brotherhood.

60. (C) It catalyzed the rich development of regional vernacular languages
One of the most significant literary impacts of the Bhakti movement was the revitalization of regional languages. By choosing to compose their hymns and poems in the dialects spoken by ordinary people, such as Marathi, Bengali, Awadhi, and Assamese, the saints broke the monopoly of Sanskrit. This led to a massive outpouring of creative vernacular literature that continues to define regional identities.

61. (D) A spiritual genealogy linking a Sufi master to the Prophet
In Sufism, the term 'Silsila' refers to the unbroken chain of spiritual transmission and authority. It is a genealogy that connects a Sufi master (Sheikh or Pir) through previous masters back to the Prophet Muhammad. Each order or Silsila had its own unique methodology and tradition, ensuring the continuity and legitimacy of spiritual teachings within the mystical community.

62. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Naqshbandi order was distinct among Indian Sufi Silsilas for its staunchly orthodox stance. While other orders, like the Chishtis, often incorporated local practices and embraced music (Sama), the Naqshbandis strictly rejected these as un-Islamic. They stressed absolute adherence to the Sharia and actively worked to purge Sufism of syncretic influences, particularly during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Akbar.

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CHAPTER 11

National Renaissance and Early Uprisings Against British Rule

1. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806, an important precursor to the 1857 Revolt in Tamil Nadu, was primarily triggered by which immediate cause?
(A) New military dress regulations and religious prohibitions for native sepoys
(B) The imposition of heavy agricultural taxes on the native sepoys and their families in rural districts.
(C) The annexation of Awadh and the subsequent dismissal of native soldiers from the state's military forces.
(D) The compulsory overseas service mandated by the General Service Enlistment Act for all serving sepoys.
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): Dadabhai Naoroji formulated the Drain of Wealth theory to highlight the economic exploitation of India by the British.
Reason (R): The British consistently exported Indian raw materials and imported finished goods while remitting massive wealth to England without adequate economic return to India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. Match the following social reformers (List I) with their respective institutions or movements (List II):
List I: Social Reformers
P. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Q. Swami Dayananda Saraswati
R. Swami Vivekananda
S. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
List II: Institutions or Movements
I. Ramakrishna Mission
II. Young Bengal Movement
III. Brahmo Samaj
IV. Arya Samaj
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

4. Consider the following statements regarding Raja Ram Mohan Roy:
I. He successfully campaigned for the abolition of Sati, leading to the Sati Abolition Act of 1829.
II. He was a staunch supporter of traditional idol worship and polytheism.
III. He advocated for the introduction of modern Western education in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following pairs of tribal/peasant uprising and its primary leader is correctly matched?
(A) Santhal Uprising led primarily by Birsa Munda in the Chhotanagpur region.
(B) Indigo Revolt - Bishnucharan Biswas and Digambar Biswas
(C) Munda Uprising led by Sidhu and Kanhu against British and local exploiters.
(D) Khond Uprising led by Tantia Tope against the suppression of tribal customs.
(E) Answer not known

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(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

20. What is considered the most significant constitutional outcome of the Revolt of 1857?
(A) Granting of full political independence to the Indian territories.
(B) Establishment of a democratically elected Indian Parliament in Delhi.
(C) Withdrawal of the British standing army from the entire subcontinent.
(D) Transfer of administration from the Company to the British Crown.
(E) Answer not known

21. The core argument in Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835 regarding the education policy in India was based on the premise that:
(A) Oriental learning was inherently superior to Western modern sciences and literature in every possible intellectual aspect.
(B) English education would create a loyal class of administrative intermediaries.
(C) Government funds should be spent exclusively on reviving and maintaining traditional Sanskrit and Persian institutions.
(D) Indian languages were fully developed to serve as the primary medium of modern scientific instruction in schools.
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 is often viewed by historians as an early precursor to the Revolt of 1857.
Reason (R): Like the 1857 Revolt, the Vellore Mutiny involved native sepoys rising against the British due to intense religious grievances concerning military uniforms and rules.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

23. Match the following British Governor-Generals or Viceroys (List I) with the key events associated with their tenure (List II):
List I: Governor-Generals/Viceroys
P. Lord William Bentinck
Q. Lord Dalhousie
R. Lord Canning
S. Lord Wellesley
List II: Key Events
I. Doctrine of Lapse
II. Subsidiary Alliance
III. Abolition of Sati
IV. Revolt of 1857
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Deccan Riots of 1875:
I. The riots primarily occurred in the Bombay Presidency regions like Pune and Ahmednagar.
II. The principal targets of the rioting peasants were the British administrative offices rather than local moneylenders.
III. The peasants systematically destroyed debt bonds and decrees held by the Sahukars.
IV. The uprising led to the passing of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following pairs of Tribal Revolts and their primary geographical regions is correctly matched?
(A) Khond Uprising - Regions of Punjab and the North-West Frontier.
(B) Santhal Uprising - Rajmahal Hills in the Bihar and Bengal region.
(C) Munda Rebellion - Western Ghats and the coastal Konkan territories.
(D) Bhil Uprising - Regions of Assam and the North-Eastern frontier.
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the outbreak of the 1857 Revolt in various centres?
(A) Meerut → Delhi → Kanpur → Jhansi

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

13. Match the following major centres of the 1857 Revolt (List I) with their prominent leaders (List II):
List I: Centres of the 1857 Revolt
P. Delhi
Q. Kanpur
R. Lucknow
S. Jhansi
List II: Prominent Leaders
I. Begum Hazrat Mahal
II. Bahadur Shah Zafar
III. Rani Lakshmibai
IV. Nana Saheb
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements regarding the causes of the Revolt of 1857:
I. The Doctrine of Lapse created widespread resentment among Indian rulers.
II. The massive economic exploitation ruined peasants and artisans alike.
III. The introduction of greased cartridges acted as the immediate religious trigger.
IV. The General Service Enlistment Act was heavily welcomed by the high-caste Hindu sepoys.
V. British interference in socio-religious customs caused severe apprehensions among the conservative sections.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) I, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following pairs of newspapers and their founders/editors is incorrectly matched?
(A) Kesari - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(B) Mahratta - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(C) Sambad Kaumudi - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Som Prakash - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following was NOT a direct consequence of the British land revenue policies like the Permanent Settlement and Ryotwari System?
(A) The creation of a new class of absentee landlords
(B) Increasing indebtedness among the Indian peasantry
(C) The gradual transfer of land from cultivators to non-cultivating classes
(D) Complete elimination of moneylenders from the rural economy
(E) Answer not known

17. The rationalist thinker who inspired the Young Bengal Movement and encouraged students to think freely and question all authority was:
(A) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
(B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(C) Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Swami Vivekananda
(E) Answer not known

18. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the abolition of Sati.
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy cited ancient Hindu texts to prove that Sati was not a mandatory religious duty.
(B) The Sati Abolition Act was passed in the year 1829.
(C) The orthodox Hindu community unanimously supported the abolition of the practice.
(D) Lord William Bentinck was the Governor-General who enacted the law against Sati.
(E) Answer not known

19. Consider the following statements regarding Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:
I. He was instrumental in passing the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856.
II. He vehemently opposed modern education for women in Bengal.
III. He reconstructed the Bengali alphabet and simplified Bengali typography.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only

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6. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of early resistance movements against British rule?
(A) Indigo Revolt → Vellore Mutiny → Santhal Uprising → Deccan Riots
(B) Vellore Mutiny → Santhal Uprising → Indigo Revolt → Deccan Riots
(C) Santhal Uprising → Deccan Riots → Vellore Mutiny → Indigo Revolt
(D) Vellore Mutiny → Deccan Riots → Santhal Uprising → Indigo Revolt
(E) Answer not known

7. The Ulgulan movement, which aimed to establish an independent tribal kingdom by driving out the British and the dikus (outsiders), was led by whom?
(A) Sidhu
(B) Kanhu
(C) Chakra Bisoi
(D) Birsa Munda
(E) Answer not known

8. Arrange the following landmark legislative acts during British rule in chronological order:
I. Widow Remarriage Act
II. Sati Abolition Act
III. Indian Councils Act
IV. Government of India Act (Transfer of power to the Crown)
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Orientalist-Anglicist debate:
I. The Orientalists advocated for the promotion of traditional Indian learning in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian.
II. The Anglicists, strongly supported by Lord Macaulay, argued for Western education through the English medium.
III. Macaulay's Minute of 1835 successfully resolved the debate in favour of the Orientalists.
IV. The ultimate goal of the Anglicist policy was to create a class of Indians who were English in taste, opinions, morals, and intellect.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

10. Identify the correct statement regarding Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858.
(A) It declared the intention to completely centralize the administration and ignore Indian princes.
(B) It guaranteed non-interference in the religious beliefs and practices of the Indian people.
(C) It announced that the East India Company would continue its administrative control for another twenty years.
(D) It promised to expand British territories in India through further annexations.
(E) Answer not known

11. Deindustrialisation in the Indian context during British rule refers to which of the following processes?
(A) Decline of traditional handicrafts without the growth of modern machine industries
(B) The rapid establishment of modern heavy industrial sectors replacing traditional agriculture
(C) The technological upgrading and modernization of indigenous cotton textile manufacturing units
(D) The voluntary shifting of local artisans to commercial agriculture due to higher profit margins
(E) Answer not known

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12. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The commercialisation of agriculture under British rule immensely improved the economic condition of the Indian peasantry.
Reason (R): British colonial policies forced farmers to shift from food crops to cash crops like indigo, cotton, and jute to feed British industries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

(B) Delhi → Meerut → Jhansi → Kanpur
(C) Kanpur → Jhansi → Meerut → Delhi
(D) Jhansi → Kanpur → Delhi → Meerut
(E) Answer not known

27. The famous play 'Nil Darpan', which vividly portrayed the brutal exploitation of the Indigo farmers by European planters, was written by:
(A) Dinabandhu Mitra
(B) Rabindranath Tagore
(C) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(D) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
(E) Answer not known

28. Arrange the following landmark battles that facilitated the consolidation of British power in India in chronological order:
I. Battle of Buxar
II. Battle of Plassey
III. Battle of Wandiwash
IV. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) III, II, IV, I
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Ramakrishna Mission:
I. It was established by Swami Vivekananda in 1897.
II. It emphasized the ideal of salvation through social service and selfless action.
III. It strictly prohibited rendering aid during famines, floods, and epidemics.
IV. It championed the harmony of all religions as taught by Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.
V. It established numerous educational and healthcare institutions across India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V only
(B) I, II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) II, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

30. How did the tribal uprisings fundamentally differ from the peasant revolts during the early phase of resistance against British rule?
(A) Peasant revolts targeted the British crown, while tribal uprisings targeted Indian princes and kings.
(B) Tribal uprisings used modern firearms, while peasants used non-violent methods of civil resistance.
(C) Tribal uprisings sought autonomy, whereas peasant uprisings fought against economic exploitation.
(D) Peasant revolts aimed at gaining council representation, whereas tribal revolts aimed at industrial growth.
(E) Answer not known

31. When comparing the Revolt of 1857 with the Vellore Mutiny of 1806, which common overarching feature is clearly evident?
(A) Both uprisings received significant military support from the French East India Company in the south.
(B) Both stemmed from religious grievances regarding military regulations imposed on Indian sepoys.
(C) Both were successfully able to replace British rule with native administration for more than a decade.
(D) Both were initiated and financed by the newly emerged English-educated Indian middle class in cities.
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The British government introduced modern English education in India primarily for the intellectual enlightenment of the Indian masses.
Reason (R): Lord Macaulay's Minute explicitly aimed to produce a class of persons who could act as interpreters between the British rulers and the millions they governed.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Arya Samaj:
I. It was founded by Swami Dayananda

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61. Based on Thomas Macaulay's Minute of 1835, one can infer that the primary strategic objective of the British education policy in India was to:
(A) Restore the ancient glory of indigenous gurukuls.
(B) Empower Indians with scientific knowledge so they could govern themselves.
(C) Translate Western scientific works into all regional languages for mass education.
(D) Create a loyal administrative class culturally aligned with British interests.
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Santhal rebellion of 1855 was a completely non-violent satyagraha movement.
Reason (R): The Santhals primarily revolted against the brutal exploitation by local moneylenders, zamindars, and the oppressive British police.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Greased Cartridge Controversy':
I. It served as the immediate trigger for the Revolt of 1857.
II. The new Enfield rifles required soldiers to bite off the ends of the cartridges before loading.
III. The cartridges were rumoured to be greased with the fat of cows and pigs, offending only the Hindu sepoys.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

64. A concept application of the theory of 'Deindustrialization' reveals that the collapse of the traditional Indian handicraft industry had which immediate demographic effect on Indian agriculture?
(A) It drastically reduced the workforce in agriculture leading to severe labour shortages in the fields.
(B) It led to the rapid modernization and mechanization of agricultural practices across the country.
(C) It transformed all agricultural lands into industrial estates for the production of finished goods.
(D) It caused overcrowding in agriculture as ruined artisans migrated to farming.
(E) Answer not known

65. Match the following centres of the 1857 Revolt (List I) with the British officers who played a key role in their suppression (List II):
List I: Centres of the 1857 Revolt
P. Delhi
Q. Kanpur
R. Jhansi
S. Lucknow
List II: British Officers
I. Colin Campbell
II. Hugh Rose
III. John Nicholson
IV. Colin Campbell (assisted by Havelock and Outram)
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of early public platforms utilized by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
(A) Starting Mahratta → Launching Ganapati Festival → Launching Shivaji Festival
(B) Launching Ganapati Festival → Starting Mahratta → Launching Shivaji Festival
(C) Launching Shivaji Festival → Launching Ganapati Festival → Starting Mahratta
(D) Starting Mahratta → Launching Shivaji Festival → Launching Ganapati Festival
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following pairs of historical concepts and their key proponents is incorrectly matched?
(A) Young Bengal Movement - Raja Ram Mohan Roy

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(C) Pitt's India Act of 1784
(D) Charter Act of 1833
(E) Answer not known

41. The contentious 'Doctrine of Lapse', which became a major political cause for the 1857 Revolt, was extensively implemented by which British Governor-General?
(A) Lord Wellesley
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Canning
(D) Lord Cornwallis
(E) Answer not known

42. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Indigo Revolt of 1859 was a notably successful peasant uprising in addressing specific agrarian grievances.
Reason (R): The sustained resistance forced the British government to appoint the Indigo Commission in 1860, which eventually led to the prohibition of coercive Indigo cultivation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

43. The direct rule of the East India Company over the Indian subcontinent officially came to an end in which year?
(A) 1858
(B) 1833
(C) 1857
(D) 1861
(E) Answer not known

44. Consider the following statements regarding the general characteristics of the early tribal uprisings against British rule:
I. They were strictly non-violent and relied solely on presenting petitions to British magistrates.
II. They were heavily influenced by messianic leaders who claimed to possess divine powers.
III. Their anger was directed equally against the British administration and indigenous exploiters like moneylenders.
IV. They frequently utilized traditional weapons like bows, arrows, and axes against the well-armed British military.
V. They were deeply rooted in a desire to protect tribal lands, forests, and socio-cultural isolation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

45. Match the following prominent newspapers (List I) with their founders or editors (List II):
List I: Newspapers
P. Sambad Kaumudi
Q. Rast Goftar
R. Tattvabodhini Patrika
S. Kesari
List II: Founders/Editors
I. Debendranath Tagore
II. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
III. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
IV. Dadabhai Naoroji
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

46. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence in which the major British land revenue systems were formally introduced in their respective regions?
(A) Permanent Settlement → Ryotwari Settlement → Mahalwari Settlement
(B) Ryotwari Settlement → Permanent Settlement → Mahalwari Settlement
(C) Mahalwari Settlement → Ryotwari Settlement → Permanent Settlement
(D) Permanent Settlement → Mahalwari Settlement → Ryotwari Settlement
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following pairs of publications and their respective authors is correctly matched?
(A) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India - R.C. Dutt
(B) Ghulamgiri - Jyotirao Phule
(C) Gitanjali - Dadabhai Naoroji

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(D) Satyarth Prakash - Swami Vivekananda
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Khond uprising:
I. It was led by Chakra Bisoi.
II. The uprising was partly triggered by British efforts to suppress the traditional Khond practice of Mariah (human sacrifice).
III. The Khonds completely defeated the British and established an independent state lasting fifty years.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

49. Arrange the following key events associated with Swami Vivekananda in chronological order:
I. Establishment of the Ramakrishna Mission
II. Birth as Narendranath Datta
III. Famous speech at the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago
IV. Meeting his spiritual guru Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, III, I
(D) II, IV, I, III
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the correct statement regarding the immediate aftermath of the 1857 Revolt.
(A) The Indian army was completely disbanded and replaced solely by British European soldiers in all ranks.
(B) The British reversed their policy of non-interference and heavily regulated indigenous religious practices.
(C) The proportion of European soldiers in the army was increased to prevent future military mutinies.
(D) The Governor-General's title was permanently downgraded to Chief Commissioner of the Indian territories.
(E) Answer not known

51. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the causes of the Vellore Mutiny in 1806.
(A) Sepoys' demand for democratic representation in the Council.
(B) Orders for sepoys to wear a new round hat with a leather cockade instead of traditional turbans.
(C) Prohibition of Hindu sepoys from wearing caste marks on their foreheads while in official uniform.
(D) Orders for Muslim sepoys to shave their beards and trim their moustaches in a uniform military style.
(E) Answer not known

52. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): Despite widespread participation, the Revolt of 1857 failed to overthrow British rule in India.
Reason (R): The rebellion suffered from a lack of unified command, inferior military technology, and the non-participation of crucial regions and princely states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Which prominent feature specifically characterized the campaign that led to the Sati Abolition Act of 1829?
(A) It relied entirely on violent mass protests across the city of Calcutta to pressure the British.
(B) It used scriptural interpretations to prove Sati had no religious sanction.
(C) It was spearheaded exclusively by Christian missionaries without any native Indian participation at all.
(D) It aimed to simultaneously abolish the caste system entirely throughout the Bengal Presidency.
(E) Answer not known

54. Consider the following statements regarding Swami Vivekananda's teachings:
I. He heavily criticized the practice of untouchability and rigid caste

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discrimination.
II. He stressed that service to humanity is equivalent to service to God (Daridra Narayana).
III. He advocated for a purely spiritual life isolated from the material and social problems of the nation.
IV. He inspired a sense of national pride by presenting Vedanta philosophy effectively to the Western world.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III only
(E) Answer not known

55. Match the following Tribal Revolts (List I) with their prominent leaders (List II):
List I: Tribal Revolts
P. Santhal Rebellion
Q. Munda Rebellion
R. Khasi Uprising
S. Khond Uprising
List II: Prominent Leaders
I. Birsa Munda
II. Chakra Bisoi
III. Sidhu and Kanhu
IV. Tirut Singh
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

56. The famous nationalist title "Lokmanya", which translates to "accepted by the people as their leader", was conferred upon which of the following figures?
(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai
(D) Bipin Chandra Pal
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following pairs of Social Reformers and their core ideology/movement is correctly matched?
(A) Ram Mohan Roy - Promotion of strict caste segregation
(B) Dayananda Saraswati - Revival of the Vedic religion and "Go back to Vedas"
(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar - Shuddhi Movement
(D) Henry Derozio - Re-establishment of orthodox Hindu rituals
(E) Answer not known

58. In the context of early tribal uprisings like the Santhal and Munda rebellions, the term "Diku" specifically referred to:
(A) British military commanders and high-ranking officials stationed in the tribal frontier regions.
(B) Exploitative outsiders like moneylenders, traders, and revenue contractors.
(C) Traditional tribal chieftains who had governed the forest lands for several centuries.
(D) Indigenous spiritual healers and medicine men working within the local tribal community.
(E) Answer not known

59. Consider the following statements regarding the economic impact of British rule in India:
I. It led to the commercialisation of agriculture.
II. It caused the deindustrialisation of Indian handicrafts.
III. It facilitated an enormous drain of wealth from India to Britain.
IV. It resulted in widespread impoverishment and frequent famines among the peasantry.
V. It successfully transformed India into a highly industrialized modern nation by 1900.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, II and V only
(D) I, III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

60. Who was serving as the Governor of the Madras Presidency during the critical events of the Vellore Mutiny in 1806?
(A) Lord Dalhousie
(B) Lord Cornwallis
(C) Lord William Bentinck
(D) Sir Thomas Munro
(E) Answer not known

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Saraswati in 1875.
II. It rejected the authority of the Vedas and promoted modern scientific atheism.
III. It strongly opposed idol worship, polytheism, and untouchability.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

34. Match the following leaders of the 1857 Revolt (List I) with their ultimate fate (List II):
List I: Leaders
P. Bahadur Shah Zafar
Q. Rani Lakshmibai
R. Nana Saheb
S. Tantia Tope
List II: Ultimate Fate
I. Died on the battlefield fighting the British
II. Escaped to Nepal and his final destiny remained unknown
III. Exiled to Rangoon where he later died
IV. Captured, tried, and executed by the British
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following pairs regarding the founding year of socio-religious organizations is incorrectly matched?
(A) Young Bengal Movement - 1885
(B) Brahmo Samaj - 1828
(C) Ramakrishna Mission - 1897
(D) Arya Samaj - 1875
(E) Answer not known

36. Which among the following early uprisings is best categorized as a 'restorative rebellion' that aimed primarily to drive out the British and reinstate the old ruling classes?
(A) The Indigo Revolt
(B) The Deccan Riots
(C) The Vaikom Satyagraha
(D) The Revolt of 1857
(E) Answer not known

37. Which concept is most relevant to Dadabhai Naoroji's assertion that "the wealth of India was being systematically transferred to England without any material equivalent being given to India"?
(A) Commercialisation of Agriculture
(B) Drain of Wealth
(C) Laissez-Faire Trade Policy
(D) Subsidiary Alliance
(E) Answer not known

38. While the introduction of railways by the British structurally transformed India, what was its primary economic disadvantage for the indigenous Indian population during the 19th century?
(A) It drastically increased the cost of travelling for the Indian elites and the merchant classes.
(B) It led to an overproduction of traditional Indian handicrafts which could not be easily exported.
(C) It facilitated the penetration of cheap British manufactured goods into the rural markets.
(D) It halted the commercialization of agriculture completely throughout the entire Indian subcontinent.
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak:
I. He famously declared, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it."
II. He popularized the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to stimulate nationalist sentiments.
III. He strictly believed that social reforms must precede political independence.
IV. He was the founder and editor of the nationalist newspapers Kesari and Mahratta.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and III only
(E) Answer not known

40. The office of the Secretary of State for India, responsible for the governance of India, was formally created by which legislation?
(A) Government of India Act of 1858
(B) Regulating Act of 1773

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(B) Drain of Wealth Theory - Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Shuddhi Movement - Swami Dayananda Saraswati
(D) Daridra Narayana concept - Swami Vivekananda
(E) Answer not known

68. Arrange the following key events related to the Revolt of 1857 in chronological order:
I. Mutiny at Meerut Cantonment
II. Mangal Pandey's execution at Barrackpore
III. Proclamation of Queen Victoria
IV. Recapture of Delhi by the British
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

69. Consider the following statements regarding Henry Louis Vivian Derozio:
I. He was a teacher at the Hindu College, Calcutta.
II. He encouraged his students to unconditionally obey traditional social norms and caste rules.
III. He drew heavily from the ideals of the French Revolution.
IV. His followers were collectively known as the Derozians or the Young Bengal group.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

70. The term 'Ulgulan', meaning the Great Tumult, is historically associated with which of the following tribal uprisings?
(A) The Santhal Rebellion
(B) The Kol Mutiny
(C) The Munda Uprising
(D) The Bhil Revolt
(E) Answer not known

71. The influential nationalist newspaper 'Kesari', founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was published in which language?
(A) English
(B) Hindi
(C) Gujarati
(D) Marathi
(E) Answer not known

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72. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Indian Councils Act of 1861 marked an important step in constitutional development by introducing Indian representation in the law-making process.
Reason (R): The Act empowered the Viceroy to nominate some Indians as non-official members to his expanded legislative council.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

73. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of the Indian press in the early phase of national awakening.
(A) The early Indian press was overwhelmingly supportive of British economic policies like deindustrialisation.
(B) Newspapers disseminated ideas, criticized colonial policies, and formed public opinion.
(C) The vernacular press played a negligible role in political mobilization compared to English newspapers.
(D) The British government enthusiastically subsidized nationalist newspapers to promote democratic debates.
(E) Answer not known

74. Consider the following statements regarding Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's contributions:
I. He heavily campaigned against child marriage and polygamy.
II. He was appointed as the Principal of Sanskrit College.
III. He opened the doors of the Sanskrit College to non-Brahmin students.
IV. He played a pivotal role in establishing numerous schools for girls in Bengal.
V. He actively supported the continuation of the Sati practice.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

ANSWERS

1. (A) New military dress regulations and religious prohibitions for native sepoys
The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was primarily caused by the introduction of new dress codes that offended the religious sensibilities of Indian soldiers. These regulations prohibited the wearing of religious marks on the forehead and required the removal of beards. Additionally, the replacement of traditional turbans with leather cockades made of cow and pig skin sparked widespread resentment.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dadabhai Naoroji introduced the Drain of Wealth theory to describe how Britain extracted India's resources for its own economic benefit. This process involved exporting raw materials at low costs and importing expensive finished goods. Significant wealth was remitted to England through salaries and administrative expenses, known as Home Charges, resulting in continuous capital depletion without any corresponding economic return.

3. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 to promote monotheism and social reform. Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, advocating for Vedic revivalism. Swami Vivekananda launched the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to provide social service. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio inspired the Young Bengal Movement, encouraging students to question traditional authority through rationalism.

4. (C) I and III only
Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a pioneer of modern India who campaigned vigorously against the practice of Sati, leading to its legal abolition in 1829. He was also a strong advocate for Western education and scientific learning to modernize Indian society. Contrary to supporting traditional polytheism, he promoted monotheism and actively opposed idol worship based on his rationalist interpretations.

5. (B) Indigo Revolt - Bishnucharan Biswas and Digambar Biswas
The Indigo Revolt of 1859-60 occurred in Bengal when peasants refused to grow indigo under the coercive and exploitative systems of European planters. Bishnucharan Biswas and Digambar Biswas were the key leaders who organized the farmers in Nadia district. This movement was significant for its organized resistance and eventually led to the government appointing the Indigo Commission to investigate grievances.

6. (B) Vellore Mutiny → Santhal Uprising → Indigo Revolt → Deccan Riots
Historical records place the Vellore Mutiny in 1806, marking an early military resistance. The Santhal Uprising followed in 1855-56 as a major tribal rebellion against zamindars and British authorities. The Indigo Revolt took place in 1859-60 in response to forced cultivation in Bengal. Finally, the Deccan Riots occurred in 1875, where peasants in Maharashtra revolted against exploitative local moneylenders.

7. (D) Birsa Munda
The Ulgulan, or the Great Tumult, was a major tribal rebellion led by Birsa Munda in the Chhotanagpur region during the late nineteenth century. The movement aimed to eliminate the influence of outsiders, known as dikus, and establish an independent Munda Raj. Birsa Munda mobilized the community by asserting his divine status and promising a future free from colonial exploitation.

8. (B) II, I, IV, III
The Sati Abolition Act was enacted first in 1829 under Lord William Bentinck. It was followed by the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act in 1856, facilitated by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts. The Government of India Act, which transferred power to the British Crown, was passed in 1858. Finally, the Indian Councils Act was introduced in 1861 to reform the legislative structure.

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by British industrial policies.
(E) Answer not known

82. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's tireless efforts successfully culminated in the legalization of widow remarriage in India.
Reason (R): Vidyasagar utilized extensive references from ancient Hindu scriptures to persuasively demonstrate that widow remarriage was historically permitted.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

83. Who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army whose controversial military regulations sparked the Vellore Mutiny of 1806?
(A) Sir John Cradock
(B) Sir Hugh Rose
(C) Lord Wellesley
(D) Sir Colin Campbell
(E) Answer not known

84. When classifying the two sides of the educational debate in the 1830s, the Orientalists primarily championed:
(A) The complete and immediate abolition of all Sanskrit and Persian educational institutions in India.
(B) The sole use of the English language for all levels of education and administration within India.
(C) The adoption of modern French and German as the primary medium of instruction in government schools.
(D) Translating scientific texts into Sanskrit and Arabic to modernise traditional learning.
(E) Answer not known

85. Match the following early uprisings (List I) with the modern-day states or regions they predominantly occurred in (List II):
List I: Early Uprisings
P. Indigo Revolt
Q. Deccan Riots
R. Munda Uprising
S. Vellore Mutiny
List II: States/Regions
I. Maharashtra
II. Tamil Nadu
III. Bengal/Bihar
IV. Jharkhand (Chhotanagpur)
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

86. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the founding of major socio-religious reform organizations?
(A) Brahmo Samaj → Arya Samaj → Ramakrishna Mission
(B) Arya Samaj → Brahmo Samaj → Ramakrishna Mission
(C) Brahmo Samaj → Ramakrishna Mission → Arya Samaj
(D) Ramakrishna Mission → Brahmo Samaj → Arya Samaj
(E) Answer not known

87. Which of the following pairs of historical terms and their meanings is incorrectly matched?
(A) Shuddhi - A purification ceremony to reconvert those who had left the Hindu fold
(B) Ulgulan - The Great Tumult or rebellion led by Birsa Munda
(C) Enam - Tax-free land grants given for religious or charitable purposes
(D) Dikus - Indigenous tribal chieftains leading revolts
(E) Answer not known

88. Arrange the following incidents of military mutiny prior to the massive 1857 Revolt in chronological order:
I. Vellore Mutiny
II. Mutiny of the 47th Native Infantry at Barrackpore
III. Sepoy Mutiny in Bengal
IV. Mutiny at Santhal Parganas
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III

(E) Answer not known

89. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
(A) He was given the title of 'Raja' by the Mughal Emperor Akbar II.
(B) He staunchly advocated for the preservation of the caste system to maintain social harmony.
(C) He founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1814.
(D) He published 'Precepts of Jesus', separating the moral message of Christ from theological miracles.
(E) Answer not known

90. What was the primary motive behind the British policy of commercializing Indian agriculture during the 19th century?
(A) To improve the nutritional standards and dietary diversity of the Indian rural population.
(B) To ensure a steady supply of industrial raw materials for British manufacturing industries.
(C) To enable Indian farmers to become globally competitive exporters of high-quality finished goods.
(D) To shift the tax burden away from the agricultural sector to the developing industrial sector.
(E) Answer not known

91. The structural transition from Company rule to Crown rule orchestrated by the Government of India Act 1858 practically meant that:
(A) India would be run by a British Cabinet Minister assisted by a Council.
(B) India became a fully self-governing dominion under the protection of the British Empire.
(C) The East India Company retained its monopoly over trade but lost all administrative control.
(D) The Governor-General was replaced by a democratically elected Indian President as head of state.
(E) Answer not known

92. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The newly emerged educated middle-class intelligentsia actively supported the sepoy rebels during the Revolt of 1857.
Reason (R): The educated middle class firmly believed that British rule, despite its flaws, was necessary to help modernize India and eradicate backward social customs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

93. Which socio-religious movement fits the category of an aggressive, revivalist movement that aimed to defensively assert the superiority of Vedic religion against Christian and Islamic proselytization?
(A) The Brahmo Samaj
(B) The Theosophical Society
(C) The Aligarh Movement
(D) The Arya Samaj
(E) Answer not known

94. Identify the correct statement regarding the Shuddhi movement.
(A) It was initiated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy to cleanse Indian society of the practice of Sati.
(B) It was a government initiative introduced by Lord Dalhousie to sanitize the army cantonments.
(C) It was an Arya Samaj program to reconvert people back to Hinduism.
(D) It was a tribal ritual performed by local leaders before launching the Santhal rebellion.
(E) Answer not known

95. Match the following historical perspectives on the nature of the 1857 Revolt (List I) with the personalities who espoused them (List II):
List I: Historical Perspectives
P. A planned war of national independence
Q. Neither first, nor national, nor a war of independence
R. A purely military mutiny
S. A conflict between civilization and barbarism
List II: Personalities
I. V.D. Savarkar
II. R.C. Majumdar

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III. T.R. Holmes
IV. John Lawrence and J.R. Seeley
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

96. During the intense battles of the 1857 Revolt, the resistance at Kanpur was primarily led by which notable figure?
(A) Kunwar Singh
(B) Khan Bahadur Khan
(C) Maulvi Ahmadullah
(D) Nana Saheb
(E) Answer not known

97. Which of the following pairs of specific uprisings and their primary underlying grievance is correctly matched?
(A) Indigo Revolt - Compulsory cultivation of a cash crop at unremunerative prices
(B) Santhal Rebellion - Introduction of the Enfield rifle
(C) Deccan Riots - The interference of British missionaries in local religious customs
(D) Vellore Mutiny - The abolition of the Sati practice
(E) Answer not known

98. From the perspective of the National Renaissance, the most relevant long-term impact of Macaulay's Minute and the introduction of English education was:
(A) The complete and rapid eradication of extreme poverty in the rural regions of India.
(B) The immediate and widespread revival of ancient Sanskrit and Tamil literary traditions.
(C) It created a unified, politically conscious intelligentsia that spearheaded the nationalist movement.
(D) The total disappearance of traditional Indian languages and their replacement by English.
(E) Answer not known

99. In the context of Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain of Wealth theory, 'Home Charges' specifically referred to:
(A) Expenditure in England by the Secretary of State, including pensions and debt interest.
(B) Domestic taxes collected from peasants within the territories of the Indian princely states.
(C) The tariff applied on Indian agricultural goods entering the British domestic retail market.
(D) Transportation charges paid to Indian railways for moving industrial raw materials to the ports.
(E) Answer not known

100. In the early phase of his political career, what did the term "Swaraj" signify for Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
(A) Complete severance of all political and economic ties with the British Empire.
(B) The establishment of a purely orthodox Hindu sovereign state in the subcontinent.
(C) A global federation of anti-colonial nations working towards collective liberation.
(D) Self-government for Indians within the framework of the British Empire.
(E) Answer not known

101. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the agrarian conditions leading to the Deccan Riots.
(A) The Ryotwari settlement had fixed land revenues at exorbitantly high rates.
(B) The British colonial government completely forgave all peasant debts immediately prior to the riots.
(C) A sharp fall in agricultural prices following the end of the American Civil War severely impacted the cotton-growing peasants.
(D) The moneylenders frequently manipulated accounts and forged signatures to dispossess peasants of their lands.
(E) Answer not known

102. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The British policy of deindustrialisation forced multitudes of ruined traditional artisans to fall back upon agriculture for survival.
Reason (R): The mass migration of unemployed artisans into the agrarian sector led to severe fragmentation of landholdings and immense pressure on agricultural land.

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18. (C) The orthodox Hindu community unanimously supported the abolition of the practice.
The abolition of Sati in 1829 by Lord William Bentinck was met with significant resistance from the orthodox Hindu community. Many conservatives viewed the regulation as an unwarranted interference in their religious traditions. Groups like the Dharma Sabha were formed to oppose Raja Ram Mohan Roy's reformist agenda and even petitioned the British authorities to repeal the act, showing strong opposition.

19. (B) I and III only
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a profound social reformer who dedicated his life to improving the status of women. He was the primary force behind the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 and was a great supporter of female education. Additionally, he modernized the Bengali language by reconstructing the alphabet and simplifying typography, making literature more accessible to the common people.

20. (D) Transfer of administration from the Company to the British Crown.
The most significant constitutional result of the 1857 Revolt was the passage of the Government of India Act of 1858. This legislation formally terminated the rule of the East India Company and transferred the administration of India directly to the British Crown. The Governor-General was given the title of Viceroy, and a Secretary of State was appointed to oversee governance.

21. (B) English education would create a loyal class of administrative intermediaries.
Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835 advocated for the promotion of Western education through the English medium. The strategic goal was to produce a class of Indians who were culturally and intellectually aligned with British values. This group was intended to serve as loyal intermediaries between the colonial government and the Indian population, helping the British manage the administration more effectively.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Historians consider the Vellore Mutiny of 1806 a precursor to the 1857 Revolt because both events shared similar roots in religious grievances. In Vellore, the sepoys revolted against military orders that prohibited caste marks and required use of leather hats. This parallels the 1857 uprising, where the grease on cartridges was perceived as a threat to religious purity.

23. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Lord William Bentinck is remembered for social reforms like the abolition of Sati in 1829. Lord Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of Lapse to annex various Indian states. Lord Canning was the Governor-General during the outbreak of the 1857 Revolt and later became the first Viceroy. Lord Wellesley expanded British influence through the Subsidiary Alliance system, which brought many princely states under control.

24. (C) II and IV only
The Deccan Riots of 1875 were primarily directed against local moneylenders, known as Sahukars, rather than British offices. Peasants attacked the houses of these moneylenders to destroy debt bonds and account books. While the riots took place in Pune and Ahmednagar, it is incorrect to say the targets were administrative offices or that the movement was initially intended to be political.

25. (B) Santhal Uprising - Rajmahal Hills in the Bihar and Bengal region.
The Santhal Uprising of 1855-56 was a massive rebellion that took place in the Rajmahal Hills, covering parts of present-day Bihar and West Bengal. Led by Sidhu and Kanhu, the Santhals revolted against the oppression of zamindars, moneylenders, and British officials. Other pairings, such as the Khond uprising in Punjab or the Munda rebellion in the Western Ghats, are geographically incorrect.

26. (A) Meerut → Delhi → Kanpur → Jhansi
The Revolt of 1857 began with the mutiny at Meerut on May 10, 1857. The rebellious sepoys immediately marched to Delhi and captured it the following day. The uprising then spread to other major centers in North and Central India. Kanpur joined the rebellion in early June, followed shortly after by Jhansi, where the resistance was led by Rani Lakshmibai.

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(B) They eliminated the presence of Western ideas from Indian intellectual life entirely.
(C) They instilled self-respect, cultural pride, and rationalism, laying the foundation for nationalism.
(D) They managed to completely eradicate the caste system and communalism from Indian society.
(E) Answer not known

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(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, III and IV only
(C) II, III, IV and V only
(D) I, III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

75. Match the following important social reform legislations (List I) with the year they were enacted (List II):
List I: Social Reform Legislations
P. Sati Abolition Act
Q. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
R. Age of Consent Act
S. Abolition of Slavery in India
List II: Year of Enactment
I. 1856
II. 1891
III. 1829
IV. 1843
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following was a core ideological feature of the Brahmo Samaj founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
(A) Strict adherence to caste-based segregation
(B) Advocacy of polytheism and ritualistic sacrifices
(C) Belief in a single, formless, and omnipresent God (Monotheism)
(D) Complete rejection of Western literature and sciences
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following pairs of 1857 Revolt leaders and their prominent military commanders/generals is correctly matched?
(A) Rani Lakshmibai - Kunwar Singh
(B) Bahadur Shah Zafar - Ahmadullah Shah
(C) Begum Hazrat Mahal - Mangal Pandey
(D) Nana Saheb - Tantia Tope
(E) Answer not known

78. A distinguishing feature of the Deccan Riots of 1875 in Maharashtra was that:
(A) The peasants strictly targeted government treasuries to establish a parallel government in the region.
(B) It was entirely led by deposed Maratha princes seeking to reclaim their lost thrones and territories.
(C) The riots were a social boycott directed against Marwari and Gujarati moneylenders.
(D) The movement relied entirely on armed clashes with the British cavalry units stationed in the districts.
(E) Answer not known

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79. When comparing the causes of early tribal revolts with early peasant uprisings, which of the following is an accurate distinction?
(A) Tribal revolts were unconnected to forest rights, whereas peasant revolts were solely about forest produce.
(B) Tribal revolts defended identity against outsiders, while peasant revolts fought taxation and rent.
(C) Tribal revolts were always successfully resolved through negotiations, unlike peasant uprisings in Bengal.
(D) Peasant uprisings involved messianic claims, while tribal uprisings were strictly secular and economic.
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following was NOT a promise made in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858?
(A) A general amnesty to all rebels except those directly involved in the murder of British subjects.
(B) Non-interference in the religious beliefs and traditions of the Indian people.
(C) Respect for the rights, dignity, and honour of native Indian princes.
(D) The establishment of responsible, democratic self-government in India within a decade.
(E) Answer not known

81. Which major socio-economic class in India largely remained aloof from, or in some cases actively opposed, the Revolt of 1857?
(A) The newly educated Indian middle class and modern intelligentsia.
(B) The impoverished and landless peasantry residing in the Awadh region.
(C) Dispossessed traditional zamindars and local taluqdars in North India.
(D) Traditional artisans and craftsmen ruined

9. (A) I, II and IV only
The Orientalist-Anglicist debate focused on the direction of British education policy in India. Orientalists favored traditional learning in indigenous languages, while Anglicists, led by Lord Macaulay, pushed for Western sciences through English. Macaulay's Minute of 1835 settled the debate in favor of the Anglicists, aiming to create a class of Indians who were English in tastes and intellect.

10. (B) It guaranteed non-interference in the religious beliefs and practices of the Indian people.
Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 marked the end of East India Company rule and the beginning of direct administration by the British Crown. A key provision of this document was the promise of religious neutrality, ensuring that the colonial government would not interfere in traditional beliefs. This was intended to pacify the population after the religious grievances of 1857.

11. (A) Decline of traditional handicrafts without the growth of modern machine industries
Deindustrialisation in colonial India refers to the destruction of traditional handicraft and textile industries due to competition from cheap British machine-made goods. Unlike European industrialization, this decline was not accompanied by the development of modern domestic manufacturing. Consequently, millions of artisans lost their livelihoods and were forced into agriculture, leading to increased pressure on land and widespread rural poverty.

12. (D) A is false but R is true.
British commercialisation of agriculture did not improve the economic condition of the Indian peasantry; instead, it increased their vulnerability. Farmers were forced to grow cash crops like indigo, jute, and cotton to satisfy British industrial demands. This shift away from food crops led to frequent famines and increased dependence on moneylenders, as profits were mostly pocketed by the traders.

13. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
During the 1857 Revolt, Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed the symbolic leader in Delhi. Nana Saheb led the rebellion in Kanpur, seeking to restore his Maratha title. In Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal spearheaded the resistance against the British annexation of Awadh. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi fought valiantly against the Doctrine of Lapse to protect her kingdom from being annexed.

14. (A) I, II, III and V only
The Revolt of 1857 was driven by political, economic, and religious factors. The Doctrine of Lapse alienated local rulers, while heavy taxation and deindustrialisation ruined the peasantry and artisans. The immediate trigger was the use of greased cartridges. Furthermore, British interference in social customs like Sati caused alarm. However, the General Service Enlistment Act was deeply unpopular among sepoys.

15. (B) Mahratta - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the founder and editor of both the Kesari and the Mahratta newspapers. While Kesari was published in Marathi, the Mahratta was published in English to reach a wider audience. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a moderate leader, was associated with the journal Sudharak, but he did not found or edit the Mahratta newspaper during his prominent political career.

16. (D) Complete elimination of moneylenders from the rural economy
British land revenue systems like the Permanent Settlement and Ryotwari System imposed high, rigid taxes that forced peasants to borrow money. Instead of eliminating moneylenders, these policies made them central to the rural economy. Peasants often lost their land to these non-cultivating classes through debt, leading to the rise of absentee landlords and the systematic impoverishment of actual cultivators.

17. (A) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was a radical teacher at Hindu College in Calcutta who inspired the Young Bengal Movement. He encouraged his followers to think rationally and question all traditional authorities, including religious and social customs. Drawing inspiration from the French Revolution, his teachings promoted liberty, equality, and fraternity, which significantly influenced the intellectual awakening among the youth in Bengal.

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

103. The young sepoy who refused to use the greased cartridge and subsequently shot his European officer at Barrackpore on March 29, 1857, was:
(A) Bhagat Singh
(B) Tatya Tope
(C) Bakht Khan
(D) Mangal Pandey
(E) Answer not known

104. After the suppression of the 1857 Revolt in Delhi, the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested and permanently exiled to:
(A) Rangoon (Burma)
(B) Andaman Islands
(C) Ceylon (Sri Lanka)
(D) London
(E) Answer not known

105. Match the following social reform texts or publications (List I) with their primary advocates (List II):
List I: Texts/Publications
P. Gift to Monotheists (Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin)
Q. Satyarth Prakash
R. Nil Darpan
S. Kesari
List II: Primary Advocates
I. Swami Dayananda Saraswati
II. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
III. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
IV. Dinabandhu Mitra
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

106. Which of the following correctly displays the sequence of establishment of significant socio-cultural institutions during the National Renaissance?
(A) Asiatic Society of Bengal → Hindu College → Sanskrit College → Brahmo Samaj
(B) Hindu College → Asiatic Society of Bengal → Brahmo Samaj → Sanskrit College
(C) Asiatic Society of Bengal → Brahmo Samaj → Hindu College → Sanskrit College
(D) Brahmo Samaj → Hindu College → Asiatic Society of Bengal → Sanskrit College
(E) Answer not known

107. Which of the following pairs of social reformers and their specific educational or social institutions is incorrectly matched?
(A) Henry Derozio - Fergusson College
(B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Vedanta College
(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar - Bethune College (associated)
(D) Swami Vivekananda - Belur Math
(E) Answer not known

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108. Arrange the suppression of the major 1857 Revolt centres by British forces in chronological order of their fall:
I. Recapture of Delhi
II. Final suppression of the rebellion in Awadh (Lucknow)
III. Death of Rani Lakshmibai at Gwalior
IV. Execution of Tantia Tope
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

109. Which charismatic tribal leader famously declared himself an envoy of God, claiming he had miraculous powers to heal diseases and multiply grain, thereby inspiring a massive revolt against the British?
(A) Sidhu Santhal
(B) Chakra Bisoi
(C) Alluri Sitarama Raju
(D) Birsa Munda
(E) Answer not known

110. From a historical perspective, what was the most enduring legacy of the socio-religious reform movements (National Renaissance) in the 19th century?
(A) They successfully restored the political dominance of the Marathas across India.

27. (A) Dinabandhu Mitra
Dinabandhu Mitra wrote the play 'Nil Darpan' in 1860 to highlight the horrific exploitation of indigo farmers by European planters in Bengal. The play vividly depicted the physical and economic abuse suffered by the peasants who were forced to grow indigo. It played a crucial role in mobilizing public opinion against the indigo system and influenced the British to investigate these practices.

28. (A) II, III, I, IV
The Battle of Plassey in 1757 marked the beginning of British political influence in India. This was followed by the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760, which ended French competition. The Battle of Buxar in 1764 solidified British control over Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha. Finally, the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799 resulted in the defeat of Tipu Sultan and further consolidation of power.

29. (A) I, II, IV and V only
The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekananda in 1897 to promote the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. It emphasizes social service and the harmony of all religions. The mission has established a vast network of educational and medical institutions. Statement III is incorrect because the mission actively engages in humanitarian aid during famines, floods, and epidemics across the world.

30. (C) Tribal uprisings sought autonomy, whereas peasant uprisings fought against economic exploitation.
Tribal uprisings during the British era were often characterized by a struggle to protect traditional lands, forest rights, and cultural autonomy from the intrusion of outsiders. In contrast, peasant revolts were primarily motivated by specific economic grievances, such as exorbitant land revenue, debt, and the forced cultivation of cash crops. While both groups fought against oppression, their fundamental objectives differed significantly.

31. (B) Both stemmed from religious grievances regarding military regulations imposed on Indian sepoys.
Both the Vellore Mutiny of 1806 and the Revolt of 1857 were ignited by military orders that offended the religious sentiments of Indian sepoys. In Vellore, the issue involved dress codes and caste marks, while in 1857, it was the use of animal fat in cartridges. These events demonstrated the deep sensitivity of Indian soldiers toward perceived threats to their faith.

32. (D) A is false but R is true.
The British government did not introduce English education primarily for the intellectual enlightenment of the Indian masses; its main goal was practical administrative utility. Lord Macaulay's Minute clearly stated the objective was to create a class of Indians who could serve as loyal intermediaries. This group would be Indian in blood but English in taste, thereby facilitating the governance of the Empire.

33. (C) I and III only
Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875 with the slogan "Go back to the Vedas." He considered the Vedas as infallible and the source of true knowledge. The movement was reformist in its opposition to idol worship, polytheism, and the practice of untouchability. Statement II is incorrect because the Samaj did not reject the authority of the Vedas.

34. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
After the 1857 Revolt, Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon, where he spent his final years. Rani Lakshmibai died valiantly while fighting British forces on the battlefield in Gwalior. Nana Saheb escaped to the jungles of Nepal, and his ultimate fate remains unknown. Tantia Tope continued a guerrilla war for some time but was eventually captured and executed in 1859.

35. (A) Young Bengal Movement - 1885
The Young Bengal Movement was established in the late 1820s by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio at Hindu College, Calcutta. It was a radical group of students who challenged traditional religious and social practices. The year 1885 is historically significant for the founding of the Indian National Congress, not the Young Bengal Movement. Other pairs, like the Brahmo Samaj, are correctly matched.

36. (D) The Revolt of 1857
The Revolt of 1857 is often categorized as a restorative rebellion because many participants

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72. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Councils Act of 1861 was a landmark in constitutional history as it introduced the first step toward Indian representation in the legislative process. By allowing the Viceroy to nominate Indians as non-official members to the council, the British aimed to gain some local perspective. This reform was a direct response to the political lessons learned from the 1857 Revolt.

73. (B) Newspapers disseminated ideas, criticized colonial policies, and formed public opinion.
The early Indian press played a vital role in the growth of nationalism by acting as a platform for political education. Newspapers like Kesari and Sambad Kaumudi analyzed British economic policies and criticized the colonial administration. By disseminating information and fostering public debates, the press helped create a unified national consciousness. This allowed leaders to reach a wider audience across various regions.

74. (B) I, II, III and IV only
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a multi-faceted reformer who campaigned against child marriage and advocated for female education, helping establish Bethune College. As Principal of Sanskrit College, he opened the institution to non-Brahmin students, challenging traditional hierarchies. Statement V is incorrect because Vidyasagar, like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, was a staunch opponent of the Sati practice and supported measures to improve status.

75. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The Sati Abolition Act was passed in 1829 by Lord William Bentinck. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act followed in 1856, largely due to the efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. Slavery was formally abolished in India in 1843. Later in the century, the Age of Consent Act was enacted in 1891 to raise the legal age for marriage for girls, representing social reform.

76. (C) Belief in a single, formless, and omnipresent God (Monotheism).
The Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy on the principles of monotheism and rationalism. It rejected the worship of idols and the performance of elaborate rituals, emphasizing the worship of one formless God. The movement also advocated for social reforms such as the abolition of Sati. It sought to purify Hinduism by returning to the monotheistic essence of Upanishads.

77. (D) Nana Saheb - Tantia Tope
During the 1857 Revolt, Nana Saheb was the primary leader in Kanpur, and Tantia Tope served as his brilliant military commander. Tantia Tope was known for his strategic skills and his ability to organize effective resistance against the British forces. After the fall of Kanpur, he continued the struggle elsewhere, becoming a legendary figure in the rebellion against the colonial government.

78. (C) The riots were a social boycott directed against Marwari and Gujarati moneylenders.
A unique characteristic of the Deccan Riots of 1875 was that it began as a social boycott by the peasants against Marwari and Gujarati moneylenders. The villagers refused to provide services to the Sahukars. When this failed to provide relief from crushing debts, the movement turned into organized attacks where peasants destroyed the legal documents and debt bonds that kept them in bondage.

79. (B) Tribal revolts defended identity against outsiders, while peasant revolts fought taxation and rent.
Tribal revolts were often rooted in the defense of their traditional way of life and territorial autonomy against the intrusion of outsiders. These movements were as much about cultural identity as they were about land. Peasant uprisings, on the other hand, were typically responses to specific economic pressures like excessive land revenue and the exploitative practices of zamindars within the established framework.

80. (D) The establishment of responsible, democratic self-government in India within a decade.
Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 promised religious neutrality, an amnesty for most rebels, and respect for the rights of Indian princes. However, it did not include any commitment to establish democratic self-government or provide a timeline for Indian independence. The British Crown aimed to stabilize its rule by pacifying the population, but ultimate authority remained firmly with the British Parliament in London.

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monotheism. Dadabhai Naoroji founded the Rast Goftar to voice the grievances of the Parsi community. Debendranath Tagore was the founder of the Tattvabodhini Patrika, which focused on religious and social issues. Bal Gangadhar Tilak used the newspaper Kesari to spread nationalist ideas and criticize British colonial policies.

46. (A) Permanent Settlement → Ryotwari Settlement → Mahalwari Settlement
The British introduced various land revenue systems at different times to maximize income. The Permanent Settlement was first implemented in 1793 in Bengal. This was followed by the Ryotwari Settlement, which began in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies during the early nineteenth century. The Mahalwari Settlement was introduced later, around the 1830s, in the North-Western Provinces and parts of Central India.

47. (B) Ghulamgiri - Jyotirao Phule
Jyotirao Phule wrote 'Ghulamgiri' in 1873 to challenge the caste system and the dominance of the upper castes in Indian society. He dedicated the book to the American movement for the abolition of slavery. Other pairs are incorrect: 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' was written by Dadabhai Naoroji, and 'Satyarth Prakash' was authored by Swami Dayananda Saraswati.

48. (A) I and II only
The Khond uprising in the mid-nineteenth century was led by Chakra Bisoi. The rebellion was triggered by British attempts to suppress the traditional Khond practice of Mariah, which involved human sacrifice, and the imposition of new taxes. While the resistance was intense, the Khonds did not permanently defeat the British or establish an independent state that lasted for fifty years.

49. (A) II, IV, III, I
Swami Vivekananda's life follows a clear timeline starting with his birth in 1863. He met his spiritual guru, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, in 1881, which transformed his life. His global prominence began with his famous speech at the Chicago World's Parliament of Religions in 1893. Finally, he established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to promote social service and his guru's message.

50. (C) The proportion of European soldiers in the army was increased to prevent future military mutinies.
Following the 1857 Revolt, the British implemented significant military reforms to ensure future security. One major change was increasing the ratio of European soldiers to Indian sepoys. The army was reorganized on the principle of "divide and rule," grouping soldiers based on caste to prevent collective action. Strategic positions and artillery were kept exclusively under British control to minimize mutiny risks.

51. (A) Sepoys' demand for democratic representation in the Council.
The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was driven by religious and cultural grievances rather than political demands for democratic representation. The sepoys were angered by orders to wear leather hats and prohibitions on caste marks, which they perceived as a threat to their faith. The idea of seeking representation in a legislative council was not part of the sepoys' agenda or causes.

52. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1857 Revolt failed to end British rule despite its scale and intensity. The primary reasons for this failure included the lack of a unified national vision and central command among the rebels. Additionally, the British possessed superior military technology. Many crucial regions, such as Punjab and parts of South India, along with influential princely states, remained loyal to the British.

53. (B) It used scriptural interpretations to prove Sati had no religious sanction.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign against Sati was characterized by its intellectual and rational approach. He meticulously studied ancient Hindu scriptures to demonstrate that the practice was not mandatory for widows and lacked genuine religious sanction. This scriptural argument was essential in convincing Lord William Bentinck and the British administration that banning Sati would not violate core principles of the faith.

54. (A) I, II and IV only
Swami Vivekananda was a champion of social equality who strongly criticized the practice of untouchability. He taught that serving humanity is the highest form of worship, a concept he called "Daridra Narayana." By presenting Vedanta philosophy to the West, he instilled a sense of pride. Statement III is incorrect because he did not advocate for an isolated spiritual life; instead, he emphasized engagement.

55. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
The Santhal Rebellion of 1855 was led by the brothers Sidhu and Kanhu against colonial exploitation. Birsa Munda was the charismatic leader of the Munda Rebellion in the Chhotanagpur region. Tirut Singh headed the Khasi Uprising in Meghalaya against British road construction projects. Chakra Bisoi led the Khond uprising in Odisha, primarily resisting British interference in their traditional religious customs.

56. (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was honored with the title "Lokmanya," which means "accepted by the people as their leader," because of his immense popularity and dedication to the nationalist cause. He was a central figure in the Extremist phase of the independence movement. His advocacy for Swaraj and his ability to connect with the masses through cultural mobilization earned him this prestigious title.

57. (B) Dayananda Saraswati - Revival of the Vedic religion and "Go back to Vedas"
Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj with the core objective of reviving the purity of the Vedic religion. He rejected later additions to Hinduism, such as idol worship and the caste system, and urged followers to return to the original teachings of the Vedas. Other options are incorrect, as Raja Ram Mohan Roy did not promote strict caste segregation in society.

58. (B) Exploitative outsiders like moneylenders, traders, and revenue contractors.
In the context of 19th-century tribal revolts, the term "Diku" was used by indigenous groups like the Santhals and Mundas to describe outsiders who invaded their territories. This included British officials, moneylenders, and traders who exploited the tribal people economically and socially. The anger of the tribes was specifically directed against these Dikus, who were seen as responsible for the loss of lands.

59. (A) I, II, III and IV only
British economic policies in India led to the commercialisation of agriculture and the deindustrialisation of traditional handicrafts. These changes resulted in a significant drain of wealth and widespread poverty, causing frequent famines among the peasantry. However, statement V is incorrect because British rule did not transform India into a highly industrialized modern nation; instead, it hindered the growth of domestic industry.

60. (C) Lord William Bentinck
Lord William Bentinck was serving as the Governor of the Madras Presidency in 1806 when the Vellore Mutiny occurred. Following the uprising, he was recalled by the East India Company, which held him partially responsible for the situation. Later, in 1828, he returned to India as the Governor-General, where he became famous for social reforms such as the abolition of Sati.

61. (D) Create a loyal administrative class culturally aligned with British interests.
A primary inference from Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835 is that British education policy was designed for political and administrative utility. The aim was not mass empowerment but the creation of a small group of educated Indians who could assist in governance. This class was expected to adopt British values, thereby serving as a bridge between the colonial rulers and the population.

62. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Santhal rebellion of 1855 was not a non-violent satyagraha; it was a bloody and violent uprising against the oppressive forces of the time. The Santhals used traditional weapons to fight against the brutal exploitation by zamindars, moneylenders, and the British police. While the reasons for the revolt stated in the reason are historically accurate, the assertion describing the movement as non-violent is incorrect.

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63. (B) III only
The greased cartridge controversy was the immediate trigger for the 1857 Revolt. The rumour that cartridges were greased with cow and pig fat offended both Hindu and Muslim sepoys, as cows are sacred to Hindus and pigs are considered impure in Islam. Therefore, statement III is incorrect because the grievance was shared by both major religious groups, leading to a unified resistance.

64. (D) It caused overcrowding in agriculture as ruined artisans migrated to farming.
Deindustrialization led to the collapse of the traditional Indian textile and handicraft sectors due to competition from British imports. This economic displacement forced millions of unemployed artisans to return to their ancestral villages and seek a living in agriculture. This massive shift of the workforce created extreme overcrowding in the agrarian sector, leading to fragmented landholdings and the increased impoverishment of peasants.

65. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
John Nicholson played a decisive role in the recapture of Delhi during the 1857 Revolt. Colin Campbell was instrumental in suppressing the rebellion in Kanpur and later led the final recapture of Lucknow with the assistance of Havelock and Outram. Hugh Rose is famous for his military campaign in Central India, where he eventually defeated the forces of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi.

66. (A) Starting Mahratta → Launching Ganapati Festival → Launching Shivaji Festival
Bal Gangadhar Tilak's career followed a strategic sequence to build nationalist sentiment. He first established the English-language newspaper Mahratta in 1881 to reach the educated classes. He then launched the Ganapati Festival in 1893 to provide a public platform for mass mobilization. This was followed by the introduction of the Shivaji Festival in 1895, which aimed to celebrate heroic deeds.

67. (A) Young Bengal Movement - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
The Young Bengal Movement was founded by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, not Raja Ram Mohan Roy. While Roy was a pioneer of the Indian Renaissance, Derozio led this radical student group that questioned traditional authority and religious practices. Other pairings are correct: Dadabhai Naoroji formulated the Drain of Wealth theory, Swami Dayananda Saraswati initiated the Shuddhi movement, and Swami Vivekananda promoted service.

68. (A) II, I, IV, III
The events leading to the end of Company rule began with Mangal Pandey's execution in April 1857 for his defiance at Barrackpore. This was followed by the major mutiny at Meerut on May 10, 1857. The British successfully recaptured Delhi in September 1857 after months of heavy fighting. Finally, Queen Victoria's Proclamation was issued in November 1858, formally transferring the administration of India.

69. (B) I, III and IV only
Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was a revolutionary teacher at Hindu College who encouraged his students to think freely and embrace rationalism. He was deeply influenced by the ideals of the French Revolution, such as liberty and equality. His followers, known as Derozians, formed the Young Bengal group. Statement II is incorrect because Derozio explicitly encouraged his students to question traditional social norms.

70. (C) The Munda Uprising
The term 'Ulgulan' is synonymous with the Munda Uprising led by Birsa Munda in the late 19th century. Meaning "the Great Tumult," it represented the massive mobilization of the Munda tribe against the encroachment of lands by outsiders and the British administration. The movement combined social reform with a political struggle for tribal autonomy, making it one of the most significant tribal rebellions.

71. (D) Marathi
Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded the newspaper Kesari in 1881 to communicate with the local population in their native tongue. Published in Marathi, the newspaper became a powerful tool for spreading nationalist ideas and criticizing the British administration. Its popularity among the common people in Maharashtra helped Tilak become a mass leader, as he used simple yet forceful language to advocate for Swaraj.

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later, in 1885, by the Deccan Education Society, with leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak being instrumental in its founding. Other pairings are correct, as Swami Vivekananda established the headquarters of the mission at Belur Math.

108. (A) I, II, III, IV
The British military response led to the recapture of Delhi in September 1857. This was followed by the final suppression of the rebellion in Lucknow in early 1858. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi was killed in battle at Gwalior in June 1858. The last major leader to be neutralized was Tantia Tope, who was captured and executed in 1859.

109. (D) Birsa Munda
Birsa Munda was a charismatic tribal leader who claimed to have had a vision from God, bestowing him with miraculous healing powers. He used this spiritual authority to mobilize the Munda community against the oppression of the British and the dikus. By declaring himself an envoy of the divine, he inspired thousands to join the Ulgulan movement for autonomy.

110. (C) They instilled self-respect, cultural pride, and rationalism, laying the foundation for nationalism.
The most significant legacy of the 19th-century socio-religious reform movements was the intellectual and moral preparation of the Indian people. By challenging outdated customs and promoting rationalism, leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda helped Indians regain their self-respect. This spiritual and social awakening provided the necessary foundation for the subsequent political movement for independence across various regions.

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81. (A) The newly educated Indian middle class and modern intelligentsia.
The newly educated Indian middle class and the modern intelligentsia largely remained aloof from the Revolt of 1857. This group generally believed that British rule was a modernizing force that could help India overcome backward social practices. They viewed the rebellion as a backward-looking movement led by traditional elites. Consequently, they did not support the sepoys' efforts to overthrow the colonial government.

82. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's campaign for the legalization of widow remarriage was successful because he combined social activism with deep scholarship. He used his knowledge of ancient Hindu scriptures to provide authoritative evidence that the remarriage of widows was permitted in the Vedic tradition. This approach was effective in countering the arguments of the orthodox community and provided the British government with necessary justification.

83. (A) Sir John Cradock
Sir John Cradock was the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army who introduced the controversial military regulations that triggered the Vellore Mutiny of 1806. These rules mandated a new style of turban and prohibited sepoys from wearing religious marks on their foreheads. The deep resentment caused by these orders led to a violent uprising among the Indian soldiers, which was eventually suppressed.

84. (D) Translating scientific texts into Sanskrit and Arabic to modernise traditional learning.
During the education debate of the 1830s, the Orientalists advocated for the preservation and modernization of traditional Indian learning. They believed that the best way to introduce Western sciences and literature was by translating these works into classical languages like Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. This group argued that such an approach would be more respectful of India's rich intellectual heritage than forcing English.

85. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
The Indigo Revolt was a major peasant movement in Bengal and parts of Bihar. The Deccan Riots took place in the Bombay Presidency, specifically in modern-day Maharashtra. The Munda Uprising, led by Birsa Munda, occurred in the Chhotanagpur plateau region of present-day Jharkhand. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was an early military resistance that broke out in the fort of Vellore, Tamil Nadu.

86. (A) Brahmo Samaj → Arya Samaj → Ramakrishna Mission
The Brahmo Samaj was the earliest of these major reform organizations, founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828 to promote monotheism. The Arya Samaj was established later in 1875 by Swami Dayananda Saraswati with a focus on Vedic revivalism. Finally, the Ramakrishna Mission was launched by Swami Vivekananda in 1897 to provide social service, completing this chronological sequence of movements.

87. (D) Dikus - Indigenous tribal chieftains leading revolts.
The term "Dikus" did not refer to indigenous tribal chieftains; instead, it was a derogatory term used by tribal groups like the Santhals to describe outsiders who exploited them. This included British officials and moneylenders who encroached on their lands. Other terms are correct: Shuddhi was a reconversion ceremony, Ulgulan referred to the Munda rebellion, and Enam were tax-free land grants.

88. (B) III, I, II, IV
Military mutinies against British rule occurred periodically throughout the early nineteenth century. The earliest in this list was the Sepoy Mutiny in Bengal in 1764. This was followed by the significant Vellore Mutiny in 1806. Later, the 47th Native Infantry mutinied at Barrackpore in 1824. The mutiny in the Santhal Parganas occurred around the time of the Santhal Uprising in 1855.

89. (B) He staunchly advocated for the preservation of the caste system to maintain social harmony.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a radical reformer who actively campaigned against the rigid caste system, believing it was a major obstacle to national unity. He promoted the idea of human equality and was a strong advocate for modern Western education. His efforts to abolish Sati and his monotheistic views were central to his

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aimed to expel the British and restore the previous political order. This included reinstating deposed monarchs like Bahadur Shah Zafar and local zamindars. Unlike peasant uprisings that focused on specific economic issues, this movement sought a broader return to the traditional power structures that existed before British intervention.

37. (B) Drain of Wealth
Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain of Wealth theory argued that Britain was systematically extracting India's financial resources without providing any material or economic return. This transfer occurred through various channels, including the remittance of salaries, pensions, and interest on public debt, collectively known as Home Charges. This concept was pivotal in shaping early nationalist thought by highlighting the parasitic nature of British exploitation.

38. (C) It facilitated the penetration of cheap British manufactured goods into the rural markets.
Although railways modernized transportation, they primarily served British economic interests in the 19th century. The rail network allowed cheap, factory-made goods from England to reach the deepest rural markets in India. This resulted in the total collapse of indigenous handicraft industries, as local artisans could not compete. Instead of fostering Indian industry, the railways accelerated the process of deindustrialisation across the country.

39. (A) I, II and IV only
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a prominent nationalist who used cultural symbols like the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to mobilize the masses. He famously asserted that Swaraj was his birthright and edited influential newspapers like Kesari and Mahratta. However, statement III is incorrect because Tilak believed that political independence must take priority over social reforms, often clashing with other social reformers.

40. (A) Government of India Act of 1858
The Government of India Act of 1858 was passed following the Revolt of 1857 to ensure more direct control over Indian affairs. This legislation abolished the East India Company's rule and created the office of the Secretary of State for India. As a member of the British Cabinet, the Secretary of State was responsible for governance and was assisted by a Council.

41. (B) Lord Dalhousie
Lord Dalhousie, serving as Governor-General from 1848 to 1856, was the main architect of the Doctrine of Lapse. Under this policy, any princely state without a natural heir was annexed by the British. This led to the takeover of several important states, including Satara and Jhansi. The widespread resentment caused by these annexations was a major contributing factor to the 1857 Revolt.

42. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indigo Revolt of 1859 was a successful example of peasant resistance in colonial India. The unified refusal of farmers to grow indigo under coercive terms forced the British government to take notice. Consequently, the Indigo Commission was appointed in 1860, which acknowledged the planters' abuses. This led to reforms that eventually ended the oppressive system of forced indigo cultivation.

43. (A) 1858
The direct rule of the East India Company officially ended in 1858 with the enactment of the Government of India Act. This change was a direct response to the massive uprising of 1857, which exposed the administrative failures of the Company. From 1858 onwards, the British Crown assumed direct responsibility for the administration of India, marking the beginning of the Raj.

44. (D) I only
Early tribal uprisings were characterized by violent resistance against British intrusion and the exploitation by outsiders. They were not non-violent movements based on petitions; instead, tribes used traditional weapons like bows and arrows to fight for their land. Other statements accurately describe these revolts, including the influence of messianic leaders and the deep-seated desire to protect their socio-cultural isolation.

45. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Raja Ram Mohan Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi to promote social reform and

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Although the British intended this group to be loyal administrators, they instead used their knowledge of Western political ideas—such as liberty and democracy—to challenge colonial rule. This unified intelligentsia became the leaders of the Indian national movement, providing the framework for independence.

99. (A) Expenditure in England by the Secretary of State, including pensions and debt interest.
In Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain of Wealth theory, 'Home Charges' referred to the portion of Indian revenue that was spent in Great Britain by the colonial government. This included the salaries and pensions of British officials and the interest on the public debt. These payments represented a massive transfer of capital from India to England, contributing to the systematic impoverishment of the economy.

100. (D) Self-government for Indians within the framework of the British Empire.
In the early phase of his political career, Bal Gangadhar Tilak used the term "Swaraj" to mean self-government similar to that of British dominions like Canada. While his slogan was revolutionary, his immediate goal was for Indians to have a significant role in their own administration within the British Empire. It was only later that the concept evolved toward demanding complete independence.

101. (B) The British colonial government completely forgave all peasant debts immediately prior to the riots.
The British colonial government did not forgive peasant debts before the Deccan Riots of 1875; on the contrary, their rigid revenue policies forced peasants further into debt. The high taxes under the Ryotwari system, combined with a slump in cotton prices, left farmers unable to pay both the state and the moneylenders. This economic pressure was the primary cause of the riots.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The process of deindustrialisation in India was characterized by the ruin of traditional artisans due to competition from cheap British imports. With no modern industries to provide alternative employment, these displaced workers were forced to return to agriculture. This led to an unnatural increase in the population dependent on land, resulting in the fragmentation of landholdings and severe economic pressure.

103. (D) Mangal Pandey
Mangal Pandey was a sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Barrackpore who became the first martyr of the 1857 Revolt. On March 29, 1857, he openly defied his superiors and attacked a British officer, signaling his refusal to use the new greased cartridges. His subsequent execution sparked a wave of unrest across northern India, setting the stage for uprising.

104. (A) Rangoon (Burma).
Following the British recapture of Delhi in September 1857, the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was captured and tried for treason. He was found guilty and subsequently exiled to Rangoon, in present-day Myanmar, where he spent the remaining years of his life in captivity. His exile marked the formal end of the Mughal Dynasty and the consolidation of power.

105. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote 'Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin' to argue for monotheism. Swami Dayananda Saraswati authored 'Satyarth Prakash' to explain the principles of the Arya Samaj. Dinabandhu Mitra's play 'Nil Darpan' exposed the exploitation of indigo farmers. Bal Gangadhar Tilak used the newspaper 'Kesari' to spread nationalist ideology. Each publication played a critical role in shaping the social consciousness of India.

106. (A) Asiatic Society of Bengal → Hindu College → Sanskrit College → Brahmo Samaj
The Asiatic Society of Bengal was the earliest institution, established in 1784 to study Indian heritage. It was followed by the founding of Hindu College in 1817 to provide modern Western education. The Government Sanskrit College in Calcutta was established later in 1824. Finally, the Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828, marking social reform.

107. (A) Henry Derozio - Fergusson College
Henry Louis Vivian Derozio is primarily associated with Hindu College, where he taught and inspired the Young Bengal Movement. Fergusson College in Pune was established much

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mission, making the claim that he supported caste inaccurate.

90. (B) To ensure a steady supply of industrial raw materials for British manufacturing industries.
The British policy of commercializing Indian agriculture was driven by the economic needs of the Industrial Revolution in England. The colonial government encouraged the cultivation of cash crops like cotton and jute to provide cheap raw materials for British factories. This shift from subsistence farming to export-oriented production prioritized British industrial profits over the food security of the Indian population, causing peasant vulnerability.

91. (A) India would be run by a British Cabinet Minister assisted by a Council.
The Government of India Act of 1858 established a new administrative structure where the Secretary of State for India, a member of the British Cabinet, held supreme authority. This official was assisted by the Council of India, which consisted of fifteen members. This change meant that the governance of India was now directly under the oversight of the British Parliament, replacing the Company.

92. (D) A is false but R is true.
The assertion that the educated middle class supported the sepoy rebels in 1857 is false. In reality, most members of this class remained neutral or supported the British, as they believed colonial rule was necessary for modernizing India. They feared that a victory for the rebels would lead to a return to the old feudal order and the reversal of social reforms.

93. (D) The Arya Samaj
The Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, is characterized as a revivalist movement that sought to restore the purity of the Vedic religion. Unlike the Brahmo Samaj, which was more liberal and influenced by Western ideas, the Arya Samaj was more aggressive in its defense of Hinduism. It introduced the Shuddhi movement and aimed to counter the influence of external proselytization.

94. (C) It was an Arya Samaj program to reconvert people back to Hinduism.
The Shuddhi movement was a significant initiative of the Arya Samaj, led by Swami Dayananda Saraswati. Its primary goal was to provide a mechanism for individuals who had converted to other religions to return to the Hindu fold through a purification ceremony. This movement reflected the Samaj's revivalist and defensive stance against foreign religious influences and aimed to consolidate the Hindu community.

95. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
V.D. Savarkar famously described the 1857 uprising as the first war of national independence. R.C. Majumdar offered a more critical view, stating it was neither the first nor national. John Lawrence and J.R. Seeley characterized it as a purely military mutiny. T.R. Holmes viewed the conflict through a colonial lens as a struggle between civilization, represented by the British, and barbarism.

96. (D) Nana Saheb
Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao II, led the resistance at Kanpur during the 1857 Revolt. He sought to regain his titles and pensions which had been discontinued by the British. Assisted by his commander Tantia Tope, he drove British forces out of the city for a period. His leadership made Kanpur a critical center.

97. (A) Indigo Revolt - Compulsory cultivation of a cash crop at unremunerative prices.
The Indigo Revolt of 1859 was directly caused by the oppressive system where European planters forced Indian peasants to grow indigo instead of food crops. The prices paid to farmers were extremely low, often resulting in debt. This economic exploitation, enforced through violence, led to a widespread and organized refusal by the peasants to continue cultivation, marking a successful agrarian uprising.

98. (C) It created a unified, politically conscious intelligentsia that spearheaded the nationalist movement.
The most significant long-term consequence of the introduction of English education was the emergence of a new class of educated Indians.

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CHAPTER 12

Indian National Congress and Freedom Struggle

1. The formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was preceded by several political associations. Who among the following was the principal architect behind the founding of the Indian National Congress by gathering 72 delegates at Bombay?
(A) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Surendranath Banerjee
(D) Allan Octavian Hume
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following political associations established before 1885 with their key figures or founders:
List I: (Political Associations)
P. Madras Native Association
Q. Madras Mahajana Sabha
R. East India Association
S. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
List II: (Founders)
I. Dadabhai Naoroji
II. Mahadev Govind Ranade
III. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty
IV. P. Rangaiah Naidu
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

3. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Lord Curzon's decision to partition Bengal in 1905 was officially justified on the grounds of administrative convenience.
Reason (R): The real motive behind the partition of Bengal was to weaken the nerve centre of Indian nationalism by dividing Hindus and Muslims.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of multiple statements regarding the Early Congress (Moderate phase):
I. They demanded the separation of the judiciary from the executive.
II. They successfully passed the resolution for Complete Independence (Poorna Swaraj).
III. They utilized constitutional agitation methods like prayers and petitions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) Only II
(D) Only I
(E) Answer not known

5. Arrange the following events of the Indian National Movement in their correct chronological order:
I. Surat Split
II. Annulment of Partition of Bengal
III. Formation of the Muslim League
IV. Morley-Minto Reforms
(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) IV, I, III, II
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the Extremist leaders and their respective

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(E) Answer not known

34. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the integration of princely states?
(A) The Nizam of Hyderabad willingly signed the Instrument of Accession by August 1947.
(B) Junagadh joined India immediately after a direct military clash with British troops.
(C) Patel integrated over 500 princely states using diplomacy and threats of force.
(D) The integration process was fully finalized by the British Parliament under the Act.
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following sequences correctly represents the milestones in the formation of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Cabinet Mission Plan - Formation of Constituent Assembly - Drafting Committee appointed - Adoption of Constitution
(B) Formation of Constituent Assembly - Cabinet Mission Plan - Drafting Committee appointed - Adoption of Constitution
(C) Cabinet Mission Plan - Drafting Committee appointed - Formation of Constituent Assembly - Adoption of Constitution
(D) Drafting Committee appointed - Cabinet Mission Plan - Formation of Constituent Assembly - Adoption of Constitution
(E) Answer not known

36. Comparing the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) and the Government of India Act (1935), which of the following is a distinctive shift in policy?
(A) The 1919 Act introduced provincial autonomy, whereas the 1935 Act introduced dyarchy in the provinces.
(B) Both acts completely ignored the concept of separate electorates.
(C) Both acts granted full dominion status to India.
(D) The 1919 Act introduced dyarchy in the provinces, whereas the 1935 Act replaced it with provincial autonomy.
(E) Answer not known

37. The following question consists of multiple statements regarding the role of Tamil Nadu leaders during the nationalist movement:

I. C. Rajagopalachari led the salt satyagraha march from Trichy to Vedaranyam.
II. S. Satyamurti was known for his fierce opposition to the Swarajist strategy of council entry.
III. K. Kamaraj gained significant political prominence during the Non-Cooperation Movement and later actively participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha.
IV. E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar) resigned from the Congress in 1925 over the issue of caste discrimination in the Cheranmahadevi Gurukulam.
V. Annie Besant launched her Home Rule League from Madras in 1916.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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38. Match the following leaders of the Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu with their prominent contributions or titles:
List I: (Leaders)
P. V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
Q. Subramania Bharati
R. Subramania Siva
S. V.V.S. Aiyar
List II: (Contributions)
I. Editor of the nationalist journal 'India'
II. Established the Bharatha Matha Society
III. Capable orator who worked closely with VOC in mobilizing Thoothukudi workers
IV. 'Kappalottiya Thamizhan' who challenged British maritime monopoly
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

39. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Moderate leaders of the early Indian National Congress successfully established a wide mass base among peasants and workers before 1905.

(E) Answer not known

13. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919 generated unprecedented national outrage and alienated Indians from British rule.
Reason (R): General Dyer ordered firing on a peaceful, unarmed crowd without warning, aiming to produce a 'moral effect' and strike terror among Indians.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

14. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the subjects under Dyarchy introduced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919):
(A) Transferred Subject - Local Self-Government
(B) Transferred Subject - Land Revenue
(C) Reserved Subject - Police
(D) Reserved Subject - Finance
(E) Answer not known

15. Arrange the following developments of the Non-Cooperation Movement era in chronological order:
I. Passing of the Rowlatt Act
II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
III. Launch of Khilafat Movement
IV. Chauri Chaura Incident
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

16. In the context of the Indian Freedom Struggle, the term 'Dyarchy' introduced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms specifically refers to the:
(A) The division of the central legislature into two separate chambers.
(B) Rule of two parallel governments, one British and one being Indian.
(C) Division of provincial subjects into reserved and transferred categories.
(D) Distinct separation of civil administration from military administration.
(E) Answer not known

17. All of the following leaders were prominent figures in the Swarajist Party who advocated for 'Council Entry' to wreck the legislature from within, EXCEPT:
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) C.R. Das
(C) Sathyamurthy
(D) C. Rajagopalachari
(E) Answer not known

18. The following question consists of multiple statements about the Simon Commission (1927):
I. It was appointed to review the functioning of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
II. It included two Indian members to represent nationalist interests.
III. The Indian National Congress resolved to boycott it at its Madras Session.
IV. Its arrival was met with widespread protests under the slogan 'Go Back Simon'.
V. Lala Lajpat Rai succumbed to injuries sustained during a lathi charge protesting the Commission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

19. The Nehru Report (1928) demanded 'Dominion Status' for India. However, a group of younger leaders strongly opposed this and demanded 'Poorna Swaraj'. Who were the primary leaders of this opposing faction?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
(C) Bipin Chandra Pal and Annie Besant
(D) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
(E) Answer not known

20. Which of the following is the correct sequence of events leading up to the Civil Disobedience Movement?
(A) Simon Commission - Nehru Report - Lahore

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60. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 is considered highly significant in the Indian Freedom Struggle. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for its significance?
(A) It was an agreement between Congress and the League for a common goal.
(B) It forced the British to immediately grant Dominion Status to all of India.
(C) It officially launched the Non-Cooperation Movement across the provinces.
(D) It led directly to the drafting of the current Indian National Constitution.
(E) Answer not known

61. Comparing the Moderates and the Swarajists, what was the fundamental difference in their approach to the British legislative councils?
(A) Moderates wanted a boycott, while Swarajists wanted to expand the councils.
(B) Moderates sought to cooperate, while Swarajists sought to wreck the councils.
(C) Moderates demanded armed revolution, while Swarajists demanded constitutionalism.
(D) Moderates wanted separate electorates, while Swarajists strongly opposed them.
(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of significant pacts and awards during the national movement?
(A) Lucknow Pact - Gandhi-Irwin Pact - Communal Award - Poona Pact
(B) Gandhi-Irwin Pact - Lucknow Pact - Communal Award - Poona Pact
(C) Lucknow Pact - Communal Award - Gandhi-Irwin Pact - Poona Pact
(D) Communal Award - Poona Pact - Lucknow Pact - Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(E) Answer not known

63. The programme of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) included several specific actions. Which of the following was a primary component of this programme?
(A) Surrender of British titles and honors, and boycott of government-affiliated schools and courts.
(B) Paying increased taxes to paralyze the British economy.
(C) Active participation in the provincial council elections.
(D) Enlistment of Indians into the British Army in large numbers.
(E) Answer not known

64. Match the following leaders with their associated literary works or journals:
List I: (Leaders)
P. Mahatma Gandhi
Q. Jawaharlal Nehru
R. B.R. Ambedkar
S. Abul Kalam Azad
List II: (Works/Journals)
I. Mooknayak
II. Al-Hilal
III. Harijan
IV. Discovery of India
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

65. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922.
Reason (R): A violent mob set fire to a police station at Chauri Chaura, killing 22 policemen, which violated Gandhi's strict principle of non-violence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

66. The following question consists of multiple statements about the Swaraj Party:
I. It was formed by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923.
II. The 'No-changers' like C. Rajagopalachari strongly supported the formation of this party.
III. It contested elections and successfully disrupted the working of the legislative

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(C) The demand for a separate nation by the Muslim League
(D) The British government dragging India into the Second World War without consulting Indian opinion
(E) Answer not known

28. Match the following missions or plans with their core proposals:
List I: (Missions/Plans)
P. August Offer (1940)
Q. Cripps Mission (1942)
R. Cabinet Mission (1946)
S. Mountbatten Plan (1947)
List II: (Proposals)
I. Post-war Dominion Status and a constitution-making body
II. Expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council with a majority of Indians
III. Partition of India into two independent dominions
IV. Grouping of provinces and a three-tier administrative structure
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

29. The following question consists of multiple statements about the Quit India Movement (1942):
I. It was launched following the failure of the Cripps Mission.
II. Mahatma Gandhi gave the famous slogan 'Do or Die'.
III. Most top Congress leaders were arrested immediately after the resolution was passed.
IV. It remained entirely non-violent throughout its duration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

30. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Indian National Army (INA):
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose - Supreme Commander of the INA
(B) Mohan Singh - Defense counsel for the INA prisoners
(C) Rani of Jhansi Regiment - Captain Lakshmi Sahgal
(D) INA Trials - Red Fort, Delhi
(E) Answer not known

31. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 was ultimately rejected as a long-term workable solution by both the Congress and the Muslim League.
Reason (R): The Congress opposed the compulsory grouping of provinces, while the Muslim League demanded a completely sovereign state of Pakistan.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Arrange the following events from the final phase of the freedom struggle in chronological order:
I. Cabinet Mission arrives in India
II. Passing of the Indian Independence Act
III. Mountbatten Plan announced
IV. Direct Action Day called by Muslim League
(A) I, IV, III, II
(B) I, III, IV, II
(C) IV, I, III, II
(D) IV, III, I, II
(E) Answer not known

33. Which of the following statements about the Indian Independence Act 1947 is incorrect?
(A) It provided for the creation of two independent dominions: India and Pakistan.
(B) It abolished the office of the Secretary of State for India.
(C) It dropped the title of 'Emperor of India' from the royal titles of the King of England.
(D) It mandated that the princely states must join either India or Pakistan, denying them the option to remain independent.

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(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

47. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The period between 1905 and 1908 saw a rapid growth of extremist journalism and literature in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): The passing of the Vernacular Press Act during this period completely abolished all native language newspapers, forcing activists to write secretly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

48. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding women freedom fighters and their major contributions:
(A) Sarojini Naidu - Led the Dharasana Salt Satyagraha
(B) Annie Besant - First woman President of the Indian National Congress
(C) Captain Lakshmi Sahgal - Founder of the All India Women's Conference
(D) Aruna Asaf Ali - Hoisted the Indian flag at Gowalia Tank Maidan during Quit India Movement
(E) Answer not known

49. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of these early political associations?
(A) British Indian Association - Madras Native Association - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha - Madras Mahajana Sabha
(B) Madras Native Association - British Indian Association - Madras Mahajana Sabha - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
(C) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha - Madras Native Association - British Indian Association - Madras Mahajana Sabha
(D) British Indian Association - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha - Madras Native Association - Madras Mahajana Sabha
(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following accurately describes a major achievement of the moderate phase of the Indian National Congress?
(A) Securing the goal of Poorna Swaraj for the entire Indian nation.
(B) Driving the British out through a series of organized armed rebellions.
(C) Creating a political awakening and training Indians in democratic methods.
(D) Establishing parallel governments in several provinces across the country.
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following statements about the Partition of Bengal (1905) is incorrect?
(A) Lord Curzon announced the partition to supposedly aid administrative efficiency.
(B) The partition was supported by the Indian National Congress as it helped local governance.
(C) It aimed to separate the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.
(D) It triggered the Swadeshi and Boycott movements.
(E) Answer not known

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52. All of the following were typical forms of agitation used during the Swadeshi Movement, EXCEPT:
(A) Boycott of foreign goods and clothes.
(B) Organization of Samitis or volunteer corps.
(C) Emphasis on Atmasakti or self-reliance.
(D) Armed raids on British armouries.
(E) Answer not known

53. The following question consists of multiple statements about the 'Lal-Bal-Pal' trio:
I. Lala Lajpat Rai was from Punjab and authored several nationalist works.
II. Bal Gangadhar Tilak famously declared, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it."
III. Bipin Chandra Pal was a moderate leader who opposed the Swadeshi Movement.
IV. They collectively represented the militant nationalist ideology within the Congress.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

Reason (R): Their primary methods involved constitutional agitation, writing memorials, and making appeals to the British sense of justice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

40. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the nationalist newspapers and their founders/editors in Madras Presidency:
(A) Swadesamitran - V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
(B) New India - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Commonweal - C. Rajagopalachari
(D) The Hindu - G. Subramania Iyer
(E) Answer not known

41. In the context of the freedom struggle, what did the term 'Satyagraha', coined and utilized by Mahatma Gandhi, essentially mean?
(A) Passive resistance without any active intervention in the political struggle.
(B) Truth-force based on non-violent resistance and appealing to the conscience.
(C) Armed struggle against oppressive colonial laws and the British administration.
(D) Economic boycott of all foreign-made goods and British financial institutions.
(E) Answer not known

42. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Vedaranyam Salt March in Tamil Nadu culminated in the breaking of the salt law. Who among the following was the iconic poet who composed the marching song "Kathi Indri Ratham Indri" for this satyagraha?
(A) Subramania Bharati
(B) Bharathidasan
(C) Namakkal Kavignar Ramalingam Pillai
(D) Kavimani Desigavinayagam Pillai
(E) Answer not known

43. Who among the following prominent leaders from Tamil Nadu was a staunch advocate of the Swarajist strategy and famously defeated the Justice Party candidate in the 1926 Madras Legislative Council elections?
(A) C. Rajagopalachari
(B) K. Kamaraj
(C) E.V. Ramasamy
(D) S. Satyamurti
(E) Answer not known

44. Arrange the following events related to the freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu in chronological order:
I. Vedaranyam Salt March
II. Anti-Hindi Agitation led by E.V. Ramasamy
III. Formation of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
IV. Neil Statue Satyagraha
(A) III, IV, I, II
(B) III, I, IV, II
(C) IV, III, I, II
(D) III, IV, II, I
(E) Answer not known

45. The following question consists of multiple statements regarding the Congress Ministry formed in Madras Presidency in 1937:
I. C. Rajagopalachari became the Chief Minister (Premier).
II. The ministry introduced prohibition of liquor in Salem district as an experiment.
III. The ministry supported the mandatory introduction of English in all primary schools, which caused widespread protests.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

46. Match the following locations in Tamil Nadu with the notable nationalist events or institutions associated with them:
List I: (Locations)
P. Vedaranyam
Q. Tirunelveli
R. Madras (Chennai)
S. Madurai
List II: (Events/Institutions)
I. Ashe Murder by Vanchinathan (nearby Maniyachi)
II. Launching of the Swarajya Party's local campaigns
III. Breaking of the Salt Law in 1930
IV. Formation of the Madras Native Association
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II

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bases of major operation during the Swadeshi Movement:
(A) Bipin Chandra Pal - Maharashtra
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Bengal
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai - Punjab
(D) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai - Bombay
(E) Answer not known

7. The historic Surat Session of the Indian National Congress in 1907, which witnessed the split between Moderates and Extremists, was presided over by whom?
(A) Rash Behari Ghosh
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of constitutional reforms introduced by the British in India?
(A) Indian Councils Act 1892 - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Morley-Minto Reforms - Government of India Act 1935
(B) Indian Councils Act 1892 - Morley-Minto Reforms - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Government of India Act 1935
(C) Morley-Minto Reforms - Indian Councils Act 1892 - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Government of India Act 1935
(D) Morley-Minto Reforms - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Indian Councils Act 1892 - Government of India Act 1935
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following statements regarding the Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai launched the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company to challenge the British shipping monopoly.
(B) The movement in Madras was completely isolated from the nationalist upsurge in Bengal.
(C) Subramania Siva was a prominent leader who organized mill workers in Thoothukudi.
(D) Subramania Bharati utilized his nationalist poetry to inspire the masses during the movement.
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following is a correct statement about the Home Rule Movement initiated during the First World War?
(A) It demanded complete and immediate independence from the British Empire.
(B) Annie Besant's league was strictly restricted to Maharashtra and Central Provinces.
(C) It united Moderates, Extremists, and the League to demand self-government.
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak established his league after Annie Besant launched hers.
(E) Answer not known

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11. Match the following significant sessions of the Indian National Congress with their prominent outcomes:
List I: (Sessions)
P. Lucknow Session (1916)
Q. Lahore Session (1929)
R. Karachi Session (1931)
S. Haripura Session (1938)
List II: (Outcomes)
I. Endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin Pact and Resolution on Fundamental Rights
II. Election of Subhas Chandra Bose as President
III. Re-union of Moderates and Extremists
IV. Declaration of Poorna Swaraj
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

12. The following question consists of multiple statements about the Rowlatt Act of 1919:
I. It allowed the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law.
II. It was officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act.
III. It led to the immediate withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
IV. The Act was passed despite the unanimous opposition of the Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV

(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and IV
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

54. Match the following nationalist events with the British Viceroy who was in power at the time:
List I: (Events)
P. Formation of Indian National Congress
Q. Partition of Bengal
R. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
S. Quit India Movement
List II: (Viceroys)
I. Lord Chelmsford
II. Lord Linlithgow
III. Lord Dufferin
IV. Lord Curzon
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

55. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Bal Gangadhar Tilak used traditional religious and cultural festivals like the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals.
Reason (R): Tilak wanted to mobilize the masses and foster a spirit of nationalism against British rule.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the constitutional reforms and their distinctive features:
(A) Indian Councils Act 1892 - Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims
(B) Morley-Minto Reforms 1909 - Introduction of Dyarchy
(C) Government of India Act 1935 - Complete independence for India
(D) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 - Bicameral legislature at the Centre
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following best explains the core reason for the Surat Split in 1907?
(A) Disagreement over the specific city chosen for the Congress session.
(B) Ideological differences over agitation methods and the Swadeshi movement.
(C) The demand by Moderates to launch an immediate armed national struggle.
(D) The dispute over reserved seats for Muslims in the Congress committees.
(E) Answer not known

58. Arrange the following British legislative measures in chronological order:
I. Vernacular Press Act
II. Rowlatt Act
III. Ilbert Bill
IV. Indian Councils Act introducing communal representation
(A) I, III, IV, II
(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) I, IV, III, II
(D) III, IV, I, II
(E) Answer not known

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59. The following question consists of multiple statements about Annie Besant:
I. She was originally from Ireland and arrived in India to work for the Theosophical Society.
II. She founded the Home Rule League in Madras in 1916.
III. She started the newspapers 'New India' and 'Commonweal'.
IV. She was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.
V. She worked closely with moderates and extremists to reunite them at the Lucknow Session.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

Session - Dandi March
(B) Nehru Report - Simon Commission - Lahore Session - Dandi March
(C) Lahore Session - Nehru Report - Simon Commission - Dandi March
(D) Simon Commission - Lahore Session - Nehru Report - Dandi March
(E) Answer not known

21. Match the following leaders with their respective salt satyagraha marches during the Civil Disobedience Movement:
List I: (Leaders)
P. Mahatma Gandhi
Q. C. Rajagopalachari
R. K. Kelappan
S. Sarojini Naidu
List II: (Locations)
I. Vedaranyam
II. Dandi
III. Dharasana
IV. Payyanur (Malabar)
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

22. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the Round Table Conferences:
(A) First Round Table Conference - Participated by Indian National Congress
(B) Third Round Table Conference - Resulted in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(C) Second Round Table Conference - Mahatma Gandhi attended as the sole Congress representative
(D) First Round Table Conference - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar refused to attend
(E) Answer not known

23. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) faced severe criticism from the youth and left-wing sections of the nationalist movement.
Reason (R): The pact failed to commute the death sentences of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru to life imprisonment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. The following question consists of multiple statements regarding the Communal Award (1932):
I. It was announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.
II. It provided separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, and the Depressed Classes.
III. Mahatma Gandhi supported the award as a step towards social justice.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following best describes the significance of the Poona Pact of 1932?
(A) It officially granted dominion status to India within the British Empire.
(B) It replaced separate electorates for Depressed Classes with reserved seats.
(C) It marked the permanent end of the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.
(D) It recognized the Muslim League as the sole representative of Indian Muslims.
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following features was NOT a provision of the Government of India Act 1935?
(A) Establishment of an All-India Federation
(B) Introduction of Provincial Autonomy
(C) Transfer of defense and external affairs entirely to Indian ministers
(D) Abolition of Dyarchy in the provinces
(E) Answer not known

27. The Congress Ministries formed in 1937 in several provinces resigned in 1939. What was the primary reason for their resignation?
(A) Conflict with the provincial governors over legislative powers
(B) Failure to pass agrarian reform legislations

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councils.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) Only II
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

67. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the nationalist response to British commissions or acts:
(A) Simon Commission - All-India Hartal and Black flag demonstrations
(B) Cabinet Mission Plan - Immediate formation of Swarajist Party
(C) Rowlatt Act - Satyagraha Sabhas and nationwide strikes
(D) Cripps Mission - Quit India Resolution
(E) Answer not known

68. What was the central demand articulated in the Nehru Report of 1928?
(A) Complete Independence (Poorna Swaraj)
(B) Creation of separate sovereign states for Hindus and Muslims
(C) Establishment of a communist state
(D) Dominion Status within the British Commonwealth
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following statements about the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is incorrect?
(A) It decided to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement under Gandhi's leadership.
(B) It was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru.
(C) It passed the historic 'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) resolution.
(D) It declared 26 January 1930 as Independence Day to be celebrated across the country.
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the Dandi March?
(A) It started from Wardha Ashram and ended at the Gateway of India.
(B) Gandhi was accompanied by only 10 followers during the entire march.
(C) It covered a distance of approximately 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to the Gujarat coast.
(D) It failed to attract any international press coverage.
(E) Answer not known

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71. Arrange the following movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi in chronological order:
I. Kheda Satyagraha
II. Champaran Satyagraha
III. Quit India Movement
IV. Civil Disobedience Movement
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

72. Match the following Round Table Conferences (RTC) with their characteristic features:
List I: (Conferences)
P. First RTC (1930)
Q. Second RTC (1931)
R. Third RTC (1932)
S. Communal Award (1932)
List II: (Features)
I. Gandhi participated as the sole Congress representative
II. Boycotted by the Indian National Congress, highlighting its absence
III. Resulted in widespread protests and the Poona Pact
IV. Congress was completely unrepresented and the conference was largely ignored
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

73. The following question consists of multiple statements about the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931):
I. The government agreed to release all political prisoners, including those convicted of violence.
II. The Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement.
III. The Congress agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
IV. The government permitted peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III and IV

(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) Only III
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

88. Match the following members of the Constituent Assembly with their specific roles or committees:
List I: (Members)
P. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Q. B.N. Rau
R. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
S. Jawaharlal Nehru
List II: (Roles/Committees)
I. Chairman of the Drafting Committee
II. Constitutional Advisor
III. Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights
IV. Chairman of the Union Powers Committee
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

89. Who among the following was the Governor-General of independent India who succeeded Lord Mountbatten?
(A) Rajendra Prasad
(B) C. Rajagopalachari
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(E) Answer not known

90. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the historical sessions of the INC and the states they were held in (pre-independence boundaries):
(A) Surat Session (1907) - Madras Presidency
(B) Haripura Session (1938) - Bengal Presidency
(C) Lahore Session (1929) - Punjab Province
(D) Belgaum Session (1924) - United Provinces
(E) Answer not known

91. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911 at the Delhi Durbar.
Reason (R): The persistent and fierce opposition during the Swadeshi Movement made the partition politically unviable for the British.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

92. Which of the following statements regarding the introduction of the 'Communal Electorate' is incorrect?
(A) The Congress supported it in 1909 as a measure for secularism.
(B) It was first introduced for Muslims by the Morley-Minto reforms.
(C) It allowed only Muslim voters to vote for specific Muslim candidates.
(D) It was extended to Sikhs and Christians by the Government of India Act.
(E) Answer not known

93. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the reaction to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
(A) The British Government immediately court-martialed and executed General Dyer.
(B) Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.
(C) Mahatma Gandhi praised the British for maintaining law and order.
(D) The Indian National Congress refused to set up an inquiry committee.
(E) Answer not known

94. The following question consists of multiple statements about the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919):
I. It introduced bicameralism at the Centre.
II. It introduced direct elections in the country for the first time.
III. It separated provincial budgets from the central budget.
IV. It granted full provincial autonomy, removing the veto power of the Governors.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV

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List I: (Sections/Schemes)
P. Section A
Q. Section B
R. Section C
S. Grouping Scheme
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Hindu-majority provinces like Madras, Bombay, UP, Bihar, CP, and Orissa
II. Muslim-majority provinces in the North-West (Punjab, NWFP, Sind)
III. Bengal and Assam in the East
IV. The proposed three-tier structure that became a major point of contention
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

82. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947, was accepted by the Indian National Congress despite their long-standing opposition to the two-nation theory.
Reason (R): Large-scale communal riots and the breakdown of the interim government convinced the Congress leadership that partition was the only alternative to a civil war.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

83. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the integration of princely states into the Indian Union:
(A) Hyderabad - Police Action (Operation Polo)
(B) Travancore - Integrated forcibly by the British army
(C) Junagadh - Plebiscite
(D) Kashmir - Instrument of Accession signed by Hari Singh
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following statements is the most appropriate regarding the Boundary Commission set up under the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
(A) It was headed by Lord Mountbatten himself.
(B) It successfully completed its work and satisfied all communities without causing any displacement.
(C) It was composed entirely of neutral judges from the United Nations.
(D) It was chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe to demarcate the boundaries of Punjab and Bengal.
(E) Answer not known

85. Comparing the partition experiences of Punjab and Bengal in 1947, which of the following statements reflects a key difference?
(A) The violence and population exchange in Punjab were sudden, massive, and almost absolute, whereas in Bengal, migration occurred in waves over a longer period.
(B) Only Punjab was partitioned, while Bengal remained undivided.
(C) The migration in Punjab was relatively slow and protracted over decades, whereas in Bengal it was immediate and fully completed within a month.
(D) The British army effectively prevented all communal violence in Bengal, but failed in Punjab.
(E) Answer not known

86. What was the exact date when the Indian Independence Act of 1947 received royal assent?
(A) 15 August 1947
(B) 3 June 1947
(C) 18 July 1947
(D) 26 January 1947
(E) Answer not known

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87. The following question consists of multiple statements about the Constituent Assembly of India:
I. It was formed according to the provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
II. Its members were directly elected by universal adult franchise.
III. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as its permanent President.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

ANSWERS

1. (D) Allan Octavian Hume
The Indian National Congress was established in December 1885 at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant, played a vital role as the primary organizer and facilitator for this gathering. He coordinated seventy-two delegates from various regions of India to create a unified national platform for political dialogue and constitutional reforms.

2. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Before the founding of the national congress, regional political associations represented Indian grievances. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty founded the Madras Native Association in 1852, while P. Rangaiah Naidu led the Madras Mahajana Sabha in 1884. Dadabhai Naoroji established the East India Association in London in 1866, and Mahadev Govind Ranade was a central figure in the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905, officially citing administrative necessity due to the province's vast size. However, the actual political objective was to dismantle the nerve center of Indian nationalism. By geographically separating the Muslim-majority eastern region from the Hindu-majority western region, the British administration intended to create a communal rift and weaken the united anti-colonial struggle.

4. (A) I and III
During the Moderate phase, Congress leaders focused on constitutional methods, utilizing prayers, petitions, and memorials to communicate with the British government. Their primary demands included economic reforms and the separation of the judiciary from the executive to ensure fairness. The goal of Complete Independence or Poorna Swaraj was not adopted by the Congress until much later, specifically in 1929.

5. (A) III, I, IV, II
The sequence of these events follows the evolution of early twentieth-century politics. The All-India Muslim League was formed in 1906, followed by the ideological split between Moderates and Extremists at the Surat session in 1907. The Morley-Minto Reforms were enacted in 1909 to introduce communal electorates, and the unpopular partition of Bengal was eventually annulled during the 1911 Delhi Durbar.

6. (C) Lala Lajpat Rai - Punjab
During the Swadeshi Movement, prominent Extremist leaders operated from their respective strongholds to mobilize the masses against British rule. Lala Lajpat Rai, popularly known as the Lion of Punjab, led the agitation in the north. Meanwhile, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the primary leader in Maharashtra, and Bipin Chandra Pal, along with Aurobindo Ghosh, spearheaded the movement in the Bengal region.

7. (A) Rash Behari Ghosh
The 1907 Surat session of the Indian National Congress is historically significant for the formal split between the Moderate and Extremist factions. The session was presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh, a prominent Moderate leader. Disagreements over the presidency and the scope of the Swadeshi and Boycott resolutions led to chaotic scenes, resulting in the Extremists being excluded from the organization.

8. (B) Indian Councils Act 1892 - Morley-Minto Reforms - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Government of India Act 1935
British constitutional reforms in India followed a specific progression of increasing legislative representation. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 expanded the legislative councils. This was followed by the 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms which introduced communal electorates. The 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms introduced provincial dyarchy, and the Government of India Act of 1935 proposed an All-India Federation and granted provincial autonomy.

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(E) Answer not known

95. The concept of 'Dominion Status' frequently discussed during the 1920s and 1930s meant:
(A) Self-government within the Empire with the British monarch as the head.
(B) Complete and immediate severing of all ties with the British Crown.
(C) Direct rule by the British Parliament without any Indian involvement.
(D) Division of the country into numerous independent sovereign princely states.
(E) Answer not known

96. All of the following leaders or parties boycotted the First Round Table Conference in 1930, EXCEPT:
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Indian National Congress as a whole
(E) Answer not known

97. The Ramsay MacDonald Award (Communal Award) of 1932 created a severe political crisis in India. How did the nationalist leadership, primarily Mahatma Gandhi, apply strategic pressure to alter its provisions?
(A) By launching a sudden and localized armed rebellion in the city of Poona.
(B) By directly petitioning the British Parliament to withdraw the award.
(C) By boycotting all British manufactured goods and services indefinitely.
(D) By using a fast to force a settlement replacing separate electorates.
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason why the Third Round Table Conference (1932) is considered largely irrelevant in the history of the freedom struggle?
(A) It was attended only by Mahatma Gandhi, who left midway.
(B) The British Prime Minister refused to attend any of its sessions.
(C) It was completely ignored by the Indian National Congress and most prominent Indian leaders.
(D) It resulted in a declaration of war between Britain and India.
(E) Answer not known

99. The following question consists of multiple statements regarding the Quit India Movement (August Kranti):
I. The resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay.
II. It witnessed spontaneous mass uprisings as the top leadership was jailed.
III. Parallel governments were established in places like Ballia, Satara, and Tamluk.
IV. The Communist Party of India actively supported and participated in the movement.
V. It was brutally suppressed by the British using lathi charges, tear gas, and firing.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

100. Comparing the August Offer (1940) and the Cripps Mission (1942), what was a significant advancement in the British proposals?
(A) The August Offer promised complete independence, while Cripps promised dominion status.
(B) Both offers were identical and accepted enthusiastically by the Congress.
(C) The August Offer divided India into two, while Cripps proposed a united federal India.
(D) The August Offer rejected a constituent assembly, while Cripps promised the framing of a constitution solely by Indians after the war.
(E) Answer not known

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101. The third session of the Indian National Congress (1887) was held in Madras. Who was the first Muslim President of the Congress to preside over this session?
(A) Badruddin Tyabji
(B) Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Syed Ahmed Khan
(D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(E) Answer not known

(B) I, II and III
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

74. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi undertook a fast unto death in the Yerawada jail in 1932.
Reason (R): He was opposing the British decision to grant separate electorates to the Depressed Classes under the Communal Award.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935:
(A) Provincial level - Introduction of Dyarchy
(B) Central level - Introduction of Provincial Autonomy
(C) Electorate - Abolition of separate electorates for all minorities
(D) Federal Court - Established in Delhi
(E) Answer not known

76. In the context of the Government of India Act 1935, the proposed 'All-India Federation' was to consist of:
(A) British Indian Provinces and Princely States that agreed to join.
(B) Only the British Indian Provinces.
(C) Only the Princely States.
(D) British Indian Provinces, Princely States, and French territories in India.
(E) Answer not known

77. All of the following were reasons for the failure of the Cripps Mission (1942) EXCEPT:
(A) It offered only Dominion Status rather than Complete Independence.
(B) It transferred immediate and full control of defense to Indian ministers.
(C) It provided the right of provinces to secede from the Indian Union.
(D) It failed to establish an immediate national government with real powers.
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of British proposals or missions sent to India during World War II?
(A) August Offer - Cripps Mission - Wavell Plan - Cabinet Mission
(B) Cripps Mission - August Offer - Wavell Plan - Cabinet Mission
(C) August Offer - Wavell Plan - Cripps Mission - Cabinet Mission
(D) Wavell Plan - Cripps Mission - August Offer - Cabinet Mission
(E) Answer not known

79. During the Quit India Movement (1942), underground resistance became a significant feature. Which of the following leaders is best known for running the underground Congress Radio from Bombay?
(A) Usha Mehta
(B) Aruna Asaf Ali
(C) Sucheta Kripalani
(D) Sarojini Naidu
(E) Answer not known

80. The following question consists of multiple statements regarding the Indian National Army (INA):
I. It was initially conceived by Mohan Singh in Malaya.
II. Subhas Chandra Bose took over its leadership and reorganized it in Singapore.
III. It consisted heavily of Indian prisoners of war captured by the Japanese.
IV. It successfully captured and held Delhi in 1944.
V. The INA trials triggered massive anti-British demonstrations across India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

81. Match the following elements of the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) with their descriptions:

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110. Comparing the landscape of Indian politics before 1885 and after the formation of the Indian National Congress, what was the most significant transformation?

(A) Regional associations disbanded and surrendered their funds to the British.
(B) Politics shifted from local groups to an organized national platform.
(C) The focus shifted from urban centers to remote rural villages immediately.
(D) The movement changed from petitions to violent revolutionary terrorism.
(E) Answer not known

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102. In which year was the Madras Native Association, one of the earliest political organizations in South India, founded?
(A) 1884
(B) 1870
(C) 1852
(D) 1885
(E) Answer not known

103. Which of the following statements about the political education imparted by the early Moderates is incorrect?
(A) They organized mass armed rebellions among the rural peasantry before 1900.
(B) They utilized the press extensively to criticize British economic exploitation and trade policies.
(C) They popularized the ideals of democracy, civil liberties, and secularism among the Indian masses.
(D) They formulated the 'Drain of Wealth' theory to explain the fundamental causes of Indian poverty.
(E) Answer not known

104. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding V.O. Chidambaram Pillai's Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company?
(A) It successfully monopolized the shipping trade between India and Britain.
(B) It was fully funded and supported by the British as a joint venture project.
(C) It was dissolved through a peaceful legislative act following independence.
(D) It ran ships to Colombo to challenge the British Indian Steam Company.
(E) Answer not known

105. In Gandhian ideology, the concept of 'Ahimsa' as applied during the national struggle meant:
(A) Tactical retreat when facing a superior and well-armed colonial force.
(B) Positive state of non-violence and love shown even toward the evil-doer.
(C) Tolerating all forms of injustice silently without any organized protest.
(D) Boycotting all modern industrial machinery and large scale factories.
(E) Answer not known

106. The 'INA Trials' (1945-1946) became a defining moment for Indian nationalism. What were these trials about?
(A) The prosecution of British officers who surrendered to the Japanese army.
(B) The trials of Congress leaders responsible for the Quit India violence.
(C) The court-martial of captured INA officers by the British for treason.
(D) The trial of Subhas Chandra Bose in absentia by an international court.
(E) Answer not known

107. All of the following were specific challenges related to the integration of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir into India, EXCEPT:
(A) A Hindu ruler ruling over a population that was predominantly of the Muslim faith.
(B) An invasion by Pathan tribesmen which was covertly supported by the Pakistani army.
(C) The local ruler's initial desire to remain independent from both India and Pakistan.
(D) The Nizam's secret treaty with the French to supply modern military arms.
(E) Answer not known

108. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is remembered as the 'Bismarck of India'. This title is applied to him primarily because:
(A) He integrated over 500 princely states into the Indian Union territories.
(B) He commanded the Indian National Army during their operations in Europe.
(C) He drafted the fundamental rights resolution at the Karachi Congress session.
(D) He led the longest and most significant peasant satyagraha in Bardoli.
(E) Answer not known

109. Which of the following is the most appropriate legacy of the Indian freedom struggle for modern democratic India?
(A) The establishment of a centralized theocratic state structure and system.
(B) Enshrinement of universal franchise, secularism, and rights in the law.
(C) The continuation of the provincial dyarchy system in the Indian states.
(D) The strict division of society based on traditional caste-based hierarchies.
(E) Answer not known

NODIA

9. (B) The movement in Madras was completely isolated from the nationalist upsurge in Bengal.
The Swadeshi Movement in the Madras Presidency was deeply connected to the national upsurge and was heavily inspired by events in Bengal. Leaders like V.O. Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Siva mobilized workers and established local enterprises. Nationalist poets like Subramania Bharati used their literature to echo the calls for freedom and self-reliance that were resonating throughout the entire Indian subcontinent.

10. (C) It united Moderates, Extremists, and the League to demand self-government.
The Home Rule Movement, led by Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, sought self-government within the British Empire. This movement was instrumental in revitalizing the nationalist struggle during the First World War. It successfully brought together the Moderates and Extremists who had split in 1907, and it also garnered support from the Muslim League through the historic 1916 Lucknow Pact.

11. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Various Congress sessions produced landmark decisions for the freedom struggle. The 1916 Lucknow session saw the reunion of Congress factions. In 1929, the Lahore session declared Poorna Swaraj as the ultimate goal. The 1931 Karachi session endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and passed a resolution on Fundamental Rights. Finally, the 1938 Haripura session witnessed the election of Subhas Chandra Bose.

12. (A) I, II and IV
The Rowlatt Act of 1919, officially titled the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, authorized the government to detain political activists without trial. It was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council despite unanimous opposition from Indian members. While it led to the launch of the Rowlatt Satyagraha, it was not the cause for the withdrawal of the later Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.

13. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
On April 13, 1919, General Dyer ordered British troops to fire upon a peaceful assembly at Jallianwala Bagh without any prior warning. His stated objective was to strike terror and create a moral effect on the people of Punjab. This horrific massacre resulted in hundreds of deaths and caused a wave of national indignation, permanently alienating many Indians from British rule.

14. (B) Transferred Subject - Land Revenue
The 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms introduced dyarchy in the provinces, dividing subjects into 'Reserved' and 'Transferred' categories. Reserved subjects, including law and order, finance, and land revenue, remained under the control of the Governor and his executive council. Transferred subjects, such as education, public health, and local self-government, were managed by Indian ministers responsible to the provincial legislative councils.

15. (A) I, II, III, IV
The early 1920s witnessed a rapid succession of critical political events. The passage of the repressive Rowlatt Act in early 1919 led directly to the tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre in April. These events fueled the launch of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements in 1920. The struggle continued until the violent Chauri Chaura incident in February 1922 forced the movement's suspension.

16. (C) Division of provincial subjects into reserved and transferred categories.
Introduced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, dyarchy was a system of dual government at the provincial level. It divided administrative subjects into two distinct groups. 'Reserved' subjects were controlled by the Governor and his non-elected executive council, while 'Transferred' subjects were administered by Indian ministers elected to the legislature, representing a limited step toward responsible government for Indian citizens.

17. (D) C. Rajagopalachari
Following the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Congress split into 'Pro-changers' and 'No-changers'. Pro-changers, including Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das, formed the Swarajya Party to contest elections and wreck the councils from within. Conversely, No-changers like C. Rajagopalachari and Sardar Patel opposed council entry, preferring to focus

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on constructive work in villages and preparing for future movements.

18. (A) I, III, IV and V
The British government appointed the all-white Simon Commission in 1927 to review constitutional progress. Because it lacked Indian representation, the Congress resolved to boycott it at the Madras Session. The commission's arrival in 1928 triggered nationwide protests and black flag demonstrations. During a peaceful protest in Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was severely beaten by police and later died from his injuries.

19. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
The 1928 Nehru Report, drafted by a committee headed by Motilal Nehru, proposed Dominion Status for India. This proposal was met with strong opposition from a younger, more radical faction within the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. They argued that accepting anything less than Poorna Swaraj, or complete independence, was inconsistent with the dignity of the nation.

20. (A) Simon Commission - Nehru Report - Lahore Session - Dandi March
The path to the Civil Disobedience Movement began with the boycott of the Simon Commission in 1927. In response to British challenges, the Nehru Report was drafted in 1928. When the government ignored the demand for Dominion Status, the 1929 Lahore Session adopted the resolution for Complete Independence. This political progression culminated in the launch of the salt satyagraha through the Dandi March.

21. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
During the Civil Disobedience Movement, salt laws were challenged across India. Mahatma Gandhi led the famous march to Dandi in Gujarat. In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajagopalachari organized a march from Trichy to Vedaranyam. K. Kelappan spearheaded the movement in Malabar, marching to Payyanur. Additionally, Sarojini Naidu played a heroic role by leading the non-violent raid on the Dharasana salt works.

22. (C) Second Round Table Conference - Mahatma Gandhi attended as the sole Congress representative
The Round Table Conferences were held in London to discuss constitutional reforms. The Congress boycotted the first and third sessions. However, following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Mahatma Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference in 1931 as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress. Despite his participation, the conference failed to reach an agreement on the crucial issue of communal representation.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 led to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement but drew heavy criticism from revolutionary and left-wing circles. The primary source of dissatisfaction was the pact's failure to secure the commutation of the death sentences for Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru. Many young nationalists felt that the Congress leadership had missed a critical opportunity to save these icons.

24. (A) I and II
British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award in 1932. It aimed to grant separate electorates to various minority communities, including Muslims, Sikhs, and Europeans, and extended this provision to the Depressed Classes. Mahatma Gandhi vehemently opposed the inclusion of the Depressed Classes in this scheme, fearing it would permanently divide Hindu society and hinder the cause of national integration.

25. (B) It replaced separate electorates for Depressed Classes with reserved seats.
The Poona Pact of 1932 was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It emerged as a solution to the crisis created by the Communal Award's provision of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes. Under the pact, the demand for separate electorates was dropped in favor of reserved seats within the general electorate, ensuring political representation without social fragmentation.

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26. (C) Transfer of defense and external affairs entirely to Indian ministers
The Government of India Act of 1935 was a landmark piece of legislation. It abolished provincial dyarchy and introduced provincial autonomy, giving elected Indian ministers control over local administration. However, at the central level, the Act maintained British control over vital departments such as defense and external affairs. These subjects remained 'reserved' and were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the British Viceroy.

27. (D) The British government dragging India into the Second World War without consulting Indian opinion
Congress ministries, which had been governing several provinces since 1937, resigned en masse in late 1939. This decision was a protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's unilateral declaration that India was at war with Germany. The Congress leadership argued that the British government had no right to involve the Indian people in a global conflict without their consent or a promise of independence.

28. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
British proposals during the 1940s offered varying degrees of reform. The 1940 August Offer proposed expanding the Viceroy's Council with more Indians. The 1942 Cripps Mission offered post-war Dominion Status. In 1946, the Cabinet Mission suggested a three-tier administrative structure with grouping of provinces. Finally, the 1947 Mountbatten Plan provided the definitive framework for the partition of India into two dominions.

29. (A) I, II and III
Following the failure of the Cripps Mission, the Congress launched the Quit India Movement in August 1942. Mahatma Gandhi gave the "Do or Die" call, but the British immediately arrested the entire senior leadership. This sparked a spontaneous mass uprising across the country. While Gandhi preached non-violence, the movement witnessed widespread instances of sabotage and attacks on government property in response to state repression.

30. (B) Mohan Singh - Defense counsel for the INA prisoners
The Indian National Army was initially conceived by Mohan Singh in Southeast Asia. Subhas Chandra Bose later took command, reorganizing it into a disciplined fighting force and establishing the Rani of Jhansi Regiment under Captain Lakshmi Sahgal. When the British later tried INA officers at the Red Fort, prominent Indian lawyers like Bhulabhai Desai and Jawaharlal Nehru served as the defense counsel.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed a united India with a weak center and provincial groupings. However, it was eventually rejected as a long-term solution because the Congress and the Muslim League held irreconcilable views. The Congress opposed the compulsory nature of the provincial groupings, while the League remained firm on its demand for a separate, fully sovereign state of Pakistan.

32. (A) I, IV, III, II
The final transition to independence involved a sequence of intense political maneuvers. The Cabinet Mission arrived in March 1946. Following its failure to secure a consensus, the Muslim League observed Direct Action Day in August 1946. As the situation worsened, the Mountbatten Plan for partition was announced in June 1947, leading to the passage of the Indian Independence Act in July.

33. (D) It mandated that the princely states must join either India or Pakistan, denying them the option to remain independent.
The Indian Independence Act of 1947 created the dominions of India and Pakistan and abolished the office of the Secretary of State. While it terminated British suzerainty over the princely states, it did not legally mandate them to join either dominion. Instead, it allowed the lapse of paramountcy, technically leaving the states free to choose their future, which created significant integration challenges.

34. (C) Patel integrated over 500 princely states using diplomacy and threats of force.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister of India, played a monumental role in the nation's

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leading to the Swadeshi and Boycott movements, which eventually forced the British to annul the partition in 1911.

52. (D) Armed raids on British armouries.
The Swadeshi Movement primarily relied on non-violent forms of protest and self-reliance. It emphasized the boycott of foreign goods, the establishment of national educational institutions, and the concept of Atmasakti. Volunteer corps, or Samitis, were organized to spread the message to the masses. While some individuals later turned to revolutionary activities, armed raids on British armouries were not a characteristic feature of this movement.

53. (A) I, II and IV
The 'Lal-Bal-Pal' trio—Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal—represented the militant nationalist ideology within the Congress. They advocated for radical methods beyond mere petitions. Lajpat Rai was a prolific writer from Punjab, and Tilak famously declared Swaraj as his birthright. Bipin Chandra Pal, far from being a moderate, was a key proponent of the Swadeshi and Boycott movements in Bengal.

54. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Major milestones in the freedom struggle occurred under different British administrators. Lord Dufferin was Viceroy during the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885. Lord Curzon oversaw the controversial Partition of Bengal in 1905. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred during Lord Chelmsford's tenure in 1919, while the Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 under the viceroyalty of Lord Linlithgow.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bal Gangadhar Tilak transformed traditional cultural events, such as the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals, into major public platforms for political expression. His primary intention was to bridge the gap between the educated elite and the common masses. By utilizing these familiar religious and cultural symbols, he successfully fostered a sense of national pride and mobilized the population against British colonial rule.

56. (D) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 - Bicameral legislature at the Centre
The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 introduced significant changes to the central government structure, including the establishment of a bicameral legislature consisting of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. Other reforms had different focuses; for instance, the 1909 Morley-Minto reforms introduced separate electorates for Muslims, and the 1919 reforms introduced provincial dyarchy, rather than the 1909 or 1935 acts doing so.

57. (B) Ideological differences over agitation methods and the Swadeshi movement.
The 1907 Surat Split was caused by deep-seated ideological conflicts between the Moderates and Extremists. While the Moderates wanted to restrict the Swadeshi and Boycott movements to Bengal and use constitutional methods, the Extremists wanted to expand the movement across India and adopt more radical forms of protest. These disagreements over strategy and leadership eventually led to the formal division of the Congress.

58. (A) I, III, IV, II
British legislative history in India followed a clear chronological order. Lord Lytton passed the repressive Vernacular Press Act in 1878. The controversial Ilbert Bill followed in 1883. Communal representation was formally introduced through the Morley-Minto Reforms in 1909. Finally, the repressive Rowlatt Act, which allowed for imprisonment without trial, was enacted in 1919, sparking massive nationwide protests and the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

59. (A) I, II, III and V
Annie Besant was a key figure in the Indian nationalist movement. Arriving from Ireland, she led the Theosophical Society and founded the Home Rule League in Madras in 1916. She used her newspapers, 'New India' and 'Commonweal', to advocate for self-rule. Besant also played a crucial role in reuniting the Congress factions at Lucknow. Notably, she was the first woman President of the Congress.

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43. (D) S. Satyamurti
S. Satyamurti was a brilliant orator and a prominent leader of the Swarajya Party in the Madras Presidency. He strongly advocated for the strategy of entering the legislative councils to oppose British policies from within. In the 1926 elections, he led the Swarajists to a significant victory, famously defeating the candidates of the Justice Party and demonstrating the growing popular support for the Congress.

44. (A) III, IV, I, II
The freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu progressed through several key milestones. The Madras Mahajana Sabha was established in 1884 to organize political activity. This was followed by the 1927 Neil Statue Satyagraha in Madras. The Vedaranyam Salt March took place in 1930 as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement, and the massive Anti-Hindi Agitations led by E.V. Ramasamy occurred in the late 1930s.

45. (A) I and II
In 1937, C. Rajagopalachari led the first Congress Ministry in the Madras Presidency. His administration implemented several significant reforms, including the introduction of liquor prohibition in Salem district as a social experiment. However, the ministry's decision to make Hindi a compulsory subject in schools was met with intense local opposition and protests, which differed from the administration's stance on the English language.

46. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Various locations in Tamil Nadu are linked to pivotal historical events. Vedaranyam is famous for the 1930 salt satyagraha. The 1911 murder of Collector Ashe by Vanchinathan occurred at Maniyachi near Tirunelveli. Madras saw the formation of the Madras Native Association in 1852. Madurai became a center for the Swarajya Party's mobilization efforts under the leadership of activists like N.M.R. Subbaraman.

47. (C) A is true but R is false.
Between 1905 and 1908, the Swadeshi Movement sparked a significant surge in extremist journalism and literature in Tamil Nadu, with Subramania Bharati's writings leading the way. While the British attempted to suppress this through various acts, the 1878 Vernacular Press Act had been repealed much earlier in 1882. Therefore, the abolition of native language newspapers was not the cause of the shift toward secret writing.

48. (C) Captain Lakshmi Sahgal - Founder of the All India Women's Conference
Women played indispensable roles in the Indian freedom struggle. Annie Besant served as the first woman Congress President, and Sarojini Naidu led the historic Dharasana Salt Satyagraha. Aruna Asaf Ali became an icon for hoisting the national flag during the Quit India Movement. While Captain Lakshmi Sahgal led the INA's women's regiment, she was not the founder of the All India Women's Conference.

49. (A) British Indian Association - Madras Native Association - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha - Madras Mahajana Sabha
The development of political consciousness in India led to the establishment of several early associations. The British Indian Association was founded in 1851 in Calcutta. This was followed by the Madras Native Association in 1852. Later, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was established in 1870 to represent the people's interests in Maharashtra, and the Madras Mahajana Sabha was formed in 1884.

50. (C) Creating a political awakening and training Indians in democratic methods.
The Moderate phase of the Congress, though criticized for its limited methods, achieved significant success in laying the foundations of the national movement. These early leaders successfully created a political awakening among the educated classes and trained them in the principles of democratic debate and constitutional agitation. Their economic critiques of British rule provided a theoretical framework for future generations of nationalists to build upon.

51. (B) The partition was supported by the Indian National Congress as it helped local governance.
Lord Curzon's 1905 partition of Bengal was fundamentally opposed by the Indian National Congress and the general public. Rather than supporting it for local governance, the Congress recognized the move as a 'divide and rule' tactic aimed at weakening the nationalist movement. This decision triggered widespread protests,

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country. Its primary demand was for India to be granted 'Dominion Status' within the British Empire, similar to Canada and Australia. While it included many progressive features like fundamental rights and a federal structure, the demand for Dominion Status eventually faced criticism from younger leaders who wanted complete independence.

69. (A) It decided to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement under Gandhi's leadership.
The 1929 Lahore Session of the Congress was a major turning point. Presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, it formally adopted the resolution for 'Poorna Swaraj' or Complete Independence. It also designated January 26, 1930, as Independence Day. However, it was the Civil Disobedience Movement, not the Non-Cooperation Movement, that was planned and authorized at this session to achieve the goal of full sovereignty.

70. (C) It covered a distance of approximately 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to the Gujarat coast.
The Dandi March, which began on March 12, 1930, was a masterstroke of political mobilization by Mahatma Gandhi. He started the march from Sabarmati Ashram with seventy-eight followers and walked approximately 240 miles to the coastal village of Dandi. The march attracted immense national and international attention, culminating in Gandhi symbolically breaking the salt law and sparking the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.

71. (A) II, I, IV, III
Mahatma Gandhi led several key movements in a distinct chronological order. He first engaged in the 1917 Champaran Satyagraha for indigo farmers, followed by the 1918 Kheda Satyagraha. The nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement, starting with the salt satyagraha, was launched in 1930. Finally, the Quit India Movement was initiated in 1942, representing the most decisive and massive struggle against British colonial rule.

72. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Round Table Conferences in London had varying levels of Indian participation. The first was boycotted by the Congress. The second saw Mahatma Gandhi attend as the sole Congress representative following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The third was largely ignored by major Indian leaders. The process eventually led to the controversial Communal Award, which prompted Gandhi's fast and the subsequent signing of the Poona Pact.

73. (A) II, III and IV
The 1931 Gandhi-Irwin Pact resulted in several compromises. The Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Second Round Table Conference. In return, the government agreed to permit peaceful picketing and release political prisoners not involved in violence. However, the British government notably refused to commute the death sentences of revolutionary leaders like Bhagat Singh, causing significant public disappointment.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In 1932, while imprisoned in Yerawada Jail, Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death. This drastic step was a protest against the British government's Communal Award, which granted separate electorates to the Depressed Classes. Gandhi argued that separate electorates would permanently segregate the Depressed Classes from the rest of Hindu society, thereby hindering social integration and the broader nationalist cause.

75. (D) Federal Court - Established in Delhi
The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced several structural changes, including the establishment of a Federal Court in Delhi. While it introduced provincial autonomy by abolishing provincial dyarchy, it proposed introducing dyarchy at the central level. The Act did not abolish separate electorates; rather, it extended them to more groups, maintaining the British policy of communal representation within the Indian legislative framework.

76. (A) British Indian Provinces and Princely States that agreed to join.
The 1935 Government of India Act envisioned an 'All-India Federation' as a new governing structure. This federation was designed to include both the British Indian Provinces and the various Princely States. However, the formation of the federation was conditional upon a certain

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60. (A) It was an agreement between Congress and the League for a common goal.
The 1916 Lucknow Pact was a landmark event because it represented a rare moment of political unity between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. Both organizations agreed on a common set of demands for constitutional reforms and self-government. This cooperation significantly strengthened the national movement and presented a united front against British colonial authority during the First World War.

61. (B) Moderates sought to cooperate, while Swarajists sought to wreck the councils.
Moderates and Swarajists differed fundamentally in their strategy toward British-led legislative councils. Moderates believed in participating in the councils to influence policy through cooperation and constitutional debate. In contrast, Swarajists, led by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das, entered the councils specifically to obstruct government business and 'wreck the councils from within' to expose the limitations of the colonial administrative system.

62. (A) Lucknow Pact - Gandhi-Irwin Pact - Communal Award - Poona Pact
Political agreements in the freedom struggle followed a chronological sequence. The Lucknow Pact between Congress and the League occurred in 1916. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in early 1931, leading to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Later in 1932, the British government announced the Communal Award, which was subsequently modified by the Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar.

63. (A) Surrender of British titles and honors, and boycott of government-affiliated schools and courts.
The Non-Cooperation Movement launched in 1920 aimed to paralyze the British administration through massive non-violent withdrawal of support. Its primary program included the surrender of titles granted by the government, the boycott of government schools and colleges, and the withdrawal from British law courts. This was combined with the promotion of swadeshi goods and the establishment of national institutions like the Kashi Vidyapeeth.

64. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Many nationalist leaders used literature and journalism to spread their message. Mahatma Gandhi edited the journal 'Harijan', while Jawaharlal Nehru authored the seminal work 'Discovery of India'. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar established the journal 'Mooknayak' to advocate for the rights of the depressed classes. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad founded the Urdu weekly 'Al-Hilal' to promote nationalist sentiment among the Muslim community.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahatma Gandhi suspended the nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 following the Chauri Chaura incident. In this event, a mob turned violent and burned a police station, resulting in the deaths of twenty-two policemen. For Gandhi, who viewed non-violence as an absolute and non-negotiable principle, this outbreak of violence proved that the masses were not yet fully prepared for a peaceful struggle.

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66. (A) I and III
The Swarajya Party was founded in 1923 by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru to provide a political alternative after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. They advocated for contesting elections to enter and obstruct the legislative councils. This strategy was strongly opposed by 'No-changers' like C. Rajagopalachari, who preferred constructive work. Despite this opposition, the Swarajists successfully disrupted council proceedings for several years.

67. (B) Cabinet Mission Plan - Immediate formation of Swarajist Party
The Indian response to British initiatives varied significantly over time. The Simon Commission triggered nationwide hartals, while the Rowlatt Act led to the formation of Satyagraha Sabhas. The failure of the Cripps Mission was followed by the Quit India resolution. However, the Swarajya Party was formed much earlier, in 1923, and was unrelated to the 1946 Cabinet Mission Plan or its subsequent outcomes.

68. (D) Dominion Status within the British Commonwealth
The 1928 Nehru Report was a pioneering attempt by Indian leaders to draft a constitution for the

85. (A) The violence and population exchange in Punjab were sudden, massive, and almost absolute, whereas in Bengal, migration occurred in waves over a longer period.
The partition of 1947 affected Punjab and Bengal differently. In Punjab, the transition was marked by sudden, catastrophic violence and a nearly complete exchange of populations along communal lines. In contrast, while Bengal also experienced significant communal tension and violence, the migration of people across the new borders was more protracted, occurring in several distinct waves over the course of several years following the initial partition.

86. (C) 18 July 1947
The Indian Independence Act, which provided the legal framework for the end of British rule and the creation of the dominions of India and Pakistan, was passed by the British Parliament and received royal assent on July 18, 1947. This historic legislation set the deadline for the final transfer of power, leading to the emergence of two independent nations at midnight on August 15, 1947.

87. (A) I and III
The Constituent Assembly of India was established in late 1946 based on the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission Plan. While its members were not directly elected by the people through universal suffrage, they were elected by the members of the provincial legislative assemblies. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was chosen as the permanent President of the assembly, which worked for nearly three years to draft the national constitution.

88. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The drafting of the Indian Constitution involved specialized roles. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. B.N. Rau was the Constitutional Advisor to the assembly. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel chaired the critical Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities. Meanwhile, Jawaharlal Nehru led the Union Powers Committee, ensuring the framework for a strong central government was clearly defined within the document.

89. (B) C. Rajagopalachari
Following India's independence in 1947, Lord Mountbatten initially continued as the first Governor-General of the new dominion. In June 1948, he was succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari, a veteran nationalist leader and statesman. Rajagopalachari was the first and only Indian to hold this high office, serving until the position was abolished when India became a republic on January 26, 1950, with a President as head of state.

90. (C) Lahore Session (1929) - Punjab Province
Historical Congress sessions were held in various regional centers of British India. The 1929 Lahore Session, where the Poorna Swaraj resolution was passed, took place in the Punjab Province. Other famous sessions include the 1907 Surat Session in the Bombay Presidency and the 1938 Haripura Session in Gujarat. The 1924 Belgaum Session, the only one presided over by Gandhi, was held in the Karnataka region.

91. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The British government formally annulled the partition of Bengal in 1911 during the Delhi Durbar, which was attended by King George V. This decision was a direct result of the relentless and often violent opposition generated by the Swadeshi Movement. The sustained mass protests and the rise of revolutionary activities convinced the British administration that maintaining the partition was no longer politically or administratively viable.

92. (A) The Congress supported it in 1909 as a measure for secularism.
The introduction of communal electorates for Muslims in the 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms was fundamentally opposed by the Indian National Congress. The Congress leaders argued that this measure would institutionalize communal divisions and undermine the national struggle for a secular and united India. The system allowed Muslim voters to vote exclusively for Muslim candidates, a principle that the British later extended to other minority communities.

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number of Princely States voluntarily agreeing to join, a condition that was never met, preventing the federation from ever becoming operational.

77. (B) It transferred immediate and full control of defense to Indian ministers.
The 1942 Cripps Mission failed primarily because it offered Dominion Status after the war rather than immediate independence. It also included a controversial 'local option' that allowed provinces to secede, which the Congress viewed as a threat to national unity. Furthermore, the British refused to transfer control over defense to Indian hands during the war, maintaining full military authority under the Viceroy.

78. (A) August Offer - Cripps Mission - Wavell Plan - Cabinet Mission
British initiatives during the Second World War followed a clear timeline. The August Offer was made in 1940 to gain Indian support for the war. This was followed by the Cripps Mission in 1942. As the war ended, the Wavell Plan was discussed at the 1945 Simla Conference. Finally, the Cabinet Mission was sent in 1946 to negotiate the final transfer of power.

79. (A) Usha Mehta
During the Quit India Movement in 1942, many leaders went underground to continue the resistance after the mass arrests of the Congress leadership. Usha Mehta is most famous for establishing and operating an underground radio station known as the 'Congress Radio'. This secret broadcast played a critical role in disseminating news and maintaining the morale of the protesters across the country despite strict British censorship.

80. (A) I, II, III and V
The Indian National Army was founded by Mohan Singh using Indian prisoners of war. Subhas Chandra Bose later took command in Singapore, revitalizing the force for an invasion of British India. Although the INA fought on the northeastern borders, it never captured Delhi. However, the subsequent British trials of INA officers in 1945 sparked unprecedented national solidarity and massive anti-British demonstrations throughout the subcontinent.

81. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The 1946 Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a complex grouping of provinces to address communal concerns. Section A included Hindu-majority provinces, Section B covered Muslim-majority provinces in the northwest, and Section C consisted of Bengal and Assam in the east. This three-tier grouping scheme was intended to maintain a united India while providing regional autonomy, but it became a primary point of political disagreement.

82. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Congress leadership eventually accepted the 1947 Mountbatten Plan, which formalized the partition of India. Although the Congress had long opposed the two-nation theory, the situation had become untenable due to widespread communal violence and the total breakdown of cooperation within the interim government. Leaders like Nehru and Patel concluded that partition was a necessary evil to prevent a full-scale civil war.

83. (B) Travancore - Integrated forcibly by the British army
The integration of princely states into the Indian Union was achieved through various means. Hyderabad was integrated after a 'police action' known as Operation Polo. Junagadh joined following a popular plebiscite. Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession during a Pakistani-backed tribal invasion. However, Travancore was integrated through internal political pressure and negotiations led by Sardar Patel, not by British military force.

84. (D) It was chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe to demarcate the boundaries of Punjab and Bengal.
To facilitate the partition of India in 1947, a Boundary Commission was established to define the new borders. This commission was chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a British lawyer who had no prior knowledge of India. The 'Radcliffe Line' determined the division of Punjab and Bengal. The announcement of these boundaries, made just after independence, triggered massive migration and unprecedented communal violence in the border regions.

101. (A) Badruddin Tyabji
The third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras in 1887. This session was significant as it was presided over by Badruddin Tyabji, who became the first Muslim President of the Congress. His presidency emphasized the inclusive and secular nature of the early nationalist movement, sending a strong message that the Congress aimed to represent Indians of all religious and regional backgrounds in their common struggle.

102. (C) 1852
The Madras Native Association was established in 1852 by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty. It was one of the earliest political organizations in South India and served as a precursor to later national movements. The association focused on presenting the grievances of the local population to the British Parliament, particularly concerning issues of taxation and administrative efficiency, laying the groundwork for more organized political activity in the Madras Presidency.

103. (A) They organized mass armed rebellions among the rural peasantry before 1900.
The early Moderates of the Indian National Congress focused on educating the Indian public through intellectual discourse and constitutional methods. They used the press to criticize British economic policies and popularized democratic ideals. However, they did not organize armed rebellions or mass movements among the rural peasantry. Their approach was primarily elitist and urban-centric, aiming to achieve reforms through logical appeals to the British government's sense of justice and fair play.

104. (D) It ran ships to Colombo to challenge the British Indian Steam Company.
V.O. Chidambaram Pillai founded the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in 1906 as an act of economic nationalism. By running ships between Thoothukudi and Colombo, he directly challenged the monopoly of the British-owned British Indian Steam Navigation Company. This venture was a significant symbol of the Swadeshi Movement in South India, though it ultimately faced immense pressure and hostility from the colonial administration, which eventually led to its decline.

105. (B) Positive state of non-violence and love shown even toward the evil-doer.
In Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy, Ahimsa was not merely the absence of physical violence. It was a positive and proactive state of love and compassion, even toward one's enemies. Gandhi believed that by practicing non-violence and enduring suffering without retaliation, a satyagrahi could touch the conscience of the oppressor. This moral approach was intended to achieve true justice and reconciliation, rather than just a tactical victory through superior force.

106. (C) The court-martial of captured INA officers by the British for treason.
The INA Trials, held at the Red Fort in 1945-1946, involved the prosecution of officers of the Indian National Army who had been captured by the British. These officers were charged with treason for joining Subhas Chandra Bose and fighting against the British Empire. The trials became a massive rallying point for the Indian public, leading to widespread protests and demonstrating that the British could no longer rely on the loyalty of the Indian soldiers.

107. (D) The Nizam's secret treaty with the French to supply modern military arms.
The integration of Jammu and Kashmir was complicated by its diverse demographics and the geopolitical interests of India and Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh initially sought independence, but a Pakistani-backed tribal invasion in 1947 forced him to seek Indian military assistance. This led to the signing of the Instrument of Accession. Challenges involving the Nizam of Hyderabad and his external relations were specific to that state and were not part of the Kashmir integration crisis.

108. (A) He integrated over 500 princely states into the Indian Union territories.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is often called the 'Bismarck of India' because his role in unifying the country mirrored Otto von Bismarck's unification of Germany. Following independence, Patel faced the monumental task of integrating over five hundred diverse princely states. Through skillful negotiation and firm action, he ensured these states joined the Indian Union, preventing the potential fragmentation of the nation and

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93. (B) Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.
The Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919 shocked the entire nation and led to widespread protests. In a powerful symbolic act of indignation, the renowned poet and philosopher Rabindranath Tagore renounced his British knighthood. He stated that the "badges of honour" had become shameful in the context of such inhuman cruelty. This act significantly boosted the moral strength of the Indian people during a period of intense grief and repression.

94. (A) I, II and III
The 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms introduced several structural changes, including bicameralism at the center and the separation of provincial budgets from the central budget. It also introduced a limited system of direct elections for the first time in India. However, the reforms did not grant full provincial autonomy; instead, they established dyarchy, where the Governor retained significant powers and veto control over provincial legislative decisions.

95. (A) Self-government within the Empire with the British monarch as the head.
During the 1920s, 'Dominion Status' was a central concept in the political debate. It referred to a form of self-government where India would manage its own internal and external affairs while still remaining a part of the British Empire, recognizing the British monarch as the formal head. This status was similar to that enjoyed by Canada and South Africa. However, nationalist demands eventually shifted toward complete independence.

96. (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
The First Round Table Conference in 1930 was boycotted by the Indian National Congress as they were then engaged in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Consequently, prominent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru did not attend. However, representatives of other groups and princely states did participate. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar attended the conference as a representative of the Depressed Classes, advocating for their specific political rights and safeguards.

97. (D) By using a fast to force a settlement replacing separate electorates.
Mahatma Gandhi responded to the 1932 Communal Award by undertaking a "fast unto death" in Yerawada Jail. This was a strategic move to pressure both the British government and Indian leaders to modify the provision of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes. The intense public pressure and the deteriorating health of Gandhi led to the Poona Pact, which replaced separate electorates with reserved seats within a joint electorate.

98. (C) It was completely ignored by the Indian National Congress and most prominent Indian leaders.
The Third Round Table Conference in 1932 is often viewed as a minor event because it lacked the participation of the most significant political force in India. The Indian National Congress, which had resumed the Civil Disobedience Movement, completely boycotted the session. With many key nationalist leaders in prison and the British government already deciding on the future course of reforms, the conference was unable to produce meaningful results.

99. (A) I, II, III and V
The Quit India Movement began in August 1942 and was characterized by a massive, spontaneous uprising after the arrest of the Congress leadership. Parallel governments were briefly established in several regions, such as Ballia and Satara. The British government used extreme force to suppress the movement. Notably, the Communist Party of India did not support the movement, as they chose to back the British in their war against the Axis powers.

100. (D) The August Offer rejected a constituent assembly, while Cripps promised the framing of a constitution solely by Indians after the war.
A significant policy shift occurred between 1940 and 1942. The 1940 August Offer only promised that a body would be set up to frame a constitution, while still allowing the British a significant role. In contrast, the 1942 Cripps Mission explicitly promised that after the conclusion of World War II, a constituent assembly consisting entirely of Indians would be established to frame a new constitution for the Indian Union.

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unification. He successfully integrated over five hundred princely states into the Indian Union. Using a combination of persuasive diplomacy and the firm threat of military intervention when necessary, Patel ensured that the vast majority of these states signed the Instrument of Accession before the British departure.

35. (A) Cabinet Mission Plan - Formation of Constituent Assembly - Drafting Committee appointed - Adoption of Constitution
The Indian Constitution was developed through a structured process. It began with the 1946 Cabinet Mission Plan, which laid the foundation for the Constituent Assembly. After the assembly was formed, a Drafting Committee led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was appointed in 1947 to frame the legal document. This work culminated in the formal adoption of the Constitution on November 26, 1949.

36. (D) The 1919 Act introduced dyarchy in the provinces, whereas the 1935 Act replaced it with provincial autonomy.
A fundamental shift in British administrative policy occurred between 1919 and 1935. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 established dyarchy at the provincial level, where power was shared between appointed officials and elected ministers. The Government of India Act of 1935 abolished this dual system in the provinces, replacing it with provincial autonomy, which gave elected Indian representatives full control over provincial administration.

37. (A) I, IV and V
Tamil Nadu was a major center of nationalist activity. C. Rajagopalachari led the 1930 Vedaranyam Salt March, while E.V. Ramasamy resigned from the Congress in 1925 due to disagreements over social reforms. Earlier, in 1916, Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League from Madras. Conversely, S. Satyamurti was a leading advocate for the Swarajist strategy of entering the legislative councils.

38. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
The Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu featured iconic leaders. V.O. Chidambaram Pillai earned the title 'Kappalottiya Thamizhan' for launching a swadeshi shipping company. Subramania Bharati edited the journal 'India' and wrote revolutionary poetry. Subramania Siva was a powerful orator who worked with Pillai to organize laborers, while V.V.S. Aiyar founded the Bharatha Matha Society to promote the cause of freedom.

39. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Moderate leaders of the early Indian National Congress primarily consisted of the urban educated elite. While they effectively used constitutional agitation, petitions, and memorials to influence British policy, they did not succeed in building a wide mass base among the rural peasantry or industrial workers. It was only during the later Extremist and Gandhian phases that the movement truly became a mass-based struggle.

40. (D) The Hindu - G. Subramania Iyer
The press was a vital tool for spreading nationalist consciousness in the Madras Presidency. G. Subramania Iyer was a pioneering journalist who founded 'The Hindu' in 1878 to provide an Indian perspective on colonial governance. He also founded the Tamil newspaper 'Swadesamitran'. Other influential publications in the region included Annie Besant's 'New India' and 'Commonweal', which advocated for the Home Rule movement.

41. (B) Truth-force based on non-violent resistance and appealing to the conscience.
Satyagraha, a term coined by Mahatma Gandhi, represents the core of his political philosophy. It translates literally to "insistence on truth" or "truth-force." Rather than using physical violence, a satyagrahi uses non-violent resistance and self-suffering to appeal to the opponent's conscience. This method aimed to transform the adversary and achieve justice through moral strength and the power of truth.

42. (C) Namakkal Kavignar Ramalingam Pillai
During the 1930 Vedaranyam Salt March in Tamil Nadu, the participants were inspired by patriotic songs. Namakkal Kavignar Ramalingam Pillai composed the famous marching song "Kathi Indri Ratham Indri" specifically for this occasion. The song's lyrics, which emphasized a war without swords or blood, perfectly captured the essence of Gandhian non-violence and became a rallying cry for satyagrahis across the region.

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establishing the geographical and political unity of modern India.

109. (B) Enshrinement of universal franchise, secularism, and rights in the law.
The most enduring legacy of the Indian freedom struggle is the creation of a democratic and secular republic. The values championed during the national movement—such as social justice, civil liberties, and equality—were formally enshrined in the Indian Constitution. This included the adoption of universal adult franchise and a commitment to protecting the rights of all citizens, regardless of their background, ensuring that India emerged as a modern, inclusive nation-state.

110. (B) Politics shifted from local groups to an organized national platform.
Before 1885, Indian political activity was largely fragmented and confined to regional associations in major cities. The formation of the Indian National Congress marked a fundamental shift by providing a common national platform for leaders from across the subcontinent. This transformation allowed for the coordination of demands, the development of a unified national consciousness, and the gradual evolution of the struggle from seeking minor administrative reforms to demanding full national independence.

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British education systems
(D) Courts - Rejection of colonial and British judicial justice systems
(E) Answer not known

14. The following statements relate to the Salt Satyagraha of 1930:
I. It was initiated by Gandhi's historic Dandi March.
II. Salt was chosen as a symbol because it affected all classes of Indians.
III. It witnessed unprecedented mass participation, including women.
IV. The movement was entirely confined to the state of Gujarat.
V. It was a core component of the Non-Cooperation movement rather than Civil Disobedience.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I, II, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following statements regarding Hartals and strikes in the freedom struggle is incorrect?
(A) They were used to express political dissent through mass shutdowns.
(B) They effectively demonstrated the economic power of united workers and citizens.
(C) They formed a significant part of mass mobilization against colonial laws.
(D) Gandhi strictly advocated for violent strikes to physically paralyze the administration.
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Forest Satyagrahas?
(A) Large-scale environmental protection programs launched by the British
(B) Urban protests exclusively led by members of the Muslim League
(C) Civil disobedience against colonial laws restricting tribal forest rights
(D) Commercial exploitation of forest resources by colonial authorities
(E) Answer not known

17. Arrange the following events involving revolutionary terrorism chronologically:
I. Alipore Bomb Case
II. Kakori Train Robbery
III. Chittagong Armoury Raid
IV. Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, II, IV, III
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

18. Match the following ideological concepts with their core defining principles:
List I: (Concept)
P. Satyagraha
Q. Militant nationalism
R. Ahimsa
S. Communalism
List II: (Principle)
I. Absolute non-violence and active love
II. Truth force and self-suffering
III. Religion-based political identity and divide
IV. Radical ideological basis distinct from Gandhian methods
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

19. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Muslim League formally adopted the two-nation theory under the leadership of M.A. Jinnah.
Reason (R): The two-nation theory argued that Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations requiring separate sovereign states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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7. Which of the following best defines the concept of Ahimsa in political struggle?
(A) A passive surrender and total submission to the force of the oppressor
(B) The complete absence of ill-will and active love toward the opponent
(C) Avoiding physical violence while maintaining deep hatred for the opponent
(D) A strategic pause in violence until enough weapons can be gathered
(E) Answer not known

8. What was the primary economic significance of the Khadi movement during the Indian freedom struggle?
(A) Creation of a massive consumer market for British industrial goods
(B) Rapid industrialization using heavy machinery and centralized power
(C) Promotion of self-reliance and decentralized village industries
(D) Systematic export of raw cotton to European industrial nations
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following options represents the correct chronological sequence of events related to communalism and partition?
(A) Formation of Muslim League → Cabinet Mission Failure → Direct Action Day → Partition Decision
(B) Cabinet Mission Failure → Formation of Muslim League → Partition Decision → Direct Action Day
(C) Direct Action Day → Formation of Muslim League → Cabinet Mission Failure → Partition Decision
(D) Formation of Muslim League → Partition Decision → Direct Action Day → Cabinet Mission Failure
(E) Answer not known

10. The following statements relate to the ideology of Bhagat Singh:
I. He was strongly influenced by socialist ideas.
II. He openly proclaimed atheism.
III. He possessed a fierce anti-imperialist revolutionary vision.
IV. He believed in communal politics to divide the masses.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

11. Match the following organizations with their corresponding nature or region of primary activity:
List I: (Organization)
P. Anushilan Samiti
Q. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
R. Hindu Mahasabha
S. Natal Indian Congress
List II: (Nature/Region)
I. Communal politics in colonial India
II. South Africa
III. Bengal revolutionary activities
IV. Northern India revolutionary activities
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

12. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Vaikom Satyagraha of 1924 was a significant struggle against untouchability in Kerala.
Reason (R): The primary objective of the movement was to secure temple entry and access to public roads for all castes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

13. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the modes of boycott in political agitation:
(A) Legislative councils - Active British governance participation
(B) Foreign cloth - Promotion of Khadi and Swadeshi through boycotts
(C) Schools - Rejection of the colonial and

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(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

54. Arrange the following events related to the partition of India chronologically:
I. Cabinet Mission Plan
II. Direct Action Day
III. Announcement of the Mountbatten Plan
IV. Large-scale partition violence and mass displacement
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following features accurately describes the mechanism of "communal electorates" implemented by the British?
(A) Constituencies where only wealthy and educated taxpayers were permitted to vote
(B) Voters of a particular religion voting only for candidates of that same religion
(C) Elections held jointly by Hindus and Muslims to actively promote secularism
(D) The reservation of political seats exclusively for the various princely state rulers
(E) Answer not known

56. The historical debate on the responsibility for the partition of India primarily revolves around the roles played by which of the following entities?
(A) The Axis Powers during World War II
(B) The United Nations and the Soviet Union
(C) The Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, and the British colonial state
(D) The early Bengal revolutionaries and the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
(E) Answer not known

57. Select the correct order of the distinct forms of Satyagraha deployed by Gandhi during the freedom struggle:
(A) Non-cooperation → Civil Disobedience → Individual Satyagraha
(B) Civil Disobedience → Non-cooperation → Individual Satyagraha
(C) Individual Satyagraha → Non-cooperation → Civil Disobedience
(D) Non-cooperation → Individual Satyagraha → Civil Disobedience
(E) Answer not known

58. The following statements relate to the impact of partition on Indian political culture:
I. It posed immediate and severe integration challenges for national unity.
II. It deepened the discourse around communalism versus secularism.
III. It resulted in long-term geopolitical and identity conflicts.
IV. It led to the seamless and instantly peaceful rehabilitation of all refugees.
V. It deeply influenced Gandhi's final peace missions and his eventual martyrdom.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

59. Match the following key historical figures with their associated ideological actions or events:
List I: (Figure)
P. Lord Mountbatten
Q. Vinoba Bhave
R. Aurobindo Ghose
S. V.D. Savarkar / Hindu Mahasabha Leaders
List II: (Action/Event)
I. Execution of the Partition decision
II. Selected as the first Individual Satyagrahi
III. Early revolutionary nationalism in Bengal
IV. Formulation of communal political ideology
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

60. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): Bhagat Singh and the HSRA represented a shift in revolutionary ideology compared to the early Bengal terrorists.
Reason (R): They increasingly embraced socialism, atheism, and a broader anti-imperialist mass vision alongside armed action.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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20. The following statements relate to Civil Disobedience and Non-cooperation:
I. Non-cooperation focused on refusing to assist the colonial government.
II. Civil disobedience involved deliberately and peacefully breaking specific unjust laws.
III. Henry David Thoreau had absolutely no philosophical influence on Gandhi.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

21. Identify the correctly matched pair of a leader and their associated Satyagraha:
(A) Sardar Patel - Bardoli Satyagraha
(B) Vinoba Bhave - Salt Satyagraha
(C) Khudiram Bose - Vaikom Satyagraha
(D) Surya Sen - Kheda Satyagraha
(E) Answer not known

22. The Nagpur Flag Satyagraha was primarily centered around which of the following issues?
(A) The collective right to gather and collect forest produce
(B) The political demand for separate communal electorates
(C) The nationwide protest for the complete repeal of salt tax
(D) The right to hoist the national flag despite police orders
(E) Answer not known

23. The 'Direct Action Day' called by the Muslim League, which resulted in the tragic Calcutta killings, took place in which year?
(A) 1930
(B) 1946
(C) 1940
(D) 1947
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following sequences correctly illustrates the escalation of communal politics in colonial India?
(A) Formation of Muslim League → Demand for separate electorates → Formulation of Two-Nation Theory → Direct Action Day
(B) Formulation of Two-Nation Theory → Direct Action Day → Formation of Muslim League → Demand for separate electorates
(C) Demand for separate electorates → Formation of Muslim League → Direct Action Day → Formulation of Two-Nation Theory
(D) Direct Action Day → Formulation of Two-Nation Theory → Demand for separate electorates → Formation of Muslim League
(E) Answer not known

25. The following statements relate to the Cabinet Mission of 1946:
I. It aimed to find a constitutional settlement to transfer power to Indian leadership.
II. Its ultimate failure paved the way for the Direct Action Day.
III. It was wholeheartedly accepted by both Congress and the Muslim League without any dispute.
IV. It proposed a framework to preserve a united India while grouping provinces.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

26. Match the following specific agitations with their corresponding primary triggers:
List I: (Agitation)
P. Ahmedabad Mill Strike
Q. Kheda Satyagraha
R. Individual Satyagraha
S. Champaran Satyagraha
List II: (Trigger)
I. Indigo farmers' exploitation
II. Peasant demand for revenue remission
III. Dispute over plague bonus for labourers
IV. Protest against India's forced entry into World War II
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

27. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

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Answer the question by selecting the correct option.

Assertion (A): Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first participant in the Individual Satyagraha of 1940.

Reason (R): The Individual Satyagraha was launched to express India's moral protest against the ongoing World War II.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

28. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the early phase of revolutionary terrorism in Bengal:
(A) Anushilan Samiti - Founded by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Yugantar - Associated with Barindra Kumar Ghosh
(C) Alipore Bomb Case - Led to the execution of Vinoba Bhave
(D) Muzaffarpur Bomb Case - Planned by Surya Sen
(E) Answer not known

29. The following statements relate to the violence and tragedy of the 1947 Partition:
I. It led to mass displacement on an unprecedented scale across the newly drawn borders.
II. It caused communal killings that deeply scarred the human tragedy of 1947.
III. It created a massive challenge for refugee rehabilitation for both governments.
IV. It was entirely resolved without any long-term impact on Indian political culture.
V. It was facilitated by the boundary demarcations that triggered panic and migration.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

30. Arrange the following major political interventions by Gandhi in chronological order:
I. Launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement
II. Launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement
III. First Hunger Strike in India (Ahmedabad)
IV. Peace Mission in Noakhali during Partition riots
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

31. Which of the following was NOT considered a major integration challenge for India immediately after partition?
(A) The accession and integration of princely states
(B) The protection and reassurance of religious minorities
(C) The preservation of national unity amidst communal polarization
(D) The rapid establishment of a global overseas empire
(E) Answer not known

32. What is the most appropriate lesson that modern civil society can draw from modes of struggle like Satyagraha?
(A) Democratic protest is only effective when supported by military strength
(B) Economic boycotts should only be used to achieve personal financial gains
(C) Moral force and non-violent disobedience can challenge systemic injustice
(D) Hunger strikes are primarily designed to inflict physical harm on the opponent
(E) Answer not known

33. Identify the correct sequence of events that highlights the trajectory of militant nationalism:
(A) Alipore Bomb Case → Kakori Train Robbery → Formation of HSRA → Chittagong Armoury Raid
(B) Formation of HSRA → Alipore Bomb Case → Chittagong Armoury Raid → Kakori Train Robbery
(C) Kakori Train Robbery → Alipore Bomb Case → Formation of HSRA → Chittagong Armoury Raid
(D) Chittagong Armoury Raid → Formation of

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HSRA → Kakori Train Robbery → Alipore Bomb Case
(E) Answer not known

34. The following statements relate to the Hindu Mahasabha:
I. It was formed to articulate and protect Hindu political interests in colonial India.
II. It played a significant role in the communal politics of the era.
III. It was the primary architect of the Direct Action Day in 1946.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

35. Match the following British strategies/policies with their impacts:
List I: (Strategy/Policy)
P. Divide and Rule Policy
Q. Communal Electorates
R. Forest Laws
S. Salt Tax
List II: (Impact)
I. Fostered deep Hindu-Muslim political divides
II. Legitimized religious identity as a basis for voting
III. Triggered tribal civil disobedience
IV. Provided a universal symbol for mass Satyagraha
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

36. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): Gandhi frequently used the hunger strike as a political weapon during the freedom struggle.
Reason (R): His fasts were intended to exert moral pressure on opponents and appeal to their conscience through self-suffering.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

37. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of individuals and their specific actions or attributes:
(A) Sukhdev - Kakori Train Robbery
(B) Chandrashekhar Azad - Vowed to never be arrested alive
(C) Khudiram Bose - Youngest revolutionary martyr
(D) Aurobindo Ghose - Alipore Bomb Case
(E) Answer not known

38. The following statements relate to the Alipore Bomb Case:
I. It highlighted the bomb politics of early Bengal revolutionaries.
II. Aurobindo Ghose was one of the prominent figures put on trial.
III. It was orchestrated by the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.
IV. It was a key event in the early phase of revolutionary terrorism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

39. Which prominent revolutionary leader orchestrated the daring Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930?
(A) Bhagat Singh
(B) Surya Sen
(C) Chandrashekhar Azad
(D) Ram Prasad Bismil
(E) Answer not known

40. How did Gandhi adapt Henry David Thoreau's concept of civil disobedience for the Indian freedom struggle?
(A) Replacing it entirely with organized and armed rebellion
(B) Restricting its use only to urban and intellectual elites

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(C) Infusing it with the absolute moral imperative of non-violence
(D) Combining it with various communal and electorate demands
(E) Answer not known

41. Arrange the following events related to partition in their correct sequential order:
I. The Muslim League's Dhaka Session
II. The formulation of the Two-Nation Theory by Jinnah
III. The failure of the Cabinet Mission
IV. The Mountbatten Plan and Partition Decision
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the following revolutionaries with the organization or event they are most closely associated with:
List I: (Revolutionary)
P. Surya Sen
Q. Chandrashekhar Azad
R. Ram Prasad Bismil
S. Khudiram Bose
List II: (Organization/Event)
I. Chittagong Armoury Raid
II. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
III. Kakori Train Robbery
IV. Muzaffarpur Bomb Case
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

43. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Constructive Programme was an essential philosophical and practical component of Gandhian agitation.
Reason (R): It aimed to build societal resilience and economic self-reliance through Khadi and village industries, preparing the masses for self-rule.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the events of the freedom struggle:
(A) Chauri Chaura - Incident leading to the Non-Cooperation Movement launch
(B) Dandi March - Beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement
(C) Direct Action Day - Event leading to signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(D) Kakori Train Robbery - Event executed by the Anushilan Samiti
(E) Answer not known

45. The following statements relate to the Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918:
I. It centered around a labour dispute between mill owners and workers.
II. Gandhi undertook his first hunger strike in India during this agitation.
III. It demonstrated the effectiveness of moral pressure in resolving industrial disputes.
IV. It resulted in the total collapse of the textile industry in Gujarat.
V. The outcome was a successful wage settlement for the workers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

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46. Under which specific ideological category does the Kakori train robbery of 1925 fall within the context of the freedom struggle?
(A) Gandhian Satyagraha methods
(B) Constructive Programme activities
(C) Revolutionary Terrorism
(D) Communal Politics ideologies
(E) Answer not known

47. What was the defining ideological distinction between the Gandhian approach and the methods of revolutionary terrorism?
(A) Gandhi sought total independence, but

revolutionaries only wanted a dominion status
(B) Gandhi focused only on urban centers, while revolutionaries organized the peasantry
(C) Revolutionaries supported British rule, while Gandhi consistently opposed its presence
(D) Gandhi relied on non-violence, while revolutionaries used armed struggle
(E) Answer not known

48. Select the correct sequence of events in the life of Bhagat Singh:
(A) Formation of HSRA → Assembly Bomb Case → Lahore Conspiracy Trial → Martyrdom
(B) Assembly Bomb Case → Formation of HSRA → Lahore Conspiracy Trial → Martyrdom
(C) Formation of HSRA → Lahore Conspiracy Trial → Assembly Bomb Case → Martyrdom
(D) Lahore Conspiracy Trial → Assembly Bomb Case → Formation of HSRA → Martyrdom
(E) Answer not known

49. The following statements relate to the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928:
I. It was successfully led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
II. It was organized to protest against arbitrary revenue enhancement by the government.
III. It failed to secure any remission of the enhanced land revenue.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

50. Match the following modes of boycott with their intended targets in the nationalist struggle:
List I: (Boycott Mode)
P. Boycott of foreign cloth
Q. Boycott of government schools
R. Boycott of colonial courts
S. Boycott of legislative councils
List II: (Intended Target)
I. Economic exploitation and local industry destruction
II. Colonial ideological dominance in education
III. The British judicial and legal apparatus
IV. Political participation in colonial administrative frameworks
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

51. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): British divide and rule policy played a critical role in fostering communalism in India.
Reason (R): The introduction of communal electorates permanently divided the political representation of Hindus and Muslims.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

52. Identify the incorrectly matched pair relating to peasant and tribal movements:
(A) Champaran - Indigo farmers' grievances
(B) Kheda - Demand for revenue remission due to crop failure
(C) Bardoli - Demand for separate communal electorates
(D) Forest Satyagraha - Assertion of tribal rights against forest laws
(E) Answer not known

53. The following statements relate to the Kakori train robbery of 1925:
I. It was executed by members of the Hindustan Republican Association.
II. Ram Prasad Bismil played a leading role in its planning and execution.
III. It involved looting government treasury to fund revolutionary activities.
IV. The resulting trial ended in the acquittal of all major revolutionaries involved.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV

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CHAPTER 13

Modes of Agitation: Satyagraha, Militant Movements, Communalism and Partition

1. Match the following Satyagraha movements with their corresponding years:
List I: (Movement)
P. Champaran Satyagraha
Q. Kheda Satyagraha
R. Vaikom Satyagraha
S. Bardoli Satyagraha
List II: (Year)
I. 1917
II. 1918
III. 1924
IV. 1928
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

2. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi often suspended mass movements when they turned violent.
Reason (R): Ahimsa and non-violence formed the absolute philosophical and moral basis of his concept of Satyagraha.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. The origins of Satyagraha as a method of political agitation can be traced back to Gandhi's experience in which of the following regions?
(A) Natal and Transvaal, South Africa
(B) Champaran, India
(C) London, United Kingdom
(D) Noakhali, Bengal
(E) Answer not known

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4. The following statements relate to Gandhi's Constructive Programme:
I. It heavily emphasized the promotion of Khadi and village industries.
II. It included social reform measures such as the eradication of untouchability.
III. It aimed to organize armed militias for self-defense.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of revolutionary leaders and their associated events:
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil - Alipore Bomb Case
(B) Khudiram Bose - Muzaffarpur bomb case
(C) Surya Sen - Chittagong Armoury Raid
(D) Bhagat Singh - Central Assembly bomb case
(E) Answer not known

6. Arrange the following early Gandhian movements in their correct chronological order:
I. Champaran Satyagraha
II. Ahmedabad Mill Strike
III. Kheda Satyagraha
IV. Salt Satyagraha
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

61. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the aftermath of partition:
(A) Gandhi's mission - Quelling communal violence in riot-hit areas
(B) Refugee crisis - Minimal displacement requiring no government response
(C) Princely states - Achieved automatically by the British Parliament
(D) Direct Action Day - A peaceful march for constitutional reforms
(E) Answer not known

62. The following statements relate to the Yugantar and Anushilan Samiti:
I. They were prominent revolutionary organizations based in Bengal.
II. They utilized bomb politics and assassinations against unpopular colonial officials.
III. They were staunch advocates of Gandhi's constructive programme.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

63. Who among the following revolutionaries was famously martyred for his role in the Kakori train robbery and is also remembered for his deeply patriotic poetry?
(A) Bhagat Singh
(B) Surya Sen
(C) Sukhdev
(D) Ram Prasad Bismil
(E) Answer not known

64. What was the central symbolism of the Khadi movement propagated by Gandhi?
(A) The promotion of foreign luxury goods and expensive textiles
(B) The rapid urbanization of traditional Indian village structures
(C) Economic emancipation and self-reliance of rural India
(D) Reliance on British textile mills for the supply of cheap cloth
(E) Answer not known

65. Arrange the following events leading up to the partition in their correct historical sequence:
I. The formulation of the Two-Nation Theory
II. The failure of the Cabinet Mission
III. The Great Calcutta Killings (Direct Action Day)
IV. The final Partition of India in 1947
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

66. Match the following socio-political concepts with their intended goals during the freedom struggle:
List I: (Concept)
P. Non-cooperation
Q. Constructive Programme
R. Civil Disobedience
S. Fasting / Hunger Strike
List II: (Goal)
I. Paralyzing government by refusing association
II. Building grassroots social and economic resilience
III. Deliberate breaking of unjust laws
IV. Exerting extreme moral pressure through self-suffering
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

67. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): Chandrashekhar Azad was a prominent revolutionary who was never arrested alive by the British police.
Reason (R): He chose to shoot himself during an encounter in Alfred Park, Allahabad, to uphold his vow of remaining free.

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ANSWERS

1. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Indian independence movement witnessed various Satyagrahas organized at different times. The Champaran movement started in 1917 for indigo farmers. The Kheda Satyagraha followed in 1918 to support peasants. The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched in 1924 against untouchability, while the Bardoli Satyagraha occurred in 1928 under Sardar Patel to protest unfair revenue hikes.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahatma Gandhi prioritized non-violence as a non-negotiable principle in the freedom struggle. He believed that mass movements must remain strictly peaceful to retain their moral authority. Whenever a movement like the Non-Cooperation movement turned violent, as seen in Chauri Chaura, he immediately suspended it because violence contradicted the fundamental essence of his concept of Satyagraha.

3. (A) Natal and Transvaal, South Africa
The methodology of Satyagraha was developed and refined during the resistance against discriminatory laws in South Africa. Through organizations like the Natal Indian Congress, the struggle focused on civil rights for Indians. This experience provided the practical foundation for non-violent resistance that was later implemented on a larger scale during the Indian freedom struggle against British rule.

4. (A) I and II
The Constructive Programme was a vital aspect of social and economic regeneration. It focused on the promotion of Khadi to achieve economic self-sufficiency and the eradication of untouchability for social unity. While it aimed at building national strength from the grassroots, it strictly excluded the organization of armed militias, instead emphasizing peaceful reform and communal harmony.

5. (A) Ram Prasad Bismil - Alipore Bomb Case
Ram Prasad Bismil was a leader of the Hindustan Republican Association and is primarily associated with the Kakori Train Robbery of 1925. The Alipore Bomb Case involved early Bengal revolutionaries like Aurobindo Ghose. Other leaders like Khudiram Bose, Surya Sen, and Bhagat Singh are correctly linked to their respective revolutionary activities during the Indian freedom struggle.

6. (A) I, II, III, IV
Early Gandhian movements followed a specific timeline in colonial India. The Champaran Satyagraha occurred in 1917, followed by the Ahmedabad Mill Strike and the Kheda Satyagraha in 1918. The Salt Satyagraha, which was a part of the broader Civil Disobedience Movement, took place much later in 1930. Understanding this sequence is crucial for studying nationalist mobilization.

7. (B) The complete absence of ill-will and active love toward the opponent
Ahimsa in political struggle is not merely the absence of physical violence but a proactive moral force. It involves maintaining a spirit of active love and compassion toward the opponent, even during intense conflict. This principle seeks the moral transformation of the adversary through self-suffering and truth, rather than achieving victory through the use of hatred or coercion.

8. (C) Promotion of self-reliance and decentralized village industries
The Khadi movement served as a powerful economic tool against British colonial exploitation. By promoting hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, it aimed to revive village industries and reduce dependence on foreign textiles. This strategy empowered rural populations, fostered economic self-reliance, and provided a practical method for the masses to participate in the nationalist boycott of imported industrial goods.

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List II: (Martyrdom)
I. Hanged in the Lahore Conspiracy Case
II. Hanged after the Chittagong Armoury Raid
III. Hanged in the Muzaffarpur Bomb Case
IV. Died in a police encounter in Allahabad
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

75. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): The partition of India fundamentally challenged the secular political culture envisioned by nationalist leaders.
Reason (R): The sheer scale of partition violence and mass displacement ingrained deep communal suspicions and integration challenges.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the legacy of partition:
(A) Integration of Princely states - Handled exclusively by the British Cabinet
(B) Mountbatten's role - Accelerated the timeline for the partition decision
(C) Gandhi's peace mission - Advocated for the immediate use of military force
(D) Refugee rehabilitation - A minor issue that required no government intervention
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following was NOT an activity associated with the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)?
(A) The peaceful promotion of the Khadi movement in rural Gujarat
(B) The assassination of British police officer Saunders
(C) The bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly
(D) The pursuit of socialist ideals to overthrow British imperialism
(E) Answer not known

78. In which city was the Muslim League formally established in the year 1906?
(A) Lahore
(B) Aligarh
(C) Dhaka
(D) Karachi
(E) Answer not known

79. Match the following locations with the significant Satyagraha associated with them:
List I: (Location)
P. Vaikom
Q. Bardoli
R. Dandi
S. Kheda
List II: (Movement)
I. Temple entry and untouchability movement
II. Protest against revenue enhancement
III. Breaking of the Salt Law
IV. Peasant demand for revenue remission
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

80. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A): Gandhi's post-partition legacy is heavily defined by his martyrdom and unwavering commitment to secularism.
Reason (R): He was assassinated precisely because his peace missions and efforts to quell communal riots angered right-wing extremists.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

81. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the ideological basis of different movements:
(A) Satyagraha - Moral force and self-suffering

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the tragic events surrounding communalism:
(A) Divide and Rule - British colonial strategy for division
(B) Muslim League (1906) - Formed at the Dhaka session in 1906
(C) Cabinet Mission - Prevented the partition of India
(D) Direct Action Day - Resulted in severe violence in Calcutta city
(E) Answer not known

69. The following statements relate to the Individual Satyagraha of 1940:
I. It was launched to assert the right to free speech against India's forced participation in the war.
II. Vinoba Bhave and Jawaharlal Nehru were among the selected early participants.
III. It was designed as a mass violent uprising against the British army.
IV. It relied on moral protest rather than mass civil disobedience.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following statements regarding the two-nation theory is incorrect?
(A) It argued that Hindus and Muslims could not peacefully coexist in a single united nation.
(B) It became the foundational ideological basis for the demand for Pakistan.
(C) It was strongly opposed by nationalist leaders who believed in a secular, united India.
(D) It was formally articulated and championed by the Indian National Congress.
(E) Answer not known

71. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the historical significance of the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha?
(A) The first movement where revolutionaries used firearms against the police force
(B) Asserted the right to hoist the flag despite police resistance
(C) An agitation entirely focused on the remission of agricultural taxes and dues
(D) A movement to demand separate electorates for religious minorities in the state
(E) Answer not known

72. Identify the correct sequence of principles that structurally constitute Gandhian Satyagraha:
(A) Truth → Non-violence (Ahimsa) → Self-suffering → Moral force
(B) Moral force → Physical coercion → Truth → Self-suffering
(C) Self-suffering → Armed rebellion → Non-violence → Truth
(D) Non-violence → Deception → Moral force → Self-suffering
(E) Answer not known

73. The following statements relate to the role of the Muslim League in colonial India:
I. It was formed in 1906 during its Dhaka session.
II. It initially focused on securing political rights for Muslims.
III. It eventually evolved to demand a separate nation based on the two-nation theory.
IV. It worked tirelessly to integrate princely states into a united India post-1947.
V. Its call for Direct Action in 1946 escalated communal riots.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

74. Match the following key revolutionary figures with their ultimate martyrdom:
List I: (Revolutionary)
P. Bhagat Singh
Q. Surya Sen
R. Khudiram Bose
S. Chandrashekhar Azad

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90. Which of the following is NOT an attribute of 'Ahimsa' as applied by Gandhi in political struggle?
(A) The harboring of deep mental ill-will towards the oppressor
(B) The refusal to cause physical harm to the opponent
(C) The willingness to undergo personal suffering
(D) The belief in the ultimate moral conversion of the adversary
(E) Answer not known

91. The failure of the Cabinet Mission in 1946 directly precipitated which of the following catastrophic events?
(A) The Chauri Chaura incident involving police violence
(B) The Direct Action Day and Great Calcutta Killings
(C) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre in the city of Amritsar
(D) The Kakori Train Robbery conducted by revolutionaries
(E) Answer not known

92. The massive task of providing shelter, food, and employment to millions of displaced individuals post-1947 is historically categorized under which integration challenge?
(A) Princely state integration
(B) Refugee rehabilitation
(C) Language reorganization
(D) Industrial development
(E) Answer not known

93. What was the central feature of the 'Two-Nation Theory' formulated during the freedom struggle?
(A) Hindus and Muslims are distinct nations requiring separate territories
(B) India and Britain should form a permanent and dual-nation commonwealth
(C) The princely states and British provinces should remain two separate nations
(D) India should be divided into northern and southern sovereign political entities
(E) Answer not known

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94. Based on the history of the freedom struggle, what is a key inference regarding the use of strikes and hartals?
(A) They were completely ineffective and largely ignored by the colonial administration
(B) They were used exclusively by the capitalist class to increase their annual profits
(C) Tools of mass mobilization and economic pressure against the state
(D) They always resulted in the immediate granting of independence for the nation
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following statements regarding early revolutionary terrorism in Bengal is incorrect?
(A) Organizations like Anushilan Samiti and Yugantar led the movement.
(B) It involved the assassination of unpopular colonial officials.
(C) The Alipore Bomb Case was a major event in this phase.
(D) It was characterized by strict adherence to Gandhian non-violence.
(E) Answer not known

96. Which statement correctly encapsulates Gandhi's role during the violent partition of India?
(A) He celebrated the partition as the ultimate success of the two-nation theory
(B) He personally oversaw the military integration of princely states into India
(C) Peace missions in riot-torn areas to restore communal harmony
(D) He left India to seek international intervention at the United Nations office
(E) Answer not known

97. Non-cooperation, as a mode of political agitation, is primarily defined by:
(A) The active and violent military sabotage of colonial transport infrastructure
(B) Withdrawal of support from colonial economic and administrative structures
(C) The persistent petitioning of the British Parliament for gradual reforms
(D) The formation of separate electorates for the various religious communities
(E) Answer not known

(B) Constructive Programme - Armed defense and guerrilla warfare
(C) Militant Nationalism - Violent overthrow and armed struggle
(D) Communalism - Religion as the sole basis of political identity
(E) Answer not known

82. Sukhdev and Rajguru were prominent revolutionaries who achieved martyrdom alongside Bhagat Singh in which of the following cases?
(A) The Kakori Train Robbery Trial
(B) The Alipore Bomb Case
(C) The Chittagong Armoury Raid Trial
(D) The Lahore Conspiracy Case
(E) Answer not known

83. The British strategy that actively fostered communalism through the creation of separate voting constituencies based on religion is known as:
(A) Communal Electorates
(B) Constructive Programme
(C) Subsidiary Alliance
(D) Doctrine of Lapse
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the primary goal of Gandhi's Constructive Programme?
(A) To violently overthrow the local landlords and colonial administration
(B) To prepare the Indian masses for conscription into the British Imperial Army
(C) Building grassroots self-reliance and cohesion for Swaraj
(D) To divide the society along caste lines to make colonial governance easier
(E) Answer not known

85. How is "Civil Disobedience" strictly defined in the context of the Indian freedom struggle?
(A) Deliberate, open, and non-violent refusal to obey unjust laws
(B) The violent disruption of public transport and government buildings by mobs
(C) A secret conspiracy to assassinate high-ranking political and military leaders
(D) The refusal to participate in foreign trade only within urban marketplaces
(E) Answer not known

86. When comparing the Gandhian approach to that of the revolutionary terrorists, what is a fundamental conceptual difference?
(A) Gandhi aimed for dominion status, while revolutionaries wanted to retain British rule and influence
(B) Revolutionaries relied entirely on fasting, whereas Gandhi relied on bomb politics and weapons
(C) Gandhi focused only on constitutional reforms, whereas revolutionaries engaged in mass peasant Satyagrahas
(D) Gandhi used self-suffering for moral change, while revolutionaries used force
(E) Answer not known

87. Under which broad category of agitation does the historical refusal to attend colonial educational institutions and legislative councils fall?
(A) Revolutionary Terrorism
(B) Boycott and Non-Cooperation
(C) Constructive Programme
(D) Individual Satyagraha
(E) Answer not known

88. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Vaikom Satyagraha.
(A) It took place in 1924 in Kerala.
(B) It was a movement against the oppressive practices of untouchability.
(C) It was violently suppressed by the revolutionaries of the HSRA.
(D) It aimed to secure temple entry and the right to use public roads for all castes.
(E) Answer not known

89. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the historical importance of the Kheda Satyagraha of 1918?
(A) It was the first movement where Gandhi used the hunger strike as a primary weapon
(B) It marked the formal beginning of armed resistance against the British in Gujarat
(C) It was a struggle fought exclusively to promote the consumption of foreign cloth
(D) Peasant movement demanding revenue remission due to crop failure
(E) Answer not known

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(C) Promote the widespread use of the charkha in rural and remote India
(D) Partition India into multiple religious and sovereign state entities
(E) Answer not known

107. Which statement is the most appropriate evaluation of the Mountbatten Plan?
(A) It successfully preserved the territorial unity of the Indian subcontinent
(B) Constitutional blueprint formalizing partition and transfer of power
(C) It was rejected by all Indian political parties leading to a prolonged war
(D) It focused primarily on integrating the princely states into Pakistan territory
(E) Answer not known

108. Which prominent leader was historically selected as the first Satyagrahi during the Individual Satyagraha of 1940?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Vinoba Bhave
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(E) Answer not known

109. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the political integration of India post-partition?
(A) National unity was effortlessly achieved without any resistance from princely rulers.
(B) It involved the complex task of merging hundreds of princely states.
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a decisive role in this integration process.
(D) It was a critical step in consolidating the geographical boundaries of independent India.
(E) Answer not known

110. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the phenomenon of 'Communalism' in the context of the Indian freedom struggle?
(A) It refers to the collective ownership of agricultural land by village communities.
(B) It was the guiding principle of Gandhi's Constructive Programme.
(C) It is a political ideology that seeks to divide society primarily along religious identities.
(D) It aimed at bridging the gap between the rich and the poor through socialism.
(E) Answer not known

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reflects shifting strategies of militant nationalist groups.

18. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Different ideologies shaped the course of the independence movement. Satyagraha is defined by truth force and self-suffering, while Ahimsa emphasizes absolute non-violence. Militant nationalism adopted a radical approach distinct from Gandhian methods, often involving armed struggle. Communalism, however, focused on religion-based political identity, creating a divide that significantly influenced the political landscape and ultimately led to partition.

19. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The two-nation theory became the ideological pillar for the demand for a separate Muslim state. Under the leadership of M.A. Jinnah, the Muslim League argued that Hindus and Muslims were not just religious groups but two distinct nations. This perspective maintained that a shared sovereign state was impossible, leading to the formal demand for the creation of Pakistan.

20. (A) I and II
Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience were distinct yet related strategies. Non-cooperation involved withdrawing support from the colonial government to make administration impossible. Civil Disobedience went further by involving the deliberate and peaceful breaking of specific unjust laws. Contrary to some claims, the writings of Henry David Thoreau on civil disobedience had a significant philosophical influence on Gandhi's development.

21. (A) Sardar Patel - Bardoli Satyagraha
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel earned the title 'Sardar' due to his exceptional leadership during the Bardoli Satyagraha. He successfully organized the peasants against an unfair increase in land revenue. Other leaders mentioned are associated with different events; for instance, Vinoba Bhave is known for Individual Satyagraha, while Surya Sen led the Chittagong Armoury Raid. Patel's victory was significant.

22. (D) The right to hoist the national flag despite police orders
The Nagpur Flag Satyagraha of 1923 was a significant protest asserting the right of Indians to display their national identity. It was triggered by police orders prohibiting the hoisting of the tricolor flag. Satyagrahis from across the country participated, facing arrests and hardships to defend the honor of the national flag. This movement demonstrated the growing defiance against authorities.

23. (B) 1946
The Muslim League called for Direct Action Day on August 16, 1946, to press its demand for Pakistan. This call led to large-scale communal violence, particularly in Calcutta, known as the Great Calcutta Killings. The tragic events marked a point of no return in the communal polarization of the country, making the prospect of a united India difficult.

24. (A) Formation of Muslim League → Demand for separate electorates → Formulation of Two-Nation Theory → Direct Action Day
The path toward partition involved several critical stages of communal mobilization. It began with the formation of the Muslim League in 1906, followed by the successful demand for separate electorates. Later, the ideological formulation of the Two-Nation Theory provided a justification for a separate state. Finally, the call for Direct Action Day in 1946 triggered the violence.

25. (A) I, II and IV
The 1946 Cabinet Mission attempted to preserve a united India through a complex three-tier provincial grouping system. Its goal was to transfer power to a single Indian entity. However, deep disagreements between the Congress and the Muslim League regarding the interpretation of these groupings led to its failure. This failure ultimately paved the way for more radical actions.

26. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Specific grievances triggered different nationalist agitations. The Ahmedabad Mill Strike arose from a plague bonus dispute, while the Kheda Satyagraha was caused by demands for revenue remission. Individual Satyagraha protested India's involuntary involvement in World War II. The Champaran Satyagraha addressed the

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9. (A) Formation of Muslim League → Cabinet Mission Failure → Direct Action Day → Partition Decision
The escalation of communal politics followed a distinct historical path. The Muslim League was formed in 1906. Decades later, the failure of the 1946 Cabinet Mission to find a unified solution led the League to call for Direct Action Day. The resulting communal violence and political deadlock eventually made the final decision for the partition of India inevitable.

10. (A) I, II and III
Bhagat Singh represented a significant intellectual shift in the revolutionary movement. He was deeply influenced by socialist ideologies and explicitly proclaimed his atheism in his writings. His vision was rooted in a fierce anti-imperialist struggle and the creation of a just society. He consistently opposed communal politics, believing it divided the masses and weakened the national cause.

11. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Various organizations operated across different regions with distinct ideologies. The Anushilan Samiti was active in Bengal, while the HSRA focused its revolutionary activities in Northern India. The Hindu Mahasabha engaged in communal politics within the colonial framework. The Natal Indian Congress was established in South Africa to fight for the rights of the Indian community against racial discrimination.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Vaikom Satyagraha was a landmark civil rights movement in Kerala. It directly challenged the deeply entrenched social evil of untouchability. Protesters demanded the right for lower castes to use public roads near the Vaikom temple. This struggle highlighted the intersection of social reform and the broader nationalist movement, gaining support from leaders across the country for equality.

13. (A) Legislative councils - Active British governance participation
Boycotting legislative councils meant refusing to participate in the colonial administrative and political structure. It was a form of non-cooperation designed to delegitimize British rule. In contrast, boycotting foreign cloth, colonial schools, and courts aimed at creating self-reliant national institutions. Therefore, active participation in governance is the opposite of what the boycott of legislative councils actually intended.

14. (B) I, II and III
The Salt Satyagraha began with the Dandi March and became a defining event of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Salt was a brilliant symbol because it was a basic necessity for every Indian, regardless of caste or religion. The movement saw widespread participation from women and was a national phenomenon, extending far beyond Gujarat to reach every Indian coast.

15. (D) Gandhi strictly advocated for violent strikes to physically paralyze the administration.
Hartals and strikes were essential tools for mass mobilization during the freedom struggle. They expressed collective dissent and demonstrated economic power through peaceful shutdowns. However, it is fundamentally incorrect to suggest that Gandhi advocated for violence. His philosophy emphasized that all forms of protest, including strikes, must be entirely non-violent and conducted with high moral discipline and restraint.

16. (C) Civil disobedience against colonial laws restricting tribal forest rights
Forest Satyagrahas represented the resistance of tribal communities against oppressive British forest laws. These colonial regulations restricted traditional rights to collect forest produce and graze cattle. By deliberately breaking these laws, tribal populations participated in the broader Civil Disobedience Movement. These protests highlighted the specific grievances of marginalized groups and their commitment to the cause of national freedom.

17. (A) I, II, III, IV
Revolutionary activities in India progressed through distinct phases. The Alipore Bomb Case in 1908 was an early event in Bengal. The Kakori Train Robbery occurred in 1925, followed by the Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930. The timeline concluded with the martyrdom of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru in 1931. This sequence

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98. Why was the Salt Tax chosen by Gandhi as the most appropriate focal point for the Civil Disobedience Movement?
(A) Salt was an imported luxury item used only by the British elites in India
(B) The salt industry was the only major and profitable industry in India then
(C) It was a direct response to the political failure of the Cabinet Mission
(D) A tax affecting all Indians, acting as a universal symbol of exploitation
(E) Answer not known

99. If contemporary environmental activists peacefully block a logging road and willingly face arrest without retaliating, their actions are most conceptually aligned with:
(A) Gandhian Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience
(B) Militant Nationalism
(C) Revolutionary Terrorism
(D) Communal Politics
(E) Answer not known

100. The Transvaal struggle and the formation of the Natal Indian Congress were crucial in shaping the early political methods of which leader?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Subhas Chandra Bose
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(E) Answer not known

101. The Lahore Conspiracy Case was a significant historical trial that ultimately resulted in the martyrdom of:
(A) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru
(B) Surya Sen and his associates
(C) Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan
(D) Aurobindo Ghose and Barindra Ghosh
(E) Answer not known

102. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the British policy of 'Divide and Rule'.
(A) It was designed to prevent a united nationalist front against colonial rule.
(B) It exploited existing social and religious fault lines in Indian society.
(C) The granting of communal electorates was a key instrument of this policy.
(D) It actively discouraged the formation of the Muslim League.
(E) Answer not known

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103. Which of the following correctly describes the historical pattern of communal riots in colonial India?
(A) They were completely spontaneous and never involved any form of political manipulation
(B) Exacerbated by political manipulation and colonial administrative apathy
(C) They were exclusively fought between the British and the French forces in India
(D) They ceased entirely after the formal formation of the Hindu Mahasabha organization
(E) Answer not known

104. How did the philosophy of Henry David Thoreau influence the Indian freedom struggle?
(A) It provided the complete tactical blueprint for the Chittagong Armoury Raid
(B) It inspired the British to grant separate communal electorates for minorities
(C) Conceptual basis for Gandhi's Civil Disobedience against an unjust state
(D) It served as the foundational and primary text for the Two-Nation Theory
(E) Answer not known

105. Which of the following was NOT a part of the historical debate regarding the responsibility for India's partition?
(A) The divisive impact of British colonial policies
(B) The communal mobilization by the Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha
(C) The political concessions and miscalculations by the Indian National Congress
(D) The economic pressure exerted by the Khadi movement
(E) Answer not known

106. An analysis of the revolutionary movements (like HSRA) indicates that their ultimate goal was to:
(A) Overthrow imperialism and establish a socialist republic
(B) Secure minor administrative positions for Indians in the British government

exploitation of indigo farmers under the tinkathia system. Each movement targeted a unique aspect of oppression.

27. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
In 1940, Gandhi launched Individual Satyagraha to affirm the right to free speech against the war effort. Vinoba Bhave was indeed the first participant. While the movement was a moral protest against World War II, the reason for choosing Bhave was his exemplary commitment to the Gandhian way of life, rather than the nature of the protest itself.

28. (B) Yugantar - Associated with Barindra Kumar Ghosh
During the early phase of revolutionary terrorism in Bengal, organizations like Yugantar played a pivotal role. Barindra Kumar Ghosh was a key figure in this group, which advocated for armed resistance. Other options are incorrect; the Anushilan Samiti was not founded by Patel, and the Alipore Bomb Case did not involve Vinoba Bhave. Surya Sen led the later raid.

29. (A) I, II, III and V
The partition of India in 1947 was a monumental human tragedy. It caused the displacement of millions and horrific communal killings. The hasty demarcation of boundaries led to widespread panic and migration. Both new governments faced enormous challenges in rehabilitating refugees. Far from having no impact, the trauma of partition deeply influenced the political and social culture of Asia.

30. (A) III, I, II, IV
Mahatma Gandhi's political career in India followed a clear progression. He first used a hunger strike during the Ahmedabad Mill Strike in 1918. He then launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 and the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. His final major effort involved peace missions in Noakhali during the 1946-47 riots. This timeline illustrates his evolving methods of mobilization.

31. (D) The rapid establishment of a global overseas empire
Following partition, the newly independent Indian government faced immediate and severe challenges. These included integrating numerous princely states, protecting minorities amidst communal tension, and maintaining national unity. Establishing an overseas empire was never an objective of the Indian national movement. Instead, the focus was entirely on internal consolidation, refugee rehabilitation, and building a stable, secular, and democratic domestic framework.

32. (C) Moral force and non-violent disobedience can challenge systemic injustice
Satyagraha offers a timeless lesson for civil society: the power of truth and non-violence. It demonstrates that individuals can challenge powerful, systemic injustices without resorting to physical force. By undergoing self-suffering and maintaining moral integrity, protesters can appeal to the conscience of the oppressor. This method remains a potent tool for democratic protest and social change in the modern world.

33. (A) Alipore Bomb Case → Kakori Train Robbery → Formation of HSRA → Chittagong Armoury Raid
Militant nationalism evolved through significant events and organizational shifts. The Alipore Bomb Case occurred in 1908. Much later, the Hindustan Republican Association executed the Kakori Train Robbery in 1925. The group reorganized as the HSRA in 1928, adopting socialist goals. Finally, the Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930 represented a major attempt to challenge British authority through a local uprising.

34. (A) I and II
The Hindu Mahasabha was established to protect Hindu interests and played a significant role in the communal politics of colonial India. It often conflicted with the secular vision of the Congress. However, it was not the architect of Direct Action Day; that event was organized by the Muslim League. The Mahasabha focused on consolidating Hindu identity within the political landscape.

35. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
British colonial policies were often designed to maintain control by creating divisions or exploiting resources. The 'Divide and Rule' policy fostered religious splits, which were

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movement, demonstrating their defiance and unity. This struggle emphasized that the national flag was a powerful symbol of the people's aspiration for freedom.

72. (A) Truth → Non-violence (Ahimsa) → Self-suffering → Moral force
Gandhian Satyagraha is built on a specific set of interconnected moral principles. It begins with a commitment to Truth and the practice of Non-violence. By undergoing voluntary self-suffering, the Satyagrahi seeks to appeal to the opponent's heart. This combination creates a powerful moral force that aims to resolve conflicts through change of mind rather than through physical coercion or deception.

73. (A) I, II, III and V
The Muslim League's history is central to the narrative of communalism in India. It was founded in Dhaka in 1906. While it initially sought to protect the rights of Muslims, it later adopted the Two-Nation Theory. Its call for Direct Action Day in 1946 significantly worsened communal violence. However, it did not work toward integrating princely states post-1947.

74. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The revolutionary movement produced many martyrs who faced different fates. Bhagat Singh was hanged in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Surya Sen was executed following the Chittagong Armoury Raid. Khudiram Bose, one of the youngest revolutionaries, was hanged in the Muzaffarpur Bomb Case. Chandrashekhar Azad died during a police encounter in Allahabad, choosing to end his life rather than be captured.

75. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The partition of India in 1947 was not just a political division but a profound challenge to the nation's secular ideals. The extreme violence and mass displacement created deep-seated communal suspicions. These tragic events made the task of national integration and fostering an inclusive political culture much more difficult for the newly independent state, leaving long-lasting social scars.

76. (B) Mountbatten's role - Accelerated the timeline for the partition decision
Lord Mountbatten, as the last Viceroy, played a decisive role in the final months of British rule. He significantly moved forward the date for the transfer of power, which many historians argue contributed to the chaos and violence of partition. Other statements are incorrect: integration required intense effort, Gandhi's missions were peaceful, and the refugee crisis was a monumental challenge.

77. (A) The peaceful promotion of the Khadi movement in rural Gujarat
The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was a militant revolutionary organization. Its activities included the assassination of officer Saunders and the bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly. Their goal was the violent overthrow of British imperialism to establish a socialist republic. Promoting the Khadi movement was a peaceful activity that was fundamentally different from the methods and primary focus of the HSRA.

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78. (C) Dhaka
The All-India Muslim League was formally established in 1906 during a meeting in Dhaka. It was formed to represent the political interests of the Muslim community in colonial India. This event was a major turning point, as it marked the beginning of organized communal representation. Over time, the organization's goals evolved, eventually leading to the demand for a separate nation.

79. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Different locations in India became synonymous with specific Satyagraha movements. Vaikom in Kerala is known for the struggle against untouchability. Bardoli in Gujarat saw a major peasant protest against revenue hikes led by Patel. Dandi is famous for the salt law breaking that launched Civil Disobedience. Kheda was the site of another early peasant movement demanding tax relief.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahatma Gandhi's commitment to secularism and communal harmony remained unshaken even during the horrors of partition. His efforts

was related to the partition crisis, not the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The Kakori Train Robbery was carried out by the HRA, not the Samiti.

45. (A) I, II, III and V
The 1918 Ahmedabad Mill Strike was a significant industrial dispute. Gandhi intervened to support workers' demands for a wage increase. During this agitation, he undertook his first hunger strike in India to maintain the resolve of the strikers. The movement successfully demonstrated the power of non-violent pressure, resulting in a favorable settlement without causing the collapse of the industry.

46. (C) Revolutionary Terrorism
The Kakori train robbery was a notable act of revolutionary terrorism conducted by the Hindustan Republican Association. Its purpose was to secure funds from the government treasury to purchase weapons and finance revolutionary activities. This mode of struggle was fundamentally different from Gandhian Satyagraha, as it involved armed action and the use of force to challenge the colonial administration directly.

47. (D) Gandhi relied on non-violence, while revolutionaries used armed struggle
The primary difference between Gandhian methods and revolutionary terrorism lay in their choice of means. Gandhi was committed to absolute non-violence and the moral conversion of the opponent. In contrast, revolutionaries believed that British rule could only be overthrown through armed struggle and physical force. Both groups sought independence, but their tactical and philosophical approaches to achieving it were different.

48. (A) Formation of HSRA → Assembly Bomb Case → Lahore Conspiracy Trial → Martyrdom
Bhagat Singh's journey as a revolutionary followed a series of critical events. He helped reorganize the Hindustan Republican Association into the HSRA. Later, he and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly to protest repressive laws. This led to his arrest and the subsequent Lahore Conspiracy Trial. His eventual martyrdom in 1931 made him a legendary figure.

49. (A) I and II
The Bardoli Satyagraha was a major success for the peasant movement in India. Led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the movement protested against a twenty-two percent increase in land revenue during a period of economic distress. Through disciplined non-cooperation, the peasants successfully forced the government to appoint an inquiry committee, which ultimately led to a significant reduction in the unfair enhancement.

50. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Different forms of boycott targeted various pillars of colonial rule. Boycotting foreign cloth aimed to damage British economic interests and promote local industry. Refusing to attend government schools challenged colonial ideological influence. The boycott of courts and legislative councils was intended to delegitimize the British legal system and administrative framework. These actions sought to withdraw the cooperation necessary for governance.

51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The British 'Divide and Rule' policy was a deliberate strategy to weaken the Indian nationalist movement. By introducing communal electorates, the colonial administration encouraged voters to identify primarily with their religious community rather than as citizens of a single nation. This political institutionalization of religious differences created deep-seated communal divisions that eventually became a major factor leading to partition.

52. (C) Bardoli - Demand for separate communal electorates
The Bardoli Satyagraha was entirely an economic and agrarian movement. It focused on the grievances of farmers against excessive land revenue hikes imposed by the British government. It had no connection to the political demand for separate communal electorates, which was a separate issue discussed in constitutional reforms. Other movements, like Champaran and Kheda, are correctly matched to their grievances.

53. (A) I, II and III
The Kakori Train Robbery was a daring operation by the Hindustan Republican Association. Ram

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institutionalized through communal electorates. Forest laws directly impacted tribal livelihoods, leading to Satyagrahas. The Salt Tax, though economically minor for the Raj, became a universal symbol of exploitation, uniting all Indians in protest.

36. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gandhi utilized the hunger strike as a potent moral weapon. He believed that voluntary self-suffering could touch the hearts of his opponents and bring about a change of mind. His fasts were never intended as physical coercion but as a means to exert moral pressure and encourage dialogue. This approach was central to his philosophy of achieving truth through non-violence.

37. (A) Sukhdev - Kakori Train Robbery
Sukhdev was a prominent member of the HSRA but was not involved in the Kakori Train Robbery. That event was primarily organized by leaders like Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan. Sukhdev is instead famously associated with the Lahore Conspiracy Case and the killing of Saunders. Other pairs, like Chandrashekhar Azad's vow and Khudiram Bose's youth, are historically accurate descriptions.

38. (A) I, II and IV
The Alipore Bomb Case was a landmark trial in the early 1900s. It brought to light secret revolutionary activities in Bengal and involved figures like Aurobindo Ghose. However, it was not orchestrated by the HSRA, which was formed much later in 1928. This case marked a transition in the freedom struggle, highlighting the rise of militant nationalism against rule.

39. (B) Surya Sen
Surya Sen, popularly known as 'Masterda', was the mastermind behind the 1930 Chittagong Armoury Raid. He led a group of revolutionaries to seize arms and disrupt communications in Chittagong, declaring a provisional revolutionary government. His leadership demonstrated the courage of regional revolutionary groups. Although he was eventually captured and executed, his actions inspired a new generation of nationalists.

40. (C) Infusing it with the absolute moral imperative of non-violence
Gandhi adapted the concept of civil disobedience from Henry David Thoreau but added a unique ethical dimension. While Thoreau focused on individual conscience and refusal to pay taxes, Gandhi transformed it into a mass movement. He insisted that the rejection of unjust laws must be strictly non-violent. This moral imperative became the defining characteristic of the Indian struggle against rule.

41. (A) I, II, III, IV
The timeline leading to partition involves several key political developments. The Muslim League's foundations were laid in Dhaka. Years later, M.A. Jinnah formally proposed the Two-Nation Theory. The failure of the Cabinet Mission in 1946 led to an impasse, which was finally resolved by the Mountbatten Plan in 1947. This plan provided the constitutional framework for the division.

42. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Each revolutionary is linked to a specific movement or event. Surya Sen is famous for the Chittagong Armoury Raid. Chandrashekhar Azad was a leader of the HSRA. Ram Prasad Bismil planned the Kakori Train Robbery, and Khudiram Bose was involved in the Muzaffarpur Bomb Case. These individuals represented the varied and courageous efforts of militant nationalists across colonial India.

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43. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constructive Programme was not just a side activity but a core component of the Gandhian struggle. It aimed to reform society from within by addressing untouchability and promoting rural industries like Khadi. Gandhi believed that for India to be truly independent, the people must first achieve social cohesion and economic self-reliance, preparing them for the responsibilities of self-rule.

44. (B) Dandi March - Beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement
The Dandi March is the correct historical event that launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. The other pairs are incorrect: the Chauri Chaura incident led to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Direct Action Day

Bengal. They believed in the use of force to end British rule and were involved in bomb-making and the assassination of colonial officials. These organizations operated independently of Gandhi's philosophy. In fact, their reliance on secret violence and armed resistance was fundamentally opposed to the principles of the constructive programme.

63. (D) Ram Prasad Bismil
Ram Prasad Bismil was a multi-faceted revolutionary leader. He was a founding member of the Hindustan Republican Association and a key figure in the Kakori Train Robbery. Beyond his revolutionary actions, he was a gifted poet and writer. His patriotic verses, often written under the pen name 'Bismil', became iconic symbols of the struggle and continue to inspire generations.

64. (C) Economic emancipation and self-reliance of rural India
Khadi was more than just cloth; it was a symbol of resistance and self-reliance. By promoting hand-spinning, Gandhi sought to empower rural Indians and break the economic stranglehold of British textile mills. The movement aimed to restore the dignity of labor and provide income to the impoverished. It represented a rejection of colonial industrialism in favor of decentralized village economies.

65. (A) I, II, III, IV
The political and social deterioration leading to partition followed a clear sequence. It began with the ideological demand based on the Two-Nation Theory. The failure of the Cabinet Mission to secure a compromise in 1946 led to increased tensions. This resulted in the tragic Great Calcutta Killings on Direct Action Day. These events made the final division unavoidable.

66. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Each Gandhian concept served a specific purpose in the freedom struggle. Non-cooperation was designed to stop the government by withdrawing association. The Constructive Programme built social and economic strength at the grassroots. Civil Disobedience involved the open and non-violent breaking of unjust laws. Fasting was used as a tool of self-suffering to exert moral pressure on the opponent's conscience.

67. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Chandrashekhar Azad was a legendary revolutionary who vowed never to be captured by the British. He led the HSRA after many of its leaders were arrested. In 1931, when surrounded by police in Alfred Park, Allahabad, he fought bravely. Consistent with his vow, he used his final bullet on himself to ensure that authorities could never arrest him alive.

68. (C) Cabinet Mission - Prevented the partition of India
The Cabinet Mission of 1946 was the last major attempt by the British to maintain a united India. However, it failed to resolve the disagreements between the Congress and the Muslim League. This failure did not prevent partition; rather, it intensified the political deadlock and communal tension, leading directly to the events that made division a reality in 1947.

69. (A) I, II and IV
Individual Satyagraha was a carefully controlled form of protest. It focused on the right to free speech to express opposition to India's forced participation in World War II. It was not a mass uprising but a symbolic moral protest involving selected individuals like Vinoba Bhave and Jawaharlal Nehru. This strategy allowed the movement to maintain its stance without inviting full-scale repression.

70. (D) It was formally articulated and championed by the Indian National Congress.
The Two-Nation Theory was the ideological foundation used by the Muslim League to justify the demand for Pakistan. It argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations. The Indian National Congress, however, was committed to a secular and united India and consistently opposed this theory. The Congress believed in a common national identity for all Indians regardless of their religious beliefs.

71. (B) Asserted the right to hoist the flag despite police resistance
The Nagpur Flag Satyagraha in 1923 was a landmark event for the honor of the national flag. It was a peaceful protest against British orders that forbade the display of the tricolor. Satyagrahis from across India joined the

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action with a commitment to creating a socially and economically just society.

107. (B) Constitutional blueprint formalizing partition and transfer of power
The Mountbatten Plan, announced in June 1947, was the final constitutional framework for Indian independence. It accepted the demand for partition and provided a detailed timeline for the transfer of power to the two new dominions. While it successfully ended British rule, the plan's accelerated timeline and the resulting division led to massive displacement and violence, marking a complex legacy.

108. (B) Vinoba Bhave
In 1940, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Individual Satyagraha to protest against India being dragged into World War II without its consent. He chose Vinoba Bhave as the first Satyagrahi because of Bhave's deep commitment to the values of non-violence and social service. This was followed by Jawaharlal Nehru. The movement was a symbolic assertion of the right to free speech.

109. (A) National unity was effortlessly achieved without any resistance from princely rulers.
The political integration of independent India was a complex and challenging task. It involved persuading or pressuring over five hundred princely states to join the new union. Far from being effortless, it required the diplomatic skill and firm leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Several states showed resistance, and the process was a critical period essential for territorial integrity and stability.

110. (C) It is a political ideology that seeks to divide society primarily along religious identities.
Communalism in the context of the Indian freedom struggle refers to the use of religious identity for political purposes. It is an ideology that claims that people of different religions have fundamentally different and often conflicting interests. This perspective was encouraged by colonial policies and championed by communal organizations, eventually leading to the polarization of society and the tragic partition of 1947.

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to protect minorities and quell riots in places like Calcutta and Delhi earned him respect but also the hatred of communal extremists. His assassination in 1948 by a fanatic was a direct consequence of his stand for an inclusive India.

81. (B) Constructive Programme - Armed defense and guerrilla warfare
The Constructive Programme was a non-violent strategy aimed at internal social and economic reform. It emphasized activities like Khadi production, communal harmony, and the removal of untouchability to prepare the nation for Swaraj. It did not involve any form of armed defense. Such militant methods were instead associated with revolutionary nationalist groups, which operated on entirely different ideological principles.

82. (D) The Lahore Conspiracy Case
Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were executed on March 23, 1931, following the Lahore Conspiracy Case. This trial was related to the killing of British police officer J.P. Saunders, which was an act of retaliation for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. Their martyrdom had a profound impact on Indian youth and became a powerful symbol of sacrifice.

83. (A) Communal Electorates
The British colonial administration used communal electorates as a primary mechanism to foster religious division. This policy allowed people of a particular religion to vote for representatives only from their own faith. By institutionalizing these divisions in the electoral process, the British successfully hindered the growth of a unified nationalist movement, a strategy commonly referred to as the 'Divide and Rule' policy.

84. (C) Building grassroots self-reliance and cohesion for Swaraj
The primary goal of the Constructive Programme was to transform Indian society from within. By promoting village industries like Khadi and addressing social issues like untouchability, Gandhi aimed to create a self-reliant and unified population. He believed that true freedom, or Swaraj, could only be achieved if the masses were empowered. This approach was essential for the nationalist struggle.

85. (A) Deliberate, open, and non-violent refusal to obey unjust laws
Civil Disobedience is a method of protest that involves the intentional and peaceful violation of specific laws deemed unjust by the people. In the context of the Indian freedom struggle, it was characterized by its public nature and strict adherence to non-violence. By willingly accepting the legal consequences of their actions, protesters sought to expose the immorality of the system.

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86. (D) Gandhi used self-suffering for moral change, while revolutionaries used force
A fundamental conceptual difference between Gandhi and the revolutionaries was their method of change. Gandhi believed in the power of Satyagraha, where the protester undergoes self-suffering to bring about a moral transformation in the opponent. Revolutionaries, however, believed that the colonial state was based on force and could only be successfully challenged through the strategic use of physical force.

87. (B) Boycott and Non-Cooperation
Refusing to attend colonial schools or participate in legislative councils falls under the category of Boycott and Non-Cooperation. These methods were designed to withdraw Indian support from the institutions that sustained British rule. By creating alternative national institutions and refusing to cooperate with the administration, the nationalist movement aimed to make the colonial system unworkable. This strategy was central.

88. (C) It was violently suppressed by the revolutionaries of the HSRA.
The Vaikom Satyagraha was a peaceful social reform movement in Kerala aimed at ending untouchability. It was not suppressed by the HSRA, which was a revolutionary group active in Northern India. The movement actually received support from various national leaders, including Gandhi. It succeeded in raising awareness about caste-based discrimination and eventually led to the opening of public roads.

89. (D) Peasant movement demanding revenue remission due to crop failure
The 1918 Kheda Satyagraha was a significant early Gandhian movement in Gujarat. It was

organized by peasants who were unable to pay land revenue because of widespread crop failure and an epidemic. They demanded that the government remit the taxes according to its own rules. The movement demonstrated the power of non-violent resistance and established Gandhi's leadership in rural India.

90. (A) The harboring of deep mental ill-will towards the oppressor
Ahimsa, as practiced in the Gandhian sense, requires more than just avoiding physical injury. It demands the complete elimination of hatred and ill-will toward the opponent. A true practitioner of Ahimsa must maintain a spirit of love and seek the welfare of the adversary. It involves a willingness to suffer personally while aiming for a peaceful resolution through ethical persuasion.

91. (B) The Direct Action Day and Great Calcutta Killings
The failure of the 1946 Cabinet Mission to create a viable constitutional framework for a united India had catastrophic consequences. In response to the breakdown of negotiations, the Muslim League called for Direct Action Day to demand Pakistan. This led to horrific communal violence in Calcutta, which quickly spread. This escalation of violence made the partition of India increasingly inevitable.

92. (B) Refugee rehabilitation
The partition of India triggered one of the largest mass migrations in human history. Millions of people crossed the newly created borders as destitute refugees. Providing them with basic necessities like food, shelter, and long-term employment was a monumental task for the newly independent governments. This process of refugee rehabilitation was a critical challenge for national stability and integration.

93. (A) Hindus and Muslims are distinct nations requiring separate territories
The Two-Nation Theory was the central argument used to justify the creation of Pakistan. It proposed that Hindus and Muslims in the subcontinent were two fundamentally different nations based on their culture and religion. Therefore, they could not coexist within a single state and required separate sovereign territories to fulfill their national aspirations. This ideology was championed by the League.

94. (C) Tools of mass mobilization and economic pressure against the state
In the history of the Indian freedom struggle, strikes and hartals were effective methods of non-violent protest. They served as powerful tools for mass mobilization, bringing ordinary citizens and workers together to demonstrate their opposition to British rule. By halting economic activity and administrative functions, these actions exerted significant pressure, showing that the colonial state could not govern without consent.

95. (D) It was characterized by strict adherence to Gandhian non-violence.
Early revolutionary movements in Bengal, such as the Anushilan Samiti, were based on the philosophy of armed struggle rather than Gandhian non-violence. They believed that the British could only be removed through force and engaged in secret activities like making bombs and assassinating colonial officials. This militant approach was historically distinct from later mass Satyagraha movements led by Mahatma Gandhi.

96. (C) Peace missions in riot-torn areas to restore communal harmony
During the violent period of partition, Mahatma Gandhi focused his efforts on quelling communal madness. He did not hold any official position but used his moral influence to calm tensions. He traveled to affected areas like Noakhali and Calcutta, holding prayer meetings and fasting to appeal for peace. His dedication to communal harmony remains a defining part of his historical legacy.

97. (B) Withdrawal of support from colonial economic and administrative structures
Non-cooperation was a strategic method of agitation introduced by Gandhi. It was based on the premise that British rule in India was only possible because of the cooperation of Indians. By withdrawing this support—through boycotting schools, courts, and foreign goods—the movement aimed to paralyze the colonial administration. It was a peaceful yet powerful way to challenge British rule.

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98. (D) A tax affecting all Indians, acting as a universal symbol of exploitation
Gandhi chose the Salt Tax as a focal point for the Civil Disobedience Movement because salt was a basic necessity for every person. The tax was viewed as particularly unjust because it burdened the poorest citizens. By targeting a law that affected everyone regardless of their background, Gandhi was able to unify a diverse population against the exploitative nature of British rule.

99. (A) Gandhian Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience
Peaceful protests that involve the deliberate breaking of a law and the acceptance of legal consequences are conceptually rooted in Satyagraha. When modern activists block a road non-violently to protest an environmental injustice and face arrest without retaliation, they are practicing civil disobedience. This method relies on moral force rather than physical coercion, directly mirroring the techniques used during the struggle.

100. (C) Mahatma Gandhi
Mahatma Gandhi's early political career was shaped in South Africa, where he led struggles in Natal and Transvaal. It was there that he first developed and tested the techniques of Satyagraha against racial discrimination. These experiences, including the formation of the Natal Indian Congress, provided him with the necessary leadership skills and philosophical foundation that he later brought to India.

101. (A) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru
The Lahore Conspiracy Case was one of the most famous trials in the history of the Indian revolutionary movement. It concluded with the sentencing of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru to death. Their execution in 1931 for their role in the struggle against British imperialism made them national icons. Their courage and sacrifice continue to be celebrated as vital.

102. (D) It actively discouraged the formation of the Muslim League.
The British 'Divide and Rule' policy did not discourage the formation of communal organizations like the Muslim League; rather, it often encouraged them to create a counterweight to the Indian National Congress. By fostering separate political identities, the colonial state aimed to keep the movement divided. The introduction of communal electorates was a clear manifestation of this strategy for control.

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103. (B) Exacerbated by political manipulation and colonial administrative apathy
Communal riots in colonial India were rarely just spontaneous occurrences. They were frequently worsened by political manipulation for organizational gains. Furthermore, the colonial administration often showed apathy or used these conflicts to justify its continued presence as an arbiter. This combination of political opportunism and administrative failure contributed significantly to the history of communal violence leading up to partition.

104. (C) Conceptual basis for Gandhi's Civil Disobedience against an unjust state
Henry David Thoreau's essay on civil disobedience provided an important intellectual foundation for the Indian freedom struggle. His idea that individuals have a moral duty to peacefully resist unjust government laws resonated deeply with Gandhi. While Gandhi expanded the concept into a mass movement, Thoreau's emphasis on individual conscience and non-violent resistance remained a key element in developing the struggle.

105. (D) The economic pressure exerted by the Khadi movement
The historical debate regarding the partition of India focuses on political and communal factors. These include the impact of British 'Divide and Rule' policies, the demands of the Muslim League, and the decisions made by the Congress. The Khadi movement, while economically and socially significant, was a part of the constructive programme for self-reliance and not a cause of partition.

106. (A) Overthrow imperialism and establish a socialist republic
The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association represented the radical wing of the independence movement. Its members sought more than just the end of British rule. They aimed to completely overthrow imperialism and replace it with a socialist republic that would eliminate all forms of exploitation. Their vision combined militant

Prasad Bismil and other revolutionaries looted the government treasury to fund their struggle against colonial rule. The event led to a major trial and several executions. It is incorrect to say the trial ended in acquittal; instead, it resulted in severe punishments for the revolutionaries.

54. (A) I, II, III, IV
The events leading to the partition of India followed a tragic and rapid progression. The failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan led to the Muslim League's call for Direct Action Day. This was followed by the announcement of the Mountbatten Plan, which finalized the decision for division. The process culminated in large-scale communal violence and mass displacement of people.

55. (B) Voters of a particular religion voting only for candidates of that same religion
Communal electorates were a key tool of the British 'Divide and Rule' policy. They allowed voters from a specific religious group to elect representatives only from their own community. This system effectively segregated the Indian electorate along religious lines, preventing a unified political front. It institutionalized communal identity in politics and significantly contributed to the growth of communalism in India.

56. (C) The Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, and the British colonial state
The historical analysis of India's partition focuses on the interactions between three main actors. The British colonial state is often criticized for its divisive policies. The Muslim League is studied for its demand for a separate state based on religious identity. The Indian National Congress is examined for its political miscalculations and eventual acceptance of partition. These entities shaped the outcome.

57. (A) Non-cooperation → Civil Disobedience → Individual Satyagraha
The major phases of Gandhian mass struggle occurred in a specific chronological order. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920 to withdraw support from the British. This was followed by the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, which involved breaking unjust laws like the Salt Tax. Finally, the Individual Satyagraha was launched in 1940 as a moral protest.

58. (A) I, II, III and V
The partition left a deep impact on the political and social fabric of India. It created immediate challenges for national unity and the rehabilitation of millions of refugees. It also fueled ongoing debates about communalism and secularism. Gandhi's final efforts were dedicated to quelling the resulting violence. The suggestion that rehabilitation was seamless and peaceful is historically incorrect.

59. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Key historical figures are associated with specific events or ideologies. Lord Mountbatten executed the partition decision in 1947. Vinoba Bhave was the first Individual Satyagrahi in 1940. Aurobindo Ghose was a prominent leader in the early phase of revolutionary nationalism in Bengal. Leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha, like Savarkar, were instrumental in formulating the ideology of communal politics.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bhagat Singh and his comrades in the HSRA brought a significant intellectual transformation to the revolutionary movement. They moved beyond simple acts of assassination to embrace a broader vision of social and economic justice. By adopting socialism and atheism, they aimed to mobilize the masses against both colonial imperialism and internal exploitation. This shift marked an ideologically driven phase.

61. (A) Gandhi's mission - Quelling communal violence in riot-hit areas
In the aftermath of partition, Mahatma Gandhi dedicated his final months to restoring peace. He traveled to riot-torn regions like Noakhali and Calcutta to appeal for communal harmony. His presence and fasts were instrumental in stopping violence. Other options are incorrect; the refugee crisis was a massive challenge, the integration of princely states required active effort, and Direct Action Day was violent.

62. (A) I and II
Yugantar and Anushilan Samiti were the most prominent secret revolutionary societies in

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CHAPTER 14

Characteristics of Indian Culture and Unity in Diversity

1. Which of the following periods is widely considered to mark the earliest documented antiquity of Indian civilization, reflecting profound cultural continuity to the present day?
(A) The Indus Valley Civilization
(B) The classical Sangam era
(C) The great Mauryan Empire
(D) The historical Vedic Age
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following racial groups of India (List I) with their primary geographic distribution or description (List II):
List I: (Racial Groups)
P. Negroid
Q. Australoid
R. Mongoloid
S. Caucasoid
List II: (Geographic Distribution or Description)
I. Himalayan and Northeast regions
II. North India
III. Andaman Islands
IV. Tribal populations of Central India
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

3. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The geographical diversity of India, ranging from the Himalayas to the coastal plains, has actively shaped its cultural diversity.
Reason (R): Different landscapes dictate distinct agricultural practices, dietary habits, clothing, and housing styles among the regional populations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding language families and their representative languages?
(A) Indo-Aryan - Santali
(B) Austro-Asiatic - Bengali
(C) Tibeto-Burman - Marathi
(D) Dravidian - Malayalam
(E) Answer not known

5. Consider the following statements regarding the core characteristics of Indian culture:
I. It is characterized by a deep-rooted spirit of tolerance and synthesis.
II. It has rigidly discarded all ancient practices in favor of modernization.
III. It demonstrates unity in diversity through shared spiritual and family values.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

6. Arrange the following classical languages of India in the correct chronological sequence of their official recognition by the Government of India:
I. Sanskrit
II. Tamil
III. Kannada
IV. Odia
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

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(E) Answer not known

7. Identify the correct statement regarding the Tibeto-Burman language family in India.
(A) It is primarily spoken by the tribal populations of Central India.
(B) It includes major classical languages like Tamil and Telugu.
(C) It forms the largest linguistic family in terms of the number of native speakers in India.
(D) It is prevalent in Northeast India and the Himalayan populations.
(E) Answer not known

8. In the context of Indian culture, the concept of "syncretism" is best defined as:
(A) The blending and mutual influence of diverse cultural traditions.
(B) The total assimilation of minority groups into the dominant culture.
(C) The isolation of religious and cultural groups from one another.
(D) The preservation of cultural purity by resisting foreign influence.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the classical dance forms of India and their regional origins:
I. Bharatanatyam is a classical dance form native to Tamil Nadu.
II. Kathak is primarily associated with the state of Kerala.
III. Kuchipudi originated in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
IV. Manipuri is widely practiced as a martial art form in Punjab.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

10. Select the correct sequence representing the historical evolution and spread of Buddhism in ancient India.
(A) Origin in Magadha, Royal patronage under Ashoka, Spread to Southeast Asia, Decline in mainland India
(B) Origin in Magadha, Spread to Southeast Asia, Royal patronage under Ashoka, Decline in mainland India
(C) Spread to Southeast Asia, Origin in Magadha, Royal patronage under Ashoka, Decline in mainland India
(D) Royal patronage under Ashoka, Origin in Magadha, Decline in mainland India, Spread to Southeast Asia
(E) Answer not known

11. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Negroid racial group in India.
(A) They currently form the largest racial group in North India.
(B) They are often viewed as the earliest inhabitants of India.
(C) Their presence is prominent in the Andaman Islands tribes.
(D) The Onge and Jarawa are representative of this racial group.
(E) Answer not known

12. Match the following major Indian festivals (List I) with their primary cultural or regional significance (List II):
List I: (Major Indian Festivals)
P. Pongal
Q. Bihu
R. Onam
S. Baisakhi
List II: (Cultural or Regional Significance)
I. Harvest festival of Kerala
II. Harvest and New Year festival of Punjab
III. Harvest festival of Tamil Nadu
IV. Harvest festival of Assam
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

13. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Three Language Formula was introduced to promote national integration and linguistic harmony across Indian states.
Reason (R): It mandates that every state in India must use Hindi as its sole official language for administrative purposes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Indian traditional sports and their associated regions?
(A) Jallikattu - Karnataka
(B) Mallakhamb - Tamil Nadu
(C) Vallam Kali (Boat Race) - Kerala
(D) Kalaripayattu - Punjab
(E) Answer not known

15. Consider the following statements regarding the six orthodox schools (Shad Darshana) of Indian philosophy:
I. Nyaya emphasizes logic and epistemology.
II. Samkhya is known for its dualistic philosophy of Purusha and Prakriti.
III. Yoga focuses on practical methods for spiritual liberation.
IV. Vedanta is based strictly on heterodox texts outside the Vedas.
V. Mimamsa deals primarily with the hermeneutics of Vedic rituals.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following is the most appropriate manifestation of the "spirit of tolerance" in Indian culture?
(A) The standard imposition of civil codes across all tribal groups.
(B) The absolute separation of state and religion in public exchange.
(C) The complete elimination of regional dialects by state policies.
(D) The historical coexistence and syncretism of diverse faiths.
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following is a primary feature of the Australoid racial group in India?
(A) They form a major part of the tribal populations in Central and Southern India.
(B) They are primarily distributed in the high-altitude Himalayan mountain regions.
(C) They are exclusively known for bringing the Indo-Aryan languages to the North.
(D) They represent the majority population in the urban centers of Northeast India.
(E) Answer not known

18. The St. Thomas tradition in India is primarily associated with the early arrival of Christianity in which of the following regions?
(A) The Coromandel Coast (Andhra Pradesh)
(B) The Konkan Coast (Maharashtra)
(C) The Malabar Coast (Kerala)
(D) The Eastern Ghats (Odisha)
(E) Answer not known

19. Consider the following statements regarding marriage customs in India:
I. Despite regional diversities, elements like the exchange of garlands and sacred fire rituals are common across many Hindu communities.
II. Marriage customs in India are completely identical across all castes, religions, and regions.
III. Regional diversity in marriage customs is heavily influenced by local agrarian and cultural traditions.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

20. Arrange the following historical periods in the correct sequence of their contribution to the evolution of Dravidian temple architecture in Tamil Nadu:
I. Pallava period (Introduction of rock-cut and structural temples)
II. Chola period (Grand vimanas and massive structural temples)
III. Pandya period (Prominence of elaborate gopurams)
IV. Nayak period (Expansive temple complexes and massive pillared halls)
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV

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(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

49. Arrange the following linguistic families in decreasing order based on the approximate number of native speakers in modern India:
I. Indo-Aryan
II. Dravidian
III. Austro-Asiatic
IV. Tibeto-Burman
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, II, IV, III
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

50. According to the criteria set by the Government of India, how many languages are currently recognized as 'Classical Languages'?
(A) Four
(B) Eight
(C) Six
(D) Twenty-two
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following best exemplifies the continuity of the antiquity of Indian civilization from the Indus Valley to the present?
(A) The continued reverence for proto-Shiva figures and nature spirits.
(B) The complete preservation of the Indus script in modern law.
(C) The unbroken rule of the Mauryan kings until the modern era.
(D) The exclusive use of standardized Indus weights in local markets.
(E) Answer not known

52. Match the following indigenous spiritual traditions or practices (List I) with their broad definitions (List II):
List I: (Indigenous Spiritual Traditions or Practices)
P. Animism
Q. Totemism
R. Ancestor worship
S. Shamanism
List II: (Broad Definitions)
I. Belief in a mystical relationship with a spirit-being, such as an animal or plant
II. Veneration of deceased family members believing they influence the living
III. Attribution of a soul to plants, inanimate objects, and natural phenomena
IV. Intermediation between the human and spirit worlds by a designated practitioner
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

53. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): Indian art forms, such as architecture and music, exhibit a high degree of cultural synthesis.
Reason (R): Successive waves of migration and historical empires led to the blending of indigenous traditions with Persian, Central Asian, and Western influences.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding regional marriage customs or attire?
(A) Mangalsutra - Common in many South and West Indian Hindu traditions
(B) Chura and Kalire - Punjabi traditions
(C) Nikaah - Traditional Zoroastrian wedding contract
(D) Mekhela Chador - Assamese bridal attire
(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following statements regarding religious harmony and syncretic traditions in India:
I. The reverence of Sufi shrines (Dargahs) by people of multiple faiths is a strong example of syncretism.
II. Syncretic traditions have been completely eradicated in modern India due to strict religious laws.
III. Shared festivals and local deities often bridge the gap between different religious communities in rural India.

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28. How does the practice of pilgrimage (Tirtha Yatra) primarily contribute to the cultural unity of India?
(A) By standardizing the architectural styles of all temples across the nation.
(B) By facilitating regional isolation to protect historical sacred purity.
(C) By encouraging mass migrations that alter local demographic statistics.
(D) By promoting cultural diffusion and shared experiences across regions.
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following elements reflecting the underlying unity in India's cultural diversity:
I. Shared spiritual traditions and philosophical outlooks.
II. Common historical legacy and anti-colonial struggle.
III. Uniformity of spoken language across all states.
IV. Inter-regional cultural exchange through trade and migration.
V. Respect for common family values and elder traditions.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

30. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the tenets and cultural contributions of Jainism in India.
(A) It emphasizes the practice of extreme non-violence (Ahimsa) toward all living beings.
(B) It significantly contributed to the early development of regional languages like Prakrit and Tamil.
(C) It advocates the rigid enforcement of the caste system as its central spiritual doctrine.
(D) Its followers have made major contributions to Indian art, particularly in temple architecture and manuscript painting.
(E) Answer not known

31. The Parsi community in India, known for its significant contributions to industry and national development, traces its religious roots to which of the following faiths?
(A) Judaism
(B) Zoroastrianism
(C) Bahá'í Faith
(D) Jainism
(E) Answer not known

32. Match the following Indian craft traditions (List I) with their traditionally associated regions (List II):
List I: (Indian Craft Traditions)
P. Kanchipuram Silk Weaving
Q. Terracotta pottery (Bankura)
R. Chikan embroidery
S. Bidriware (Metalwork)
List II: (Associated Regions)
I. Uttar Pradesh
II. Karnataka
III. Tamil Nadu
IV. West Bengal
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

33. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The architectural diversity of India is characterized by distinct regional building traditions, such as the Nagara style in the North and the Dravida style in the South.
Reason (R): Regional building traditions were isolated and never influenced each other, preventing any hybrid architectural forms.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding traditional Indian food culture?
(A) Makki di Roti and Sarson da Saag - Tamil Nadu
(B) Vada Pav - West Bengal
(C) Dhokla and Thepla - Gujarat
(D) Macher Jhol - Punjab
(E) Answer not known

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(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

21. Identify the correct statement regarding the Caucasoid racial group in India.
(A) They are predominantly found in the tribal belts of the Andaman Islands.
(B) They form a major part of the North and Northwestern populations.
(C) Their physical traits are characterized by Mongoloid epicanthic folds.
(D) They are primarily associated with the Austro-Asiatic language family.
(E) Answer not known

22. Match the following Indian classical music elements or instruments (List I) with their respective traditions (List II):
List I: (Musical Elements or Instruments)
P. Sitar
Q. Mridangam
R. Tabla
S. Veena
List II: (Respective Traditions)
I. Carnatic tradition (Percussion)
II. Hindustani tradition (String instrument)
III. Carnatic tradition (String instrument)
IV. Hindustani tradition (Percussion)
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

23. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The status of Hindi as the sole official language of India has historically been a subject of controversy and political debate, particularly in South India.
Reason (R): Many non-Hindi speaking states view the imposition of Hindi as a threat to their own regional linguistic identities and classical languages.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding folk dances and their native states?
(A) Rouf - Tamil Nadu
(B) Garba - Gujarat
(C) Ghoomar - Rajasthan
(D) Lavani - Maharashtra
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements regarding the linguistic diversity of India:
I. The Indo-Aryan language family includes Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi.
II. The Dravidian language family is predominantly spoken in South India.
III. Mundari and Santali belong to the Austro-Asiatic language family.
IV. Tamil was the first language in India to be accorded classical status.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

26. In the context of tribal religions in India, "Animism" is best defined as:
(A) The belief in a single, omnipotent creator god residing in the heavens.
(B) The belief that all natural objects and phenomena possess spiritual essence.
(C) The practice of building monumental stone temples for organized worship.
(D) The strictly text-based traditions followed by orthodox philosophical schools.
(E) Answer not known

27. Select the correct sequence representing the progression of traditional Hindu seasonal festivals starting from the spring season.
(A) Vasant Panchami, Holi, Raksha Bandhan, Diwali
(B) Diwali, Vasant Panchami, Holi, Raksha Bandhan
(C) Raksha Bandhan, Diwali, Vasant Panchami, Holi
(D) Holi, Diwali, Raksha Bandhan, Vasant Panchami
(E) Answer not known

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P. Buddhism
Q. Jainism
R. Ajivika
S. Charvaka

List II: (Defining Tenets or Founders)

I. Materialism and rejection of the afterlife
II. Absolute determinism (Niyati)
III. Extreme non-violence and asceticism
IV. The Middle Path and Four Noble Truths

(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

43. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:

Assertion (A): Sikhism has acquired a significant national presence and cultural significance in India despite originating in the Punjab region.

Reason (R): The Sikh tenets of community kitchen (Langar), equality, and martial valor have deeply influenced Indian social service and defense traditions.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the features of mosque architecture in India?

(A) Mihrab - The minaret from which the call to prayer is given
(B) Minbar - The pulpit where the Imam stands
(C) Qibla wall - The direction facing Mecca
(D) Hauz - The central courtyard for ritual washing
(E) Answer not known

45. Consider the following statements regarding common cultural threads in India:

I. A deep-rooted respect for elders and the institution of the family.
II. A universal mandate prescribing vegetarianism for all Indian citizens.
III. The tradition of hospitality, often conceptualized as 'Atithi Devo Bhava'.
IV. The complete homogenization of all regional art forms into a single national style.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

(A) II, III and IV
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

46. The Indo-Aryan language family, representing the largest linguistic group in India, is best defined as a sub-branch of which broader linguistic family?

(A) Sino-Tibetan
(B) Dravidian
(C) Indo-European
(D) Afro-Asiatic
(E) Answer not known

47. How does the geographical landscape of the Himalayan region most directly apply to its specific cultural practices?

(A) It dictates a maritime culture centered on large-scale fishing.
(B) It has preserved unique languages and terrace-farming festivals.
(C) It prevents the practice of organized religion due to climates.
(D) It promotes the exact same architectural styles found in plains.
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements regarding the cultural contributions of the Dravidian racial and linguistic group:

I. The development of rich classical literature, such as the Sangam works.
II. The evolution of Carnatic music and specific classical dance forms like Bharatanatyam.
III. The pioneering of the grand Vimana and Gopuram styles in temple architecture.
IV. The exclusive development of the Hindustani classical music tradition.
V. The sustained preservation of ancient maritime trade traditions in South India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV

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35. Consider the following statements regarding clothing and textile diversity in India:
I. Clothing diversity is largely influenced by regional climate and historical weaving traditions.
II. The sari is worn in the exact same draping style across all Indian states.
III. Distinct regional textiles, such as Kanjeevaram and Banarasi, contribute to a shared national identity.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

36. Arrange the following religions in the broadly accepted historical order of their origins on the Indian subcontinent:
I. Hinduism (Vedic roots)
II. Buddhism
III. Sikhism
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) I, III, II
(D) III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following is the best example of "Unity in Diversity" manifesting in Indian national integration?
(A) The official adoption of one state religion to unify all citizens.
(B) The constitutional recognition of various regional languages.
(C) The strict division of states based on ancient racial demographics.
(D) The elimination of regional festivals to favor national holidays.
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of the Mongoloid racial group in India?
(A) They are traditionally the dominant speakers of the Dravidian language family.
(B) They are considered the earliest indigenous tribal inhabitants of the Deccan.
(C) They are primarily concentrated in the Himalayan and Northeastern regions.
(D) They are the primary custodians of the Carnatic music tradition in the South.
(E) Answer not known

39. Identify the correct statement regarding the tradition of 'Ahimsa' in Indian culture.
(A) It originated exclusively during the modern colonial period.
(B) It advocates for the aggressive expansion of state territory.
(C) It is a doctrine that promotes ritual sacrifice in traditions.
(D) It is a core tenet associated with Jainism and Buddhism.
(E) Answer not known

40. Select the correct sequence representing the primary historical phases of Islamic cultural integration into India.
(A) Arrival of Arab traders in Malabar, Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, Expansion of the Mughal Empire
(B) Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, Arrival of Arab traders in Malabar, Expansion of the Mughal Empire
(C) Expansion of the Mughal Empire, Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, Arrival of Arab traders in Malabar
(D) Arrival of Arab traders in Malabar, Expansion of the Mughal Empire, Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate
(E) Answer not known

41. Identify the incorrect statement regarding death and funeral customs in India.
(A) Hindu customs generally involve cremation and the scattering of ashes in sacred rivers.
(B) The underlying belief across most indigenous traditions is the permanent extinction of the soul after physical death.
(C) Islamic and Christian customs in India predominantly prescribe burial of the deceased.
(D) Parsi (Zoroastrian) traditions historically involved exposing the dead in the Tower of Silence.
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the following heterodox schools or traditions (List I) with their defining tenets or founders (List II):
List I: (Heterodox Schools or Traditions)

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Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the correct statement regarding the Austro-Asiatic language family in India.
(A) It includes languages like Mundari and Santali in Central India.
(B) It is primarily spoken by the urban elites of North India.
(C) It was introduced during the British colonial expansion period.
(D) It is the mother tongue of the majority population in Kerala.
(E) Answer not known

57. Select the correct sequence of the geographical distribution of the major language families in India, generally moving from the Northern plains down to the Southern peninsula.
(A) Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic
(B) Indo-Aryan, Austro-Asiatic (Central India), Dravidian
(C) Dravidian, Indo-Aryan, Austro-Asiatic
(D) Austro-Asiatic, Dravidian, Indo-Aryan
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following is a prominent feature of the cultural contributions of Islam in India?
(A) The introduction of rock-cut cave architecture at Ajanta.
(B) The enrichment of cuisine, music, and Indo-Islamic architecture.
(C) The codification of the ancient Sangam literary texts.
(D) The exclusive patronage of the Carnatic classical tradition.
(E) Answer not known

59. Consider the following statements regarding the philosophical schools of Hinduism:
I. Vedanta focuses on the teachings of the Upanishads.
II. Yoga philosophy completely rejects the concept of mental discipline.
III. Nyaya is an orthodox school emphasizing logic.
IV. Charvaka is considered an orthodox school that accepts the authority of the Vedas.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

60. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the cultural legacy of Buddhism in India.
(A) It originated in the eastern Gangetic plains and spread across India under royal patronage.
(B) It significantly influenced Indian art, leading to the creation of the Sanchi Stupa and Ajanta murals.
(C) It actively promoted the rigid enforcement of the Varna (caste) system to maintain social order.
(D) Despite its decline as a major demographic religion in mainland India, its philosophical ideals profoundly impacted later Indian thought.
(E) Answer not known

61. In the context of Indian culture, "cultural continuity" is best defined as:
(A) The spontaneous generation of entirely new cultural forms.
(B) The process by which local cultures are entirely replaced.
(C) The strict geographical isolation of tribal communities.
(D) The persistence of ancient beliefs and social structures.
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the following classical dance forms (List I) with their respective states of origin (List II):
List I: (Classical Dance Forms)
P. Odissi
Q. Kathakali
R. Kuchipudi
S. Manipuri
List II: (States of Origin)
I. Kerala
II. Andhra Pradesh
III. Manipur
IV. Odisha
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III

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(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

63. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Negroid racial group is widely considered to represent some of the earliest human inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent.
Reason (R): Relict populations exhibiting Negrito traits are still found in geographical isolation, such as the Andaman Islands.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding traditional Indian weaving and its region?
(A) Pochampally - Punjab
(B) Pashmina - Kerala
(C) Kalamkari - Assam
(D) Patola - Gujarat
(E) Answer not known

65. Consider the following statements regarding the tenets and cultural contributions of Sikhism:
I. It originated in the 15th century in the Punjab region.
II. It firmly rejects the caste system and promotes egalitarianism through practices like Langar.
III. Its central religious scripture is the Guru Granth Sahib.
IV. It advocates for absolute monasticism and withdrawal from societal life.
V. It has significantly contributed to India's agricultural and defense sectors.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

66. Arrange the following structural components of a standard Carnatic music concert in their typical performance sequence:
I. Varnam (Introductory piece)
II. Kriti (Main composition)
III. Ragam Thanam Pallavi (Elaborate improvisation)
IV. Mangalam (Concluding piece)
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

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67. How has the Three Language Formula been practically applied in the context of Tamil Nadu's linguistic policy?
(A) The state adopted a two-language formula (Tamil and English).
(B) The Three Language Formula is strictly used in all state schools.
(C) Higher education uses Hindi as the sole medium of instruction.
(D) A Tibeto-Burman language is mandated alongside local Tamil.
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following is NOT one of the official criteria set by the Government of India for recognizing a language as a "Classical Language"?
(A) High antiquity of its early texts and recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.
(B) A body of ancient literature or texts considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
(C) The literary tradition must be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
(D) The language must currently have over 500 million native speakers globally.
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the correct statement regarding the Carnatic classical music tradition.
(A) It developed in North India under heavy Persian influence.
(B) It is rooted in Bhakti and emphasizes South Indian vocals.
(C) It prohibits the use of percussion like the Mridangam.

(D) It was founded by Amir Khusrau during the Sultanate era.
(E) Answer not known

70. Select the correct chronological sequence of significant architectural developments in ancient and medieval India.
(A) Indus Valley urban planning, Mauryan rock-cut architecture, Gupta temple architecture, Indo-Islamic architecture
(B) Mauryan rock-cut architecture, Indus Valley urban planning, Indo-Islamic architecture, Gupta temple architecture
(C) Indus Valley urban planning, Gupta temple architecture, Mauryan rock-cut architecture, Indo-Islamic architecture
(D) Gupta temple architecture, Indus Valley urban planning, Mauryan rock-cut architecture, Indo-Islamic architecture
(E) Answer not known

71. Which of the following is a defining feature of the Parsi (Zoroastrian) community's cultural contribution to India?
(A) They pioneered the ancient Chola bronze casting techniques.
(B) They introduced the classical Odissi dance form to the West.
(C) They are the largest tribal group practicing shifting agriculture.
(D) They made massive contributions to industry and philanthropy.
(E) Answer not known

72. Match the following major religious shrines (List I) with their associated faiths highlighting India's religious diversity (List II):
List I: (Major Religious Shrines)
P. Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib)
Q. Basilica of Bom Jesus
R. Haji Ali Dargah
S. Dilwara Temples
List II: (Associated Faiths)
I. Islam
II. Christianity
III. Jainism
IV. Sikhism
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

73. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The preservation of tribal languages in India, such as Mundari and Santali, is culturally significant.
Reason (R): Tribal languages contain irreplaceable indigenous knowledge systems regarding local ecology, medicine, and folklore.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding regional festive food traditions?
(A) Modak - Ganesh Chaturthi in Maharashtra
(B) Puran Poli - Christmas in Goa
(C) Pongal - Harvest festival in Tamil Nadu
(D) Seviyan (Sheer Khurma) - Eid al-Fitr
(E) Answer not known

75. Consider the following statements regarding Indian philosophical contributions:
I. They emphasize the ultimate realization of spiritual truth over mere intellectual pursuit.
II. Both orthodox and heterodox schools have heavily influenced the Indian way of life.
III. Indian philosophy completely ignores ethics and focuses only on materialistic gains.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the distribution of the Indo-Aryan language family.
(A) It is dominant in Northern, Western, and Eastern India.
(B) Languages like Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi belong here.
(C) It is the native family of Tamil Nadu and Kerala populations.

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9. (C) II and IV
Classical dance forms in India have specific regional origins and strict traditional rules. While Bharatanatyam belongs to Tamil Nadu and Kuchipudi to Andhra Pradesh, Kathak is native to Northern India rather than Kerala. Furthermore, Manipuri is a graceful classical dance from Manipur, not a martial art from Punjab. Identifying these correct regional associations is essential for understanding India's performing arts.

10. (A) Origin in Magadha, Royal patronage under Ashoka, Spread to Southeast Asia, Decline in mainland India
Buddhism originated in the Magadha region and gained immense significance through the royal patronage of Emperor Ashoka. He played a pivotal role in disseminating its teachings across the subcontinent and beyond. Subsequently, the faith spread extensively to Southeast Asia via trade routes. Over centuries, while Buddhism flourished internationally, its presence as a major organized religion declined within mainland India itself.

11. (A) They currently form the largest racial group in North India.
The Negroid racial group is often considered the earliest inhabitant of India, though they represent a small demographic today. They are not the largest group in North India, which is predominantly Caucasoid. Instead, their presence is mostly limited to isolated regions like the Andaman Islands. Tribes such as the Onge and Jarawa are key representatives of this ancient lineage.

12. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Indian festivals are often linked to the harvest cycle, reflecting the nation's agrarian roots. Pongal is the prominent harvest festival of Tamil Nadu, while Bihu is celebrated with great fervor in Assam. Onam marks the harvest season in Kerala, and Baisakhi serves as both a harvest and New Year celebration in Punjab. These festivals emphasize the regional cultural diversity.

13. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Three Language Formula was designed to promote national integration by encouraging the study of multiple languages in schools across India. While the assertion regarding its goal of linguistic harmony is true, the reason is false because the policy does not mandate Hindi as the sole official language for every state. States retain the right to use their regional languages.

14. (C) Vallam Kali (Boat Race) - Kerala
Traditional sports in India are deeply embedded in regional cultures and history. Vallam Kali, the famous snake boat race, is an iconic annual event held in the backwaters of Kerala during the Onam festival. In contrast, Jallikattu is native to Tamil Nadu, and Mallakhamb is associated with Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Kalaripayattu is also an ancient martial art from Kerala.

15. (A) I, II, III and V
The Shad Darshana are the six orthodox schools of Indian philosophy that accept Vedic authority. Nyaya deals with logic, while Samkhya explains the duality of spirit and matter. Yoga provides practical paths for spiritual growth, and Mimamsa focuses on interpreting Vedic rituals. Vedanta, the sixth school, is based on the Upanishads, which are integral parts of the ancient Vedas.

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16. (D) The historical coexistence and syncretism of diverse faiths.
The spirit of tolerance in Indian culture is best manifested through the historical coexistence and syncretism of diverse faiths and traditions. Throughout history, India has provided refuge to various groups and allowed different religions to flourish side-by-side. This acceptance has led to the development of shared cultural practices and a pluralistic society where multiple identities are respected and celebrated.

17. (A) They form a major part of the tribal populations in Central and Southern India.
The Australoid or Proto-Australoid racial group constitutes a major segment of the tribal populations found in Central and Southern India. These groups are considered among the earliest settlers of the subcontinent. They have contributed significantly to India's diverse cultural fabric, particularly in the preservation of ancient traditions, languages, and belief systems that are distinct from later arrivals in India.

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the sub-groupings of the Dravidian language family?
(A) Telugu - North Dravidian
(B) Brahui - Central Dravidian
(C) Gondi - North Dravidian
(D) Tamil - South Dravidian
(E) Answer not known

85. Consider the following statements regarding Indian temple architecture styles:
I. The Nagara style is characterized by a curvilinear tower known as the Shikhara.
II. The Dravida style features a pyramidal tower known as the Vimana.
III. The Vesara style is a hybrid form combining elements of both Nagara and Dravida styles.
IV. The Dravida style exclusively uses wood and thatch for its monumental gateways.
V. The Nagara style originated and is predominantly found in Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

86. Identify the correct statement regarding the cultural contributions of Jainism.
(A) It played a negligible role in early Indian literature.
(B) It introduced concepts of aggressive holy wars.
(C) Its followers constructed monolithic Gommateshwara statues.
(D) It actively opposed the use of spiritual iconography.
(E) Answer not known

87. Select the correct general sequence of core rituals found in many traditional Hindu marriage customs.
(A) Kanyadaan (giving away the bride), Panigrahana (holding hands), Saptapadi (seven steps around the fire)
(B) Saptapadi, Kanyadaan, Panigrahana
(C) Panigrahana, Saptapadi, Kanyadaan
(D) Saptapadi, Panigrahana, Kanyadaan
(E) Answer not known

NODIA

88. Which of the following facts is true regarding the Tibeto-Burman language family in India?
(A) It is concentrated in the Himalayan and Northeast states.
(B) It comprises literary languages like Sanskrit and Prakrit.
(C) It is the primary family for central administration tasks.
(D) It has no living native speakers in the modern Indian state.
(E) Answer not known

89. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the history and cultural contribution of Christianity in India.
(A) St. Thomas tradition claims arrival in the 1st century AD.
(B) Christianity replaced all local cultural practices with European ones.
(C) Missionaries established modern educational and medical institutes.
(D) Indian Christians often blend local styles into their religious life.
(E) Answer not known

90. In the classification of Indian philosophy, what is the primary distinction that defines the "Heterodox" (Nastika) schools?
(A) They require their followers to live in forests.
(B) They reject the authority of the ancient Vedas.
(C) They are purely political movements with no logic.
(D) They focus entirely on complex ritual sacrifices.
(E) Answer not known

91. Which of the following historical developments is the best example of the "Synthesis" characteristic of Indian culture?
(A) The emergence of Urdu, blending Aryan and Persian roots.
(B) The strict preservation of Sanskrit as the only speech.

(C) The complete rejection of technology in all rural sectors.
(D) The geographic isolation of the Andamanese tribal groups.
(E) Answer not known

92. Match the following regional weaving traditions (List I) with their famous states (List II):
List I: (Regional Weaving Traditions)
P. Chanderi
Q. Kanjeevaram
R. Baluchari
S. Paithani
List II: (Famous States)
I. Maharashtra
II. West Bengal
III. Madhya Pradesh
IV. Tamil Nadu
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

93. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): Hinduism encompasses a vast diversity of beliefs, including polytheism, monotheism, and atheism.
Reason (R): It evolved as a synthesis of various indigenous traditions and philosophical schools rather than originating from a single founder or rigid dogma.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

94. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding underlying beliefs of death customs?
(A) Hinduism - Reincarnation
(B) Islam - Final Judgment
(C) Buddhism - Eternal body preservation
(D) Jainism - Soul liberation
(E) Answer not known

95. Regarding the continuity and change in Indian culture, which of the following practices has seen the most significant modern change due to legal and social reforms?
(A) The reverence for major rivers.
(B) The rigid caste-based barriers.
(C) The celebration of harvest rites.
(D) The wearing of regional textiles.
(E) Answer not known

96. How do harvest festivals like Pongal, Bihu, and Makar Sankranti serve as an application of national integration?
(A) They enforce a single religious dogma across all states.
(B) They mandate that all Indians consume identical staple crops.
(C) They promote regional superiority and inter-state rivalry.
(D) They highlight a shared culture under various local names.
(E) Answer not known

97. Which of the following features is most characteristic of indigenous tribal spiritual traditions in India?
(A) A deep reverence for nature, sacred groves, and localized ancestral spirits.
(B) The exclusive reliance on codified written scriptures in classical languages.
(C) The construction of massive monumental marble temples for daily congregational worship.
(D) The total rejection of dance and music in spiritual rituals.
(E) Answer not known

98. Identify the correct statement regarding the connection between India's landscape and its culture.
(A) The coastal regions developed cultures devoid of maritime trade.
(B) Desert landscapes caused the abandonment of music and art.
(C) River systems fostered societies with riverine cultural festivals.
(D) Mountainous terrain caused the homogenization of local dialects.
(E) Answer not known

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99. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the distinction between classical and folk art traditions in India.
(A) Folk art forms are nationally standardized across all India.
(B) Classical traditions are bound by codified Natya Shastra rules.
(C) Folk traditions are often spontaneous and tied to life-cycles.
(D) Classical forms usually require rigorous Guru-Shishya training.
(E) Answer not known

100. The concept of a "Classical Dance" in India, as recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, is primarily based on:
(A) The sheer number of active practitioners in modern urban centers.
(B) Its exclusive performance in modern cinematic productions.
(C) Its origin being definitively outside the Indian subcontinent.
(D) The adherence to principles laid out in ancient treatises.
(E) Answer not known

101. Match the following Indian philosophical schools (List I) with their core conceptual focus (List II):
List I: (Indian Philosophical Schools)
P. Vaisheshika
Q. Yoga
R. Advaita Vedanta
S. Mimamsa
List II: (Core Conceptual Focus)
I. Non-dualism and the identity of Atman with Brahman
II. Ritualism and the interpretation of the Vedas
III. Atomism and physical realism
IV. Physical and mental discipline for liberation
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

102. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The principle of Ahimsa (non-violence) became a cornerstone of India's freedom struggle under Mahatma Gandhi.
Reason (R): Gandhi adapted Ahimsa from its ancient spiritual roots in Jainism, Buddhism, and Hinduism into a modern tool for mass political resistance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

NODIA

103. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Indus Valley sites and their geographical location reflecting the antiquity of Indian civilization?
(A) Lothal - Punjab
(B) Dholavira - Haryana
(C) Harappa - Gujarat
(D) Kalibangan - Rajasthan
(E) Answer not known

104. Which of the following facts accurately describes the constitutional status of languages in India?
(A) The Constitution recognizes 22 official languages under the Eighth Schedule.
(B) India has a single National Language designated as Hindi.
(C) English is permanently designated as the sole official language of the Union.
(D) States are not permitted to choose their own official languages for local administration.
(E) Answer not known

105. "Syncretism in Indian festivals" is best defined by which of the following phenomena?
(A) The strict segregation of communities during celebrations.
(B) The participation of people from various religious backgrounds.
(C) The banning of all public religious displays by federal law.
(D) The modification of festivals for modern political rallies.
(E) Answer not known

106. Identify the correct statement regarding Indian traditional metalwork and woodwork crafts.
(A) Woodwork in India is completely devoid of intricate carvings due to religious

prohibitions against iconography.
(B) Traditional metal casting in South India heavily utilizes the lost-wax (cire perdue) technique, famous for Chola bronzes.
(C) Metalwork crafts like Bidriware originated exclusively from indigenous Austro-Asiatic tribal traditions without any external influence.
(D) Craft traditions are strictly identical across India with no regional stylistic variations.
(E) Answer not known

107. Identify the incorrect statement regarding migration and cultural diffusion within India.
(A) Migration has historically resulted in the complete and immediate erasure of all distinct regional cultural identities.
(B) Internal migration has historically facilitated the spread of language, cuisine, and religious practices across different regions.
(C) Urban centers in modern India have become melting pots where diverse regional cultures intersect.
(D) Pilgrimage networks have acted as a major traditional vector for cultural exchange across the subcontinent.
(E) Answer not known

108. Which of the following is a key feature of regional building traditions adapting to climatic diversity in India?
(A) Flat-roofed mud houses are the primary architectural style in the heavy rainfall regions of the Northeast.
(B) Thick-walled stone and mud structures are avoided in the arid desert regions of Rajasthan.
(C) Sloping roofs are characteristic of traditional architecture in regions with heavy monsoons, such as Kerala and Assam.
(D) Courtyard houses (Haveli/Nalukettu) were exclusively designed for defensive military purposes, ignoring climate.
(E) Answer not known

109. How does modern tourism conceptually build upon the ancient Indian tradition of Tirtha Yatra (pilgrimage)?
(A) By replacing spiritual journeys with commercial trade trips.
(B) By limiting travel to individual specific linguistic groups.
(C) By dismantling heritage sites for modern urban projects.
(D) By promoting inter-regional travel and national integration.
(E) Answer not known

110. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the underlying "spirituality" that serves as a common thread in Indian culture?
(A) It mandates a singular, uniform prayer method for citizens.
(B) It is restricted to rituals performed within massive temples.
(C) It reflects a worldview seeking meaning beyond the material.
(D) It actively discourages the pursuit of all scientific knowledge.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) The Indus Valley Civilization
The Indus Valley Civilization represents the earliest documented antiquity of the Indian subcontinent, showcasing an advanced urban society with sophisticated planning. Its legacy persists through cultural practices, religious symbols, and urban layouts that influenced later periods. This civilization highlights a profound continuity that forms the foundational layer of India's long historical and cultural identity across several millennia.

2. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Racial diversity in India is categorized into groups like the Negroid, primarily found in the Andaman Islands. The Australoid group forms a significant portion of Central Indian tribal populations. Mongoloid features are prevalent in the Himalayan and Northeast regions, while the Caucasoid group is mainly distributed across North India. These classifications reflect the complex migration history of the subcontinent.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's vast geographical diversity directly influences the cultural development of its various regions. Varied landscapes, such as mountain ranges, fertile plains, and coastal areas, determine local agricultural outputs and resource availability. Consequently, these physical factors shape distinct dietary habits, clothing styles, and housing traditions, leading to the rich tapestry of regional cultures observed across the nation today.

4. (D) Dravidian - Malayalam
The Dravidian language family is primarily concentrated in Southern India and includes major languages like Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada. These languages possess a distinct grammatical structure and ancient literary heritage separate from the Indo-Aryan group. Malayalam is specifically spoken in Kerala and represents a significant linguistic branch that has flourished through centuries of unique regional and cultural development.

5. (A) I and III
Indian culture is deeply rooted in a spirit of tolerance and synthesis, allowing various traditions to coexist and blend over time. It maintains a unique balance by preserving ancient practices while adapting to modernization, rather than discarding them. This continuity demonstrates unity in diversity, reinforced through shared spiritual ideals and strong family values that bind the diverse population together.

6. (B) II, I, III, IV
The Government of India grants classical status to languages based on high antiquity and original literary tradition. Tamil was the first to receive this recognition in 2004, followed by Sanskrit in 2005. Later, Kannada and Telugu were recognized in 2008, followed by Malayalam in 2013 and Odia in 2014. This sequence reflects the historical importance of these ancient languages.

7. (D) It is prevalent in Northeast India and the Himalayan populations.
The Tibeto-Burman language family is a significant linguistic group in India, predominantly found in the Himalayan belt and the Northeastern states. It encompasses numerous languages and dialects spoken by diverse tribal communities in regions like Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland. Unlike the larger Indo-Aryan or Dravidian families, these languages are geographically concentrated in the rugged terrains and border areas.

8. (A) The blending and mutual influence of diverse cultural traditions.
Syncretism in the Indian context refers to the harmonious blending and mutual influence of diverse cultural and religious traditions. This process occurs through centuries of coexistence, where different communities adopt and adapt elements from each other. It results in hybrid forms of architecture, music, and festivals, showcasing a unique cultural synthesis that transcends individual boundaries and fosters national integration.

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(D) It accounts for the majority of the linguistic demographic.
(E) Answer not known

77. In the study of Indian society, the concept of "Unity in Diversity" specifically signifies:
(A) The enforcement of a uniform lifestyle across all ethnic groups.
(B) The division of the country into culturally isolated republics.
(C) The standardization of a single national language for all states.
(D) The underlying bond of shared historical and spiritual values.
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following best represents the common cultural thread of "family values" pervasive across diverse Indian communities?
(A) The strict nuclear family structure enforced by central law.
(B) The complete state control over traditional child-rearing.
(C) The reverence for elders and the joint family system.
(D) The exclusive reliance on institutionalized care for elders.
(E) Answer not known

79. Consider the following statements regarding folk music and dance traditions in India:
I. They exhibit immense regional diversity reflecting local agrarian and seasonal cycles.
II. They are performed exclusively by formally trained professionals in royal courts.
III. Tribal traditions often use them for ritualistic and community bonding purposes.
IV. They are strictly bound by the rigid grammatical rules of the Natya Shastra.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

80. Arrange the following major waves of historical migration into the Indian subcontinent in their generally accepted chronological order proposed by physical anthropologists:
I. Negrito
II. Proto-Australoid
III. Mediterranean (Dravidian speakers)
IV. Nordic (Indo-Aryan speakers)
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

81. How has cultural exchange within India been historically facilitated by trade?
(A) Inland routes enabled the movement of artisans and ideas.
(B) Trade routes only transported goods without transfer of ideas.
(C) Trade restricted communities to their local geography and art.
(D) Trade led to the abandonment of indigenous crafts for imports.
(E) Answer not known

82. Match the following traditional regional games of India (List I) with their cultural significance or state (List II):
List I: (Traditional Regional Games)
P. Kalaripayattu
Q. Silambam
R. Mallakhamb
S. Pachisi
List II: (Cultural Significance or State)
I. Traditional martial art of Tamil Nadu
II. Ancient Indian board game
III. Martial art of Kerala
IV. Traditional pole gymnastics of Central/ Western India
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

83. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The linguistic diversity of South India played a critical role in the reorganization of Indian states post-independence.
Reason (R): The demand for linguistic states began prominently with the creation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speakers, separating them from the multilingual Madras State.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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18. (C) The Malabar Coast (Kerala)
The St. Thomas tradition marks the early arrival of Christianity in India, specifically on the Malabar Coast of present-day Kerala. According to historical tradition, St. Thomas the Apostle reached India in the first century AD to spread the faith. This early presence led to the development of the Syrian Christian community, which has since integrated deeply into the local culture.

19. (A) I and III
Marriage customs in India exhibit a blend of commonalities and regional variations. While specific rituals like the sacred fire and exchange of garlands are widely observed among many Hindu communities, they are not identical across all groups. Regional diversity is heavily influenced by local agrarian lifestyles and cultural histories, resulting in unique traditions that reflect the specific identity of communities.

20. (A) I, II, III, IV
Dravidian temple architecture evolved through several distinct historical phases in South India. The Pallavas introduced rock-cut and early structural temples, while the Cholas perfected grand vimanas and massive stone structures. During the Pandya period, elaborate gopurams became more prominent. Finally, the Nayak period saw the development of expansive temple complexes featuring massive pillared halls and intricate corridors, completing this progression.

21. (B) They form a major part of the North and Northwestern populations.
The Caucasoid racial group, often associated with the migration of Indo-Aryan speakers, forms a major part of the population in Northern and Northwestern India. This group is characterized by distinct physical traits such as light skin and varying hair textures. Their historical arrival and subsequent expansion significantly influenced the linguistic, social, and cultural landscape of the entire Northern Indian subcontinent.

22. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Indian classical music is divided into the Hindustani and Carnatic traditions, each using specific instruments. The Sitar is a quintessential string instrument of the Hindustani tradition, while the Veena is central to Carnatic music. In percussion, the Mridangam is the primary drum used in Carnatic performances, whereas the Tabla is the most recognized percussion instrument in the Hindustani musical style.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The status of Hindi as an official language has been a long-standing point of political debate in India. Many non-Hindi speaking states, particularly in the South, view the promotion of Hindi as a threat to their own rich regional languages and identities. This concern stems from the fear of linguistic homogenization, which could potentially undermine the diverse cultural heritage of India.

24. (A) Rouf - Tamil Nadu
Folk dances in India are regional expressions of joy and community identity. While Garba belongs to Gujarat, Ghoomar to Rajasthan, and Lavani to Maharashtra, the Rouf dance is native to Jammu and Kashmir, not Tamil Nadu. Recognizing these specific regional associations is crucial for understanding the vast and varied landscape of traditional Indian performing arts and their local cultural significance.

25. (A) I, II and IV
India's linguistic diversity is categorized into several major families. The Indo-Aryan family includes Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi, while the Dravidian family is dominant in the South. Tamil holds the distinction of being the first language granted classical status. While Mundari and Santali are indeed Austro-Asiatic, the overall correctness of the other statements highlights the complexity of India's linguistic landscape.

26. (B) The belief that all natural objects and phenomena possess spiritual essence.
Animism is a foundational belief system common among many tribal religions in India. It posits that all natural objects, including plants, stones, rivers, and mountains, possess a spiritual essence or soul. This worldview fosters a deep, sacred relationship with the environment, leading to the worship of nature and the preservation of sacred groves, which are vital to tribal cultural identity.

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27. (A) Vasant Panchami, Holi, Raksha Bandhan, Diwali
Traditional Hindu festivals follow the seasonal cycle, starting with Vasant Panchami, which marks the onset of spring. This is followed by Holi, the festival of colors. As the year progresses into the monsoon, Raksha Bandhan is celebrated. Finally, Diwali, the festival of lights, occurs in the autumn. This sequence reflects the deep connection between religious celebrations and the agricultural calendar.

28. (D) By promoting cultural diffusion and shared experiences across regions.
The practice of pilgrimage, or Tirtha Yatra, contributes significantly to India's cultural unity by encouraging people to travel across regional boundaries. As devotees visit sacred sites located in different parts of the country, they engage in cultural diffusion and gain shared experiences. This movement breaks down regional isolation and fosters a sense of national belonging through common spiritual goals.

29. (A) I, II, IV and V
India's unity is forged through shared spiritual traditions, a common historical legacy of the anti-colonial struggle, and inter-regional exchanges through trade and migration. Common family values and respect for traditions further strengthen this bond. While India is linguistically diverse, the absence of a single uniform spoken language does not diminish the underlying cultural threads that unify the diverse population of India.

30. (C) It advocates the rigid enforcement of the caste system as its central spiritual doctrine.
Jainism is known for its core tenet of Ahimsa, or extreme non-violence, and has made vast contributions to Indian literature and art. However, it does not advocate for the rigid enforcement of the caste system; in fact, Jainism historically challenged several orthodox social hierarchies. Its focus remains on spiritual liberation and ethical conduct rather than the maintenance of social divisions.

31. (B) Zoroastrianism
The Parsi community in India traces its religious roots to Zoroastrianism, an ancient faith from Persia. Having migrated to India centuries ago to escape persecution, they have maintained their distinct religious identity while contributing immensely to the nation's industrial and economic development. Their culture is a notable example of a minority group successfully integrating into and enriching the broader Indian society.

32. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
India's craft traditions are distinct to specific geographic regions. Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu is world-renowned for its silk weaving, while Bankura in West Bengal is famous for terracotta pottery. Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh is the center for Chikan embroidery, and Bidar in Karnataka is the home of Bidriware metalwork. These crafts represent the specialized skills passed down through many generations.

33. (C) A is true but R is false.
India's architecture is characterized by regional styles like Nagara in the North and Dravida in the South, showing its immense diversity. However, the claim that these traditions were completely isolated is false. Historically, there was significant interaction between different styles, leading to hybrid forms such as the Vesara style. This cross-influence demonstrates that architectural evolution in India was dynamic.

34. (C) Dhokla and Thepla - Gujarat
Traditional food culture in India is highly regional. Dhokla and Thepla are staple vegetarian dishes originating from Gujarat. In contrast, Makki di Roti and Sarson da Saag are iconic to Punjab, Vada Pav is a famous street food from Maharashtra, and Macher Jhol is a quintessential fish curry from West Bengal. These regional cuisines reflect the local agricultural products.

35. (A) I and III
Clothing in India is deeply influenced by regional climates and long-standing weaving traditions, such as the production of Kanjeevaram or Banarasi textiles. While the sari is a common garment, it is draped in many different regional styles rather than a single uniform way. These diverse textiles and attire choices reflect both a unique regional identity and a shared national heritage.

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36. (A) I, II, III
The religions of the Indian subcontinent emerged in a broad historical sequence. Hinduism, with its ancient Vedic roots, is the oldest among the three listed. Buddhism originated in the 6th century BCE as a heterodox movement. Much later, in the 15th century AD, Sikhism was founded in the Punjab region. This chronology highlights the long-term spiritual evolution of Indian society.

37. (B) The constitutional recognition of various regional languages.
The constitutional recognition of various regional languages is a prime example of "Unity in Diversity" in India. By acknowledging twenty-two official languages in the Eighth Schedule, the state respects the linguistic pluralism of its citizens while maintaining a unified national structure. This approach allows diverse groups to preserve their unique identities while participating in the broader political and social life.

38. (C) They are primarily concentrated in the Himalayan and Northeastern regions.
The Mongoloid racial group in India is primarily concentrated in the Himalayan regions and the Northeastern states. This group is characterized by specific physical features such as epicanthic folds and straight hair. They have distinct cultural practices, languages, and social structures that differentiate them from the populations in the plains or the Southern peninsula, contributing to the nation's overall diversity.

39. (D) It is a core tenet associated with Jainism and Buddhism.
Ahimsa, or non-violence, is a fundamental ethical principle deeply rooted in Indian spiritual traditions, particularly Jainism and Buddhism. It advocates for the avoidance of harm to all living beings in thought, word, and deed. This doctrine has profoundly influenced Indian philosophy, social behavior, and even modern political movements, serving as a guiding light for moral and ethical conduct.

40. (A) Arrival of Arab traders in Malabar, Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, Expansion of the Mughal Empire
The integration of Islamic culture into India occurred in several historical phases. It began with Arab traders arriving on the Malabar Coast for commerce. This was followed by the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, which introduced Persian influences in administration and architecture. The subsequent expansion of the Mughal Empire further refined this synthesis, creating a sophisticated Indo-Islamic culture visible in art.

41. (B) The underlying belief across most indigenous traditions is the permanent extinction of the soul after physical death.
Funeral customs in India reflect diverse religious beliefs. Hindu, Sikh, and Jain traditions generally practice cremation and believe in the reincarnation or liberation of the soul, rather than its permanent extinction. Islamic and Christian traditions involve burial and a belief in an afterlife. Parsi traditions historically used the Tower of Silence. Each practice is rooted in specific and deep theological views.

42. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Heterodox schools in ancient India rejected Vedic authority. Buddhism taught the Middle Path and the Four Noble Truths. Jainism emphasized extreme non-violence and asceticism. The Ajivika school followed a philosophy of absolute determinism or Niyati. Meanwhile, the Charvaka school promoted materialism and the rejection of the afterlife. These diverse perspectives enriched the intellectual and spiritual discourse of the subcontinent.

43. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sikhism has gained a significant national presence in India due to its influential tenets. The practice of Langar promotes social equality, while the tradition of martial valor has made the community a vital part of India's defense forces. These values have allowed Sikhism to transcend its regional origins in Punjab and become a respected and integral part of Indian culture.

44. (C) Qibla wall - The direction facing Mecca
Mosque architecture in India features several standardized elements with specific functions. The Qibla wall indicates the direction of Mecca, which worshippers face during prayer. In contrast, the Mihrab is a niche in that wall, the Minbar is the pulpit for the Imam, and the Hauz is the pool

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sacred groves, local spirits, and ancestors, rather than relying on codified scriptures or massive temples. These practices are deeply localized and often involve community-based rituals with music and dance, reflecting a holistic and sustainable relationship with the environment.

98. (C) River systems fostered societies with riverine cultural festivals.
India's landscape has a direct and profound influence on its cultural development. The extensive river systems, such as the Ganges and Kaveri, have fostered societies with unique riverine festivals and spiritual practices centered on water. In contrast to the idea of isolation, these geographical features often provided the resources and connectivity that allowed regional cultures to thrive and maintain identities.

99. (A) Folk art forms are nationally standardized across all India.
There is a significant distinction between classical and folk art in India. Classical traditions are bound by the ancient, codified rules of the Natya Shastra and require formal training. In contrast, folk art forms are not nationally standardized; they are highly diverse, spontaneous, and vary from one village or region to another, reflecting the unique local life-cycles and traditions.

100. (D) The adherence to principles laid out in ancient treatises.
The recognition of a "Classical Dance" in India by the Sangeet Natak Akademi is based on the dance form's adherence to the fundamental principles laid out in ancient Sanskrit treatises, particularly the Natya Shastra. This includes specific techniques of movement, expression, and music. Such dances have a long historical lineage and a structured grammatical framework that distinguishes them from folk forms.

101. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Each school of Indian philosophy has a specific conceptual focus. Vaisheshika is known for its theory of atomism and physical realism. Yoga focuses on physical and mental discipline as a path to liberation. Advaita Vedanta emphasizes the non-dual identity of the individual soul with the ultimate reality. Mimamsa concentrates on the ritualistic interpretation of the ancient Vedic texts and duties.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of Ahimsa was transformed into a powerful tool for national resistance by Mahatma Gandhi during India's freedom struggle. By drawing upon its deep spiritual roots in Jainism, Buddhism, and Hinduism, Gandhi successfully adapted this ancient ethical concept into a modern strategy for mass political action. This adaptation demonstrated how traditional values can be effectively utilized to address social challenges.

103. (D) Kalibangan - Rajasthan
The Indus Valley Civilization extended across a vast area, with many key sites reflecting its advanced nature. Kalibangan is a significant site located in Rajasthan, known for its evidence of early ploughed fields. In contrast, Lothal and Dholavira are situated in Gujarat, while Harappa is located in present-day Pakistan. These sites collectively reveal the ancient urban foundations of civilization.

104. (A) The Constitution recognizes 22 official languages under the Eighth Schedule.
The Indian Constitution reflects the nation's linguistic diversity by recognizing twenty-two official languages under the Eighth Schedule. This provision allows these languages to be used for various official purposes and promoted for national development. Importantly, India does not have a single national language; instead, the Union uses Hindi and English for administration, while states can choose their own languages.

105. (B) The participation of people from various religious backgrounds.
Syncretism in Indian festivals is characterized by the active participation of people from various religious and cultural backgrounds in each other's celebrations. This phenomenon is a hallmark of India's pluralistic society, where shared festivities like Diwali, Eid, or Christmas often transcend strict religious boundaries. Such inclusive celebrations strengthen social bonds and exemplify the spirit of mutual respect and social harmony.

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influences, including Persian, Central Asian, and later Western styles. These influences merged with indigenous traditions to create unique hybrid forms, such as Indo-Islamic architecture, which represent the diverse and inclusive nature of India's evolution.

54. (C) Nikaah - Traditional Zoroastrian wedding contract
Marriage traditions in India are highly specific to religious and regional identities. While the Mangalsutra is common in Hindu traditions and the Mekhela Chador is Assamese bridal attire, the term Nikaah refers specifically to an Islamic marriage contract, not a Zoroastrian one. Traditional Zoroastrian (Parsi) weddings have their own unique rituals and names, reflecting the distinct heritage of that community.

55. (A) I and III
Religious harmony in India is often visible in syncretic traditions where people from various faiths revere Sufi shrines or participate in shared local festivals. These practices bridge communal divides, especially in rural areas where local deities are often worshipped by multiple groups. Such traditions have not been eradicated but continue to serve as important cultural links that promote social cohesion.

56. (A) It includes languages like Mundari and Santali in Central India.
The Austro-Asiatic language family in India is primarily represented by tribal languages like Mundari and Santali, spoken in the Central Indian plateau and parts of the Northeast. This family is one of the oldest linguistic groups in the subcontinent. These languages carry a rich oral tradition and indigenous knowledge, reflecting the deep historical roots of the tribal communities involved.

57. (B) Indo-Aryan, Austro-Asiatic (Central India), Dravidian
Moving from the Northern plains to the Southern peninsula, one generally encounters a sequence of linguistic families. The Indo-Aryan family dominates the North and West. In the Central belt, the Austro-Asiatic family is prominent among various tribal populations. Finally, the Dravidian family is the primary linguistic group in the South. This distribution highlights how geography has influenced India's linguistic map.

58. (B) The enrichment of cuisine, music, and Indo-Islamic architecture.
Islam's presence in India led to a significant enrichment of the subcontinent's cultural landscape. This is evident in the development of Indo-Islamic architecture, characterized by domes and arches, as well as the evolution of North Indian classical music and a diverse range of culinary traditions. These contributions represent a sophisticated synthesis of Persian, Central Asian, and indigenous Indian cultural elements.

59. (C) II and IV
Indian philosophy includes both orthodox and heterodox schools. Vedanta is based on the Upanishads, and Nyaya emphasizes logic. However, Yoga philosophy is entirely centered on mental and physical discipline, contrary to the idea of rejecting it. Additionally, Charvaka is a heterodox school that rejects Vedic authority and emphasizes materialism, rather than being an orthodox school that accepts the Vedas.

60. (C) It actively promoted the rigid enforcement of the Varna (caste) system to maintain social order.
Buddhism emerged as a challenge to the established social order of its time. Rather than promoting the rigid enforcement of the Varna or caste system, it offered a path to spiritual liberation that was open to all individuals regardless of their social background. Its message of equality was a major factor in its historical spread and its enduring philosophical influence.

61. (D) The persistence of ancient beliefs and social structures.
Cultural continuity in India refers to the remarkable persistence of ancient beliefs, social structures, and traditions over several millennia. Despite numerous historical changes, migrations, and foreign influences, many core aspects of Indian life—such as religious symbols, family values, and agricultural rites—have remained fundamentally recognizable. This continuity allows modern Indian society to maintain a deep connection with its historical past.

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80. (A) I, II, III, IV
According to physical anthropologists, the Indian subcontinent experienced several major waves of migration over millennia. The earliest arrivals were the Negritos, followed by the Proto-Australoids. Later, the Mediterranean group, often associated with Dravidian speakers, settled in the region. The Nordic group, associated with Indo-Aryan speakers, represents one of the later significant waves of migration that shaped India's profile.

81. (A) Inland routes enabled the movement of artisans and ideas.
Historically, trade in India has been a powerful facilitator of cultural exchange. Inland and maritime trade routes did not just transport goods; they also served as pathways for the movement of artisans, ideas, and religious beliefs. This interaction between different regions led to the diffusion of techniques in crafts, architecture, and cuisine, creating a more interconnected and vibrant national culture.

82. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Traditional Indian games are rich in cultural significance and regional variety. Kalaripayattu is an ancient martial art from Kerala, while Silambam is a staff-fencing martial art from Tamil Nadu. Mallakhamb involves incredible pole gymnastics, primarily in Central and Western India. Pachisi is an ancient board game with deep historical roots, demonstrating the long tradition of leisure and physical skill.

83. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Linguistic diversity was a decisive factor in the reorganization of Indian states after independence. The demand for states based on language became a major political movement, beginning with the creation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speakers. This set a precedent, leading the government to eventually reorganize other states along linguistic lines to better reflect and preserve diverse regional identities.

84. (D) Tamil - South Dravidian
The Dravidian language family is scientifically divided into several sub-groups based on linguistic characteristics. Tamil is a primary member of the South Dravidian group, along with Malayalam and Kannada. Other languages like Gondi are part of the Central group, while Brahui is a unique Northern Dravidian language. These classifications help scholars understand the historical development and divergence of Dravidian languages.

85. (A) I, II and III
Indian temple architecture is broadly categorized into three main styles. The Nagara style, found in the North, features a curvilinear shikhara. The Dravida style of the South is known for its pyramidal vimana. The Vesara style is a hybrid that combines elements of both. These styles developed over centuries, reflecting the regional artistic preferences and the religious evolution of India.

86. (C) Its followers constructed monolithic Gommateshwara statues.
Jainism has significantly influenced Indian culture, particularly through its emphasis on non-violence and its artistic achievements. A prominent example of this is the construction of massive, monolithic statues like the Gommateshwara at Shravanabelagola. Jain followers also made huge contributions to early literature in languages like Prakrit and Tamil, and their temple architecture remains some of the finest in India.

87. (A) Kanyadaan (giving away the bride), Panigrahana (holding hands), Saptapadi (seven steps around the fire)
A traditional Hindu marriage consists of several key rituals performed in a specific sequence. Kanyadaan involves the symbolic giving away of the bride by her father. This is followed by Panigrahana, where the couple holds hands to signify their union. The final and most crucial step is Saptapadi, where they take seven steps around the sacred fire, cementing their vows.

88. (A) It is concentrated in the Himalayan and Northeast states.
The Tibeto-Burman language family is a distinct linguistic group in India, primarily concentrated in the Himalayan belt and the Northeastern states. It consists of numerous languages spoken by diverse ethnic communities in states like Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Manipur. These languages are central to the cultural identity of

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71. (D) They made massive contributions to industry and philanthropy.
The Parsi community in India has made a disproportionately large contribution to the nation's progress, particularly in the fields of industry, science, and philanthropy. Families like the Tatas and Godrejs have been instrumental in India's modernization. Despite being a small minority, their commitment to social welfare and national development has left an indelible mark on the country's economic and social fabric.

72. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
India's religious diversity is reflected in its famous shrines. The Golden Temple is the holiest site for Sikhism, while the Basilica of Bom Jesus is a significant Christian landmark in Goa. The Haji Ali Dargah in Mumbai is a renowned Islamic shrine, and the Dilwara Temples in Rajasthan are masterpieces of Jain architecture. These sites attract devotees from all backgrounds.

73. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The preservation of tribal languages like Mundari and Santali is essential because they are repositories of irreplaceable indigenous knowledge. These languages encode centuries of wisdom regarding local ecology, traditional medicine, and complex folklore. Protecting these linguistic traditions ensures the survival of unique cultural perspectives and vital information about India's natural and social heritage, which is otherwise lost over time.

74. (B) Puran Poli - Christmas in Goa
Festive food in India is tied to specific religious and seasonal celebrations. While Modak is central to Ganesh Chaturthi and Seviyan is prepared for Eid, Puran Poli is a traditional sweet flatbread from Maharashtra and Karnataka, usually made for festivals like Holi or Diwali. Christmas in Goa is typically celebrated with distinct traditional sweets like Bebinca or Dodol.

75. (A) I and II
Indian philosophical traditions are notable for their emphasis on realizing spiritual truth rather than just pursuing intellectual knowledge. Both orthodox and heterodox schools have profoundly shaped the Indian way of life, influencing ethics, social conduct, and religious practices. Contrary to being materialistic, these philosophies generally prioritize the exploration of the self and the nature of reality as their goal.

76. (C) It is the native family of Tamil Nadu and Kerala populations.
The Indo-Aryan language family is the most widely spoken group in India, covering the Northern, Western, and Eastern regions. It includes major languages such as Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi. However, it is not the native family of the populations in Tamil Nadu and Kerala; those states are the heartland of the Dravidian language family, which is linguistically distinct.

77. (D) The underlying bond of shared historical and spiritual values.
In the study of Indian society, "Unity in Diversity" signifies the underlying bond of shared historical, cultural, and spiritual values that unites a vast and varied population. It does not mean the elimination of differences but rather the harmonious coexistence of multiple languages, religions, and ethnic groups within a single national framework. This concept is the core of integration.

78. (C) The reverence for elders and the joint family system.
A pervasive cultural thread across India is the emphasis on family values, characterized by a deep reverence for elders and the traditional joint family system. Even as nuclear families become more common in urban areas, the emotional and social bonds of the extended family remain strong. This focus on domestic harmony and intergenerational support defines much of Indian social life.

79. (C) II and IV
Folk music and dance in India are spontaneous community expressions reflecting regional agricultural and seasonal cycles. Unlike classical forms, they are not strictly bound by the rigid grammatical rules of the Natya Shastra, nor are they performed only by professionals in royal courts. Instead, they are participatory traditions that foster community bonding and celebrate local culture and diverse ritual life.

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for ritual ablutions. These architectural features are essential for Islamic religious practice.

45. (C) II and IV
Common cultural threads in India include a deep respect for elders and the tradition of hospitality known as 'Atithi Devo Bhava'. However, there is no universal mandate for vegetarianism, as dietary habits vary greatly across regions and communities. Additionally, Indian art forms have not been homogenized into a single style; they continue to thrive in their distinct regional forms.

46. (C) Indo-European
The Indo-Aryan language family is the largest linguistic group in India and is a major sub-branch of the broader Indo-European family. It includes languages such as Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, and Marathi. This connection highlights the historical and linguistic links between the Indian subcontinent and other parts of Eurasia, reflecting ancient migrations and the shared heritage of various peoples.

47. (B) It has preserved unique languages and terrace-farming festivals.
The rugged and isolated geographical landscape of the Himalayan region has played a direct role in preserving unique cultural practices. The difficult terrain led to the development of terrace farming and related seasonal festivals. Additionally, the isolation provided by mountain ranges allowed diverse languages and distinct tribal traditions to flourish, largely undisturbed by the cultural shifts occurring in the northern plains.

48. (A) I, II, III and V
The Dravidian linguistic and cultural group has made immense contributions to Indian heritage. These include the ancient Sangam literature, the development of Carnatic music and Bharatanatyam, and the creation of grand temple architecture with massive vimanas and gopurams. Furthermore, their long-standing maritime trade traditions have historically connected India with other global civilizations, highlighting the group's enduring influence on national identity.

49. (A) I, II, III, IV
In modern India, the linguistic families vary greatly in their number of native speakers. The Indo-Aryan family is the largest, followed by the Dravidian family concentrated in the South. The Austro-Asiatic family, spoken by various tribal groups in Central India, is the third largest. The Tibeto-Burman family, primarily located in the Himalayan and Northeast regions, represents the smallest linguistic group.

50. (C) Six
As per the current criteria established by the Government of India, six languages have been officially recognized as 'Classical Languages'. These are Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, and Odia. This status is granted to languages with a high antiquity of over 1500 years and a rich, original literary heritage that is considered a valuable treasure by the speakers and nation.

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51. (A) The continued reverence for proto-Shiva figures and nature spirits.
The continuity of Indian civilization is remarkably evident in the persistence of certain religious and cultural symbols from the Indus Valley period. This includes the reverence for figures resembling proto-Shiva, mother goddesses, and various nature spirits like the peepal tree. These elements have evolved but remained central to the spiritual life of the subcontinent, bridging the gap between antiquity and today.

52. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Indigenous spiritual traditions in India encompass a variety of practices. Animism involves attributing souls to natural objects, while totemism refers to a mystical relationship with an animal or plant spirit. Ancestor worship focuses on venerating deceased family members. Shamanism involves a designated practitioner acting as an intermediary between the human and spirit worlds. These beliefs form the core of tribal spirituality.

53. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indian art forms like architecture and music are prime examples of cultural synthesis. This blending occurred because successive historical empires and migrations brought various external

these regions, although they have fewer speakers compared to larger families.

89. (B) Christianity replaced all local cultural practices with European ones.
Christianity has a long history in India, with traditions dating back to the first century. While it introduced new religious beliefs and contributed significantly to modern education and healthcare, it did not replace all local cultural practices. Instead, Indian Christians often blended local customs, architectural styles, and linguistic traditions into their religious life, creating a unique and integrated cultural identity.

90. (B) They reject the authority of the ancient Vedas.
In the classification of Indian philosophy, the primary distinction of the "Heterodox" or Nastika schools is their rejection of the authority of the ancient Vedas. This group includes influential traditions like Buddhism, Jainism, and the materialistic Charvaka school. By questioning Vedic orthodoxy, these schools introduced diverse logical, ethical, and metaphysical perspectives that profoundly enriched the intellectual history of the subcontinent.

91. (A) The emergence of Urdu, blending Aryan and Persian roots.
The emergence of the Urdu language is a perfect example of cultural synthesis in India. It developed as a result of the interaction between Indo-Aryan local dialects and the Persian, Arabic, and Turkish languages brought by medieval settlers. This linguistic blend represents a unique fusion of different cultural worlds, creating a rich literary and spoken tradition belonging specifically to India.

92. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
India's weaving heritage is celebrated through its diverse regional textiles. Chanderi is a fine traditional fabric from Madhya Pradesh, while Kanjeevaram silk is the pride of Tamil Nadu. Baluchari saris, featuring mythological motifs, originate from West Bengal, and Paithani saris are a luxurious silk tradition from Maharashtra. These textiles are vital symbols of regional identity and exceptional artisanal craftsmanship.

93. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Hinduism is characterized by an immense diversity of beliefs, ranging from monotheism to atheism, because it did not originate from a single founder or a rigid set of dogmas. Instead, it evolved over millennia as a vast synthesis of various indigenous traditions, local deities, and diverse philosophical schools. This inclusive nature has allowed it to encompass many spiritual paths.

94. (C) Buddhism - Eternal body preservation
Death customs in India are based on different theological understandings of the soul. Hinduism emphasizes reincarnation, Islam focuses on the Final Judgment, and Jainism seeks the liberation of the soul. However, Buddhism does not believe in eternal body preservation; instead, it traditionally practices cremation and emphasizes the impermanence of all things and the cycle of rebirth or Nirvana.

95. (B) The rigid caste-based barriers.
While many aspects of Indian culture show continuity, the rigid barriers of the caste system have seen the most significant change in modern times. This shift is the result of extensive legal reforms, constitutional protections, and social movements aimed at equality. Although caste identity still exists, traditional restrictions on occupation and social interaction have significantly weakened in modern democratic India.

96. (D) They highlight a shared culture under various local names.
Harvest festivals like Pongal, Bihu, and Makar Sankranti serve as a powerful tool for national integration by highlighting a shared cultural theme under different local names. While the rituals and names vary by region, the core essence of celebrating the harvest and nature remains the same. This commonality fosters a sense of national unity and mutual respect for regional diversities.

97. (A) A deep reverence for nature, sacred groves, and localized ancestral spirits.
The primary characteristic of indigenous tribal spiritual traditions in India is a profound reverence for nature. This involves the worship of

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CHAPTER 15

India as Secular State, Social Harmony and Composite Culture

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1. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of secularism in India:
I. Indian secularism is characterized by the philosophy of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava'.
II. Western secularism strictly enforces a complete separation between religion and state.
III. Article 25 explicitly prohibits the state from levying taxes to promote any religious institution.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

2. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution allows the State to intervene in religious affairs to enact social reforms.
Reason (R): Indian secularism ensures that religion does not sanction social evils like untouchability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding Constitutional Articles and select the correct code:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 26
Q. Article 27
R. Article 29
S. Article 30
List II: (Provisions)
I. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
II. Protection of interests of minorities
III. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
IV. Freedom to manage religious affairs
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

4. Which of the following statements best defines the concept of 'Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb'?
(A) A deliberate and strict segregation of Hindu and Muslim communities in North India.
(B) A historical water management system along the Ganges and Yamuna river basins.
(C) A syncretic fusion of Hindu and Muslim cultures representing communal harmony.
(D) An orthodox social movement aimed at reviving ancient and traditional religious practices.
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the correctly matched pair of constitutional provisions:
(A) Article 25 - Freedom of conscience and right to profess religion
(B) Article 28 - Right to establish minority educational institutions
(C) Article 30 - Prohibition of religious instruction in state funds
(D) Article 27 - Abolition of untouchability
(E) Answer not known

6. Consider the following statements regarding personal laws in India:
I. Hindu Personal Law largely covers matters of marriage, divorce, and inheritance.

106. (B) Traditional metal casting in South India heavily utilizes the lost-wax (lost-wax) technique, famous for Chola bronzes.
Traditional Indian crafts are renowned for their technical excellence. A prime example is the metal casting tradition in South India, which utilizes the sophisticated lost-wax or cire perdue technique to create intricate bronze sculptures, such as those from the Chola period. Contrary to being identical, these crafts show immense regional variation, reflecting the specialized knowledge and artistic traditions of communities.

107. (A) Migration has historically resulted in the complete and immediate erasure of all distinct regional cultural identities.
Migration and cultural diffusion have played a vital role in shaping India's diversity. While internal migration has historically facilitated the spread of language, cuisine, and religious practices, it has not resulted in the immediate erasure of distinct regional identities. Instead, it has led to the creation of vibrant urban melting pots where diverse cultures interact, adapt, and coexist together.

108. (C) Sloping roofs are characteristic of traditional architecture in regions with heavy monsoons, such as Kerala and Assam.
Traditional Indian architecture is a masterclass in adapting to regional climates. In areas with heavy monsoons, like Kerala and Assam, buildings are characterized by steep sloping roofs to drain rainwater efficiently. Similarly, thick-walled structures are used in desert regions for insulation. These varied building traditions demonstrate how local environmental factors directly shape the physical and cultural landscape of India.

109. (D) By promoting inter-regional travel and national integration.
Modern tourism in India conceptually builds upon the ancient tradition of Tirtha Yatra by promoting inter-regional travel. Just as pilgrims once traversed the subcontinent to visit sacred sites, modern tourists explore diverse cultural and historical landscapes. This movement encourages national integration, as people from different regions interact and experience the rich variety of India's heritage, reinforcing a collective identity.

110. (C) It reflects a worldview seeking meaning beyond the material.
The underlying spirituality in Indian culture is best described as a broad worldview that seeks meaning beyond material existence. It is not limited to a single religion or ritual but encompasses a diverse range of philosophies and practices. This shared thread emphasizes self-realization, ethical conduct, and a connection to a higher reality, influencing daily life to classical arts.

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62. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Each classical dance form in India is rooted in a specific regional tradition. Odissi originated in the temples of Odisha, and Kathakali is a highly stylized dance-drama from Kerala. Kuchipudi is native to the state of Andhra Pradesh, while Manipuri comes from the Northeastern state of Manipur. These dances are characterized by unique costumes, music, and distinct storytelling techniques.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Negroid racial group is scientifically considered among the earliest human inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent. This assertion is supported by the existence of relict populations, such as the Onge and Jarawa, who exhibit Negrito physical traits and live in geographical isolation in the Andaman Islands. These groups provide a crucial link to the prehistoric migration patterns into South Asia.

64. (D) Patola - Gujarat
Traditional Indian weaving is highly localized, with each region producing iconic textiles. Patola is a famous double ikat silk weaving tradition from Patan, Gujarat. In contrast, Pochampally is associated with Telangana, Pashmina is native to the Kashmir region, and Kalamkari is a traditional hand-painted or block-printed textile from Andhra Pradesh. These crafts showcase the immense skill of Indian artisans.

65. (A) I, II, III and V
Sikhism, founded in the 15th century, is characterized by its rejection of caste and its focus on social equality and community service. The Guru Granth Sahib is its central scripture. The community has significantly contributed to India's agricultural success and its defense forces. Unlike some ascetic traditions, Sikhism emphasizes living a productive life within society rather than absolute monasticism.

66. (A) I, II, III, IV
A standard Carnatic music concert follows a structured sequence designed to build melodic complexity. It typically begins with a Varnam to warm up. This is followed by various Kritis, which are composed pieces. The Ragam Thanam Pallavi serves as the centerpiece for elaborate improvisation. Finally, the performance concludes with a Mangalam, offering thanks and seeking a peaceful end to the recital.

67. (A) The state adopted a two-language formula (Tamil and English).
While the national policy suggests a Three Language Formula, its practical application varies by state. In Tamil Nadu, the state government has historically adopted a two-language formula, focusing on the use of Tamil and English in schools. This policy reflects the state's strong commitment to preserving its regional linguistic identity and its historical opposition to the mandatory imposition of Hindi.

68. (D) The language must currently have over 500 million native speakers globally.
The criteria for recognizing a classical language in India focus on historical and literary merit rather than the current population of speakers. The requirements include a high antiquity of 1500 to 2000 years, an original and valuable body of ancient literature, and a tradition that is distinct from its modern forms. Having hundreds of millions of speakers is not an requirement.

69. (B) It is rooted in Bhakti and emphasizes South Indian vocals.
Carnatic music is the classical tradition of South India, deeply rooted in the Bhakti movement and spiritual devotion. It emphasizes vocal performances and features a complex system of ragas and talas. Unlike the Hindustani tradition, it remained largely independent of Persian influences. Instruments like the Mridangam and Veena are essential components, and its compositions are mostly in South Indian languages.

70. (A) Indus Valley urban planning, Mauryan rock-cut architecture, Gupta temple architecture, Indo-Islamic architecture
The history of Indian architecture began with the advanced urban planning of the Indus Valley Civilization. This was followed by the Mauryan period's rock-cut caves and pillars. During the Gupta era, structural temple architecture began to flourish. Finally, the medieval period introduced Indo-Islamic architecture, characterized by domes, arches, and minarets, which represents a synthesis of Persian and local building styles.

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II. The Uniform Civil Code is an enforceable Fundamental Right under Article 44.
III. Muslim Personal Law in India is entirely codified by the Parliament.
IV. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act governs the family laws of the Parsi community.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the enactment of these laws and amendments?
(A) Protection of Civil Rights Act, Untouchability (Offences) Act, SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 103rd Constitutional Amendment
(B) Untouchability (Offences) Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act, SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 103rd Constitutional Amendment
(C) SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, Untouchability (Offences) Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act, 103rd Constitutional Amendment
(D) Untouchability (Offences) Act, SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act, 103rd Constitutional Amendment
(E) Answer not known

8. In which year was the National Integration Council (NIC) first convened in India?
(A) 1950
(B) 1956
(C) 1962
(D) 1971
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following statements about the Bhakti movement is correct?
(A) It strictly adhered to rigid caste hierarchies and traditional orthodox rituals.
(B) It originated in North India and subsequently spread throughout the South.
(C) It actively discouraged the synthesis of Hindu and Islamic philosophical ideas.
(D) It promoted social equality by challenging the caste system through local languages.
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Article 14 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) It prohibits any form of reasonable classification by the State.
(B) It guarantees equality before the law to all persons within the territory of India.
(C) It ensures equal protection of laws derived from the American Constitution.
(D) It applies to both citizens and non-citizens.
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements regarding Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's views on social harmony:
I. He emphasized constitutional morality over social morality.
II. He strongly supported the traditional hierarchical caste system.
III. He opposed the idea of implementing a Uniform Civil Code in India.
IV. He believed that religion should strictly control the state apparatus.
V. He embraced Buddhism to promote social equality and harmony.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) II, IV and V only
(D) I, III, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

12. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.
Reason (R): Article 28 aims to uphold the secular character of state-funded education in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

13. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding Saints and their traditions:

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(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act:
I. The Act was enacted in the year 1989.
II. It includes strict penal provisions to deter offences against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
III. Anticipatory bail is freely available as a matter of right for the accused under this Act.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

44. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The State can enact laws providing for social welfare and throwing open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.
Reason (R): Article 25 guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practise, and propagate religion.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

45. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding concepts of secularism and harmony:
List I: (Concepts)
P. Sarva Dharma Sambhava
Q. Western Secularism
R. Syncretism
S. Fraternity
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Strict separation of religion and state
II. Equal respect for all religions
III. Sense of common brotherhood
IV. Fusion of diverse beliefs and practices
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following Mughal emperors who influenced the composite culture of India:
I. Shah Jahan
II. Akbar
III. Aurangzeb
IV. Jahangir
Which of the following is the correct chronological order of their reign?
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) IV, II, I, III
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following does NOT reflect the ideals of Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb?
(A) Joint participation of Hindus and Muslims in festivals like Diwali and Eid.
(B) The evolution of Hindustani classical music through shared traditions.
(C) Sufi shrines acting as places of worship for people of all faiths.
(D) The exclusive promotion of a single language over all regional dialects.
(E) Answer not known

48. If the government brings a law to manage the secular properties and administration of a religious Mutt, under which constitutional provision is this action primarily justified?
(A) Article 25(1)
(B) Article 28
(C) Article 25(2)(a)
(D) Article 29
(E) Answer not known

49. In which part of the Indian Constitution are the Fundamental Rights that guarantee the secular nature of the State enshrined?
(A) Part II
(B) Part III
(C) Part IV
(D) Part IVA
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of Constitutional ideals and their historical sources:
(A) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity - French

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21. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding legal and constitutional concepts:
List I: (Concepts/Acts)
P. 69% Reservation Act
Q. SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
R. Right to Equality
S. Uniform Civil Code
List II: (Associations)
I. Article 44
II. Tamil Nadu
III. Articles 14 to 18
IV. Enacted in 1989
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

22. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of events related to reservations in Tamil Nadu?
(A) First Constitutional Amendment, Communal G.O. in Madras Presidency, Mandal Commission Report, Tamil Nadu 69% Reservation Act
(B) Communal G.O. in Madras Presidency, First Constitutional Amendment, Mandal Commission Report, Tamil Nadu 69% Reservation Act
(C) Mandal Commission Report, Communal G.O. in Madras Presidency, First Constitutional Amendment, Tamil Nadu 69% Reservation Act
(D) Communal G.O. in Madras Presidency, Mandal Commission Report, First Constitutional Amendment, Tamil Nadu 69% Reservation Act
(E) Answer not known

23. What is the fundamental meaning of 'Fraternity' as mentioned in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
(A) The equitable and equal distribution of wealth among all the citizens.
(B) A sense of brotherhood assuring individual dignity and the nation's unity.
(C) The formal separation of powers between the executive and the judiciary.
(D) The complete control of the state over all private religious institutions.
(E) Answer not known

24. What is the total percentage of reservation currently provided for backward classes, SCs, and STs in educational institutions and state government jobs in Tamil Nadu?
(A) 50%
(B) 59.5%
(C) 69%
(D) 73%
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following statements correctly describes Article 30 of the Constitution?
(A) It mandates that the state provide free education to all religious minorities.
(B) It prohibits minorities from teaching their religion in educational institutions.
(C) It is applicable only to religious minorities and excludes linguistic minorities.
(D) It grants all minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions.
(E) Answer not known

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26. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the composite culture during the Mughal period?
(A) Mughal rulers strictly banned the translation of Hindu epics into Persian.
(B) The period witnessed a synthesis of Indo-Islamic architecture.
(C) Food, music, and art evolved through shared cultural exchanges.
(D) The court culture often reflected a blend of Persian and local Indian traditions.
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements regarding secularism in India:
I. The word 'Secular' was explicitly added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act.
II. The Supreme Court in the S.R. Bommai case declared secularism as a basic feature of the Constitution.
III. Indian secularism is a strict imitation of the French model of 'Laïcité'.
IV. The State has the power to regulate secular activities associated with religious practice.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) III and IV only

List I: (Saints)
P. Kabir
Q. Nizamuddin Auliya
R. Guru Nanak
S. Ramanuja
List II: (Traditions/Concepts)
I. Sufi mysticism in Delhi
II. Founder of Sikhism
III. Vishishtadvaita philosophy
IV. Nirguna Bhakti emphasizing Hindu-Muslim unity
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following ideals from the Preamble to the Constitution of India:
I. Liberty
II. Justice
III. Fraternity
IV. Equality
Which of the following represents the correct sequence as they appear in the Preamble?
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) IV, I, II, III
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony?
(A) Providing financial assistance to children orphaned in communal riots.
(B) Promoting communal harmony and national integration.
(C) Encouraging activities that highlight India's composite culture.
(D) Investigating and prosecuting individuals accused of hate speech.
(E) Answer not known

16. A linguistic minority community wishes to establish a college with its own preferred curriculum. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directly empowers them to do so?
(A) Article 26
(B) Article 27
(C) Article 30
(D) Article 29
(E) Answer not known

17. In which year did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar formally embrace Buddhism as a step towards social equality?
(A) 1947
(B) 1950
(C) 1956
(D) 1960
(E) Answer not known

18. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding syncretic tradition sites and their respective states:
(A) Nagore Dargah - Tamil Nadu
(B) Ajmer Sharif - Rajasthan
(C) Golden Temple - Punjab
(D) Velankanni Church - Kerala
(E) Answer not known

19. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Equality:
I. Article 15 prohibits discrimination solely on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
II. Article 16 provides equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
III. Article 17 deals with the abolition of titles.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

20. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): India is globally recognized as a model for managing vast religious and cultural diversity.
Reason (R): The Indian Constitution operates strictly on symmetric federalism without any special provisions for states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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(B) I, II, III and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) I, II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

36. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Communalism poses a severe threat to the composite culture and social harmony of India.
Reason (R): Communalism encourages mutual respect and peaceful coexistence among different religious communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

37. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding shared cultural elements:
List I: (Festivals/Events)
P. Kumbh Mela
Q. Urs
R. Christmas
S. Pongal
List II: (Nature)
I. Tamil harvest festival
II. Christian celebration of Jesus's birth
III. Death anniversary of a Sufi saint
IV. Major Hindu pilgrimage
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the enactment of constitutional and legal provisions for equality?
(A) Adoption of Article 17, Untouchability (Offences) Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
(B) Untouchability (Offences) Act, Adoption of Article 17, Protection of Civil Rights Act, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
(C) Protection of Civil Rights Act, Adoption of Article 17, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, Untouchability (Offences) Act
(D) Adoption of Article 17, Protection of Civil Rights Act, Untouchability (Offences) Act, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
(E) Answer not known

39. What does the term 'Composite Culture' primarily signify in the Indian context?
(A) A culture derived strictly from a single ancient and sacred religious text.
(B) A culture formed by the synthesis of diverse religious and regional traditions.
(C) A homogeneous culture where all regional identities are completely erased.
(D) A cultural policy aimed at westernizing indigenous and local traditions.
(E) Answer not known

40. Under which Article of the Constitution did Tamil Nadu's 69% reservation law gain protection by being placed in the 9th Schedule?
(A) Article 31A
(B) Article 31C
(C) Article 31B
(D) Article 32
(E) Answer not known

41. Which of the following statements regarding the National Foundation for Communal Harmony is correct?
(A) It was established exclusively to fund and manage various religious pilgrimages.
(B) It functions directly under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.
(C) It is a judicial body that sentences individuals involved in communal riots.
(D) It provides financial aid for children orphaned in communal or terrorist violence.
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Mughal contribution to India's composite culture?
(A) The architectural style was purely central Asian with no indigenous Indian elements.
(B) Miniature paintings during this era blended Persian styles with Indian traditions.
(C) Urdu language evolved as a synthesis of Persian, Arabic, and local dialects.
(D) Mughal emperors like Akbar actively patronized the translation of Sanskrit texts into Persian.

admitting students from majority groups.
(D) The State cannot discriminate in granting aid based on minority management.
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's views on the caste system?
(A) He believed that the caste system could be purified and maintained for social order.
(B) He viewed caste as a system that hinders social mobility and economic progress.
(C) He argued that political empowerment alone without social reform is insufficient.
(D) He advocated for inter-caste marriages as a means to annihilate caste.
(E) Answer not known

59. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Equality:
I. The concept of 'Equal protection of laws' is taken from the American Constitution.
II. The concept of 'Equality before law' is of British origin.
III. Article 14 applies only to the citizens of India.
IV. Article 15(4) allows the State to make special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes.
V. Article 16(4) enables reservations in public employment in favour of backward classes.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V only
(B) I, II, III and IV only
(C) I, IV and V only
(D) II, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

60. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Social harmony is widely considered a fundamental prerequisite for sustained economic development.
Reason (R): Communal conflicts and riots disrupt economic activities, destroy infrastructure, and deter domestic and foreign investments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

61. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding the values enshrined in the Preamble:
List I: (Values)
P. Justice
Q. Liberty
R. Equality
S. Fraternity
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Absence of arbitrary restraints on individuals
II. Fair treatment in social, economic, and political spheres
III. Sense of brotherhood among all citizens
IV. Absence of special privileges to any section
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following events related to reservations in India:
I. Indira Sawhney Judgement
II. Implementation of Mandal Commission Report
III. 103rd Constitutional Amendment (EWS)
IV. 77th Constitutional Amendment (Reservation in Promotion)
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) I, IV, II, III
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following constitutional articles does NOT directly deal with the protection of cultural, educational, or religious rights of minorities?
(A) Article 29
(B) Article 30
(C) Article 26
(D) Article 27
(E) Answer not known

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(B) Justice (Social, Economic, Political) - Russian Revolution
(C) Secularism - 42nd Constitutional Amendment
(D) Fundamental Duties - Constitution of the United States
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements regarding the syncretic traditions in medieval India:
I. Din-i-Ilahi was founded by Emperor Aurangzeb to unite different religions.
II. Sufism strictly opposed all forms of devotional music and poetry.
III. Bhakti movement saints frequently preached in the local vernacular languages.
IV. Guru Nanak strongly emphasized Hindu-Muslim unity.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

52. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Interreligious dialogue is recognized as an essential mechanism for promoting social harmony in a diverse society.
Reason (R): Interreligious dialogue aims to completely merge all different religions into a single, uniform national faith.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding sectors promoting social harmony:
List I: (Sectors)
P. Civil Society
Q. Media
R. Education System
S. Legislature
List II: (Roles)
I. Enacting anti-discrimination laws
II. Implementing value education and inclusive curriculum
III. Responsible reporting and avoiding hate speech
IV. Grassroots interfaith dialogue via NGOs
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following is the correct numerical sequence of the Fundamental Rights articles dealing with Equality, Untouchability, Protection of Life, and Religion respectively?
(A) Article 14, Article 17, Article 21, Article 25
(B) Article 17, Article 14, Article 25, Article 21
(C) Article 14, Article 21, Article 17, Article 25
(D) Article 21, Article 14, Article 25, Article 17
(E) Answer not known

55. According to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, what does 'Fraternity' seek to assure?
(A) The achievement of full economic equality for all the Indian citizens.
(B) The dignity of the individual and the nation's unity and integrity.
(C) The complete elimination of all various religious and cultural practices.
(D) The supremacy of the legislative branch over the judicial state branch.
(E) Answer not known

56. In which year did the Mandal Commission (Second Backward Classes Commission) submit its report to the Government of India?
(A) 1979
(B) 1980
(C) 1990
(D) 1992
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following statements correctly describes the right of minorities to establish educational institutions (Article 30)?
(A) It applies only to institutions established before the Constitution's commencement.
(B) The right is absolute and the State cannot impose any regulatory measures.
(C) It restricts minority institutions from

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(B) Removing societal imbalances and inequalities based on caste and gender.
(C) Providing free legal aid services exclusively to all religious minorities.
(D) Distributing national wealth equally among all citizens regardless of merit.
(E) Answer not known

72. Which Prime Minister of India took the initiative to establish the National Integration Council in 1961 to combat communalism and regionalism?
(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Rajiv Gandhi
(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following statements regarding the secular state and religious minorities in India is correct?
(A) The State officially recognizes and promotes the religion of the majority group.
(B) The State is strictly barred from providing aid to minority-run educational units.
(C) The Constitution requires minorities to eventually adopt majority culture practices.
(D) Minorities have the right to establish and manage their own educational institutions.
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Article 25 of the Constitution?
(A) The rights under this article are absolute and not subject to public order, morality, or health.
(B) It guarantees freedom of conscience to all persons.
(C) It gives every person the right to freely profess, practise, and propagate religion.
(D) It permits the state to regulate economic, financial, or political activities associated with religious practices.
(E) Answer not known

75. Consider the following statements regarding the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) and personal laws:
I. The Supreme Court in the Shah Bano case commented on the need to enact a Uniform Civil Code.
II. Goa is currently the only Indian state implementing a form of a Uniform Civil Code.
III. The Hindu Succession Act was amended in 2005 to grant equal coparcenary rights to daughters.
IV. Muslim personal law in India is entirely and comprehensively codified by the Parliament.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

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76. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Value education in schools plays a vital role in promoting social harmony and national integration.
Reason (R): Value education instils sectarian ideologies and religious prejudices in young minds.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

77. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding specific minority rights contexts:
List I: (Features)
P. Article 29(1)
Q. Article 29(2)
R. Article 30(1)
S. Article 30(2)
List II: (Provisions)
I. Right to establish and administer educational institutions
II. Protection to conserve distinct language, script, or culture
III. Non-discrimination in granting state aid to institutions
IV. Non-discrimination in admission to state-aided institutions
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

64. A media channel continuously broadcasts hate speech attempting to create enmity between two religious groups. Under which reasonable restriction in Article 19(2) can the state curtail this broadcasting?
(A) Friendly relations with foreign states
(B) Contempt of court
(C) Public order and incitement to an offence
(D) Defamation
(E) Answer not known

65. Which Constitutional Amendment Act officially added the word 'Secular' to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
(A) 24th Amendment Act
(B) 42nd Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) 73rd Amendment Act
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Articles and their respective subject matter:
(A) Article 29 - Abolition of titles
(B) Article 28 - Right to constitutional remedies
(C) Article 15 - Equality of opportunity in public employment
(D) Article 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs
(E) Answer not known

67. Consider the following statements regarding the legal framework against hate speech and communal disharmony:
I. Hate speech regulations are completely absent in the Indian legal framework.
II. The Indian Penal Code contains specific provisions penalizing acts that promote enmity between different groups on grounds of religion.
III. Article 19(1)(a) grants absolute freedom of speech and expression without any restrictions whatsoever.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

68. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Constitution of India mandates the immediate and legally enforceable implementation of a Uniform Civil Code across the entire country.
Reason (R): Personal laws regarding marriage and inheritance vary significantly across different religious communities in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

69. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding religions and associated legal texts/ traditions in India:
List I: (Religions)
P. Hinduism
Q. Islam
R. Christianity
S. Parsis
List II: (Applicable Acts/Concepts)
I. Shariat Application Act
II. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act
III. Hindu Succession Act
IV. Indian Christian Marriage Act
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the descriptive words defining the Indian State as stated in the Preamble?
(A) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
(B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(C) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(D) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, Socialist, Secular
(E) Answer not known

71. In the context of the Indian Constitution, the primary objective of 'Social Justice' is to:
(A) Ensuring equal pay for equal work exclusively within the private sector.

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(E) Answer not known

28. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The implementation of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) remains a highly debated topic in India.
Reason (R): Personal laws of different communities are deeply intertwined with their religious and cultural identities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

29. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding Personal Laws and their corresponding communities:
List I: (Acts)
P. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
Q. Shariat Application Act, 1937
R. Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
S. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936
List II: (Applicability)
I. Parsis
II. Muslims
III. Christians
IV. Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

30. Arrange the following key events related to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's contribution to social harmony in chronological order:
I. Mahad Satyagraha
II. Poona Pact
III. Conversion to Buddhism
IV. Chairman of the Drafting Committee
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, IV, II, III
(D) IV, I, II, III
(E) Answer not known

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31. Which of the following is NOT generally considered a threat to social harmony in India?
(A) Communal violence
(B) Caste-based discrimination
(C) Spread of hate speech
(D) Interreligious dialogue
(E) Answer not known

32. A citizen claims they are being coerced into paying a tax specifically designated for the promotion of a particular religion. This action directly violates which constitutional provision?
(A) Article 25
(B) Article 26
(C) Article 27
(D) Article 28
(E) Answer not known

33. Who serves as the ex-officio chairman of the National Integration Council in India?
(A) President of India
(B) Prime Minister of India
(C) Union Home Minister
(D) Chief Justice of India
(E) Answer not known

34. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding commissions and their primary subjects:
(A) Sachar Committee - Reviewing linguistic state reorganization.
(B) Kalelkar Commission - In-depth investigation into communal riots.
(C) Ranganath Mishra Commission - Comprehensive Center-State relations.
(D) Mandal Commission - Identification of backward classes.
(E) Answer not known

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Constitution:
I. Article 14 ensures equality before the law.
II. Untouchability is abolished under Article 18.
III. Article 29 protects the cultural interests of minorities.
IV. Article 26 guarantees the right to constitutional remedies.
V. The Indian Constitution explicitly defines the word 'Minority'.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) II, IV and V only

78. Consider the following prominent figures of the Bhakti movement:
I. Ramanuja
II. Ramananda
III. Kabir
IV. Tulsidas
Which of the following is the correct chronological order of their emergence?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, IV, II
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of the Indian model of Secularism?
(A) It permits state intervention in religious affairs to enact social reforms.
(B) It maintains a principled distance from all religions rather than a strict separation.
(C) It treats all religions with equal respect (Sarva Dharma Sambhava).
(D) It officially identifies the Indian State with Hinduism.
(E) Answer not known

80. If an educational institution is wholly maintained out of State funds, which of the following actions is legally prohibited under Article 28?
(A) Singing the National Anthem during the school's morning assembly session.
(B) Teaching the detailed history of the Indian independence movement and its leaders.
(C) Providing mandatory religious instruction based on a specific faith.
(D) Observing a holiday on any national or regionally significant cultural festival.
(E) Answer not known

81. Which state is renowned for the syncretic tradition of the Nagore Dargah Kandoori festival, symbolizing Hindu-Muslim harmony?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Maharashtra
(E) Answer not known

82. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding syncretic historical figures and their contributions:
(A) Amir Khusrau - Historical development of the Qawwali musical tradition.
(B) Dara Shikoh - Direct translation of the Upanishads into the Persian language.
(C) Guru Granth Sahib - Inclusion of the verses of Sufi saints like Baba Farid.
(D) Aurangzeb - Patron of syncretic Indo-Islamic temple architecture.
(E) Answer not known

83. Consider the following statements regarding constitutional values and discrimination:
I. Non-discrimination is a core constitutional value embedded in Part III.
II. Article 17 has been operationalized by the Protection of Civil Rights Act.
III. Untouchability is comprehensively defined within the text of the Constitution itself.
IV. Discrimination strictly on the basis of descent is prohibited under Article 15.
V. The phrase 'dignity of the individual' is entirely absent from the Preamble.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, III and V only
(C) II, III, IV and V only
(D) III, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

84. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Bhakti movement originated in North India during the medieval period and subsequently spread to the South.
Reason (R): The Bhakti and Sufi movements contributed significantly to India's composite culture by emphasizing mutual love and spiritual unity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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codes over the modern legal text.
(C) A suggestion that social morality should always override constitutional laws.
(D) A commitment to core constitutional values like liberty and equality.
(E) Answer not known

99. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the role of media in promoting social harmony?
(A) The media enjoys absolute immunity from hate speech laws under the guarantee of press freedom.
(B) The media plays a crucial role in debunking fake news that could trigger communal riots.
(C) Responsible journalism involves avoiding sensationalism when reporting on sensitive religious conflicts.
(D) Self-regulation by media bodies is often encouraged to prevent the broadcast of inflammatory content.
(E) Answer not known

100. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Constitutional Amendments and their provisions:
(A) 42nd Amendment - Introduced reservations in promotions for SCs/STs
(B) 44th Amendment - Introduced the 10% EWS reservation
(C) 1st Amendment - Added Article 15(4) enabling special provisions for backward classes
(D) 101st Amendment - Granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes
(E) Answer not known

101. Consider the following statements regarding National Integration and Emotional Integration:
I. Emotional integration involves cultivating a strong psychological feeling of national unity among citizens.
II. Linguistic diversity is a prominent cultural feature of India that requires careful state accommodation.
III. Interreligious dialogue promotes social harmony and mutual understanding.
IV. The National Integration Council is a constitutional body established under Article 263.
V. Endemic caste-based discrimination acts as a significant barrier to achieving emotional integration.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

102. A state government enacts a law strictly penalizing the conversion of religion through force, fraud, or allurement. This legislation is primarily supported by which constitutional interpretation?
(A) The right to propagate religion includes the absolute right to convert others.
(B) Article 26 grants religious denominations the right to alter state demographics.
(C) Article 28 completely prohibits all forms of religious conversions in India.
(D) Article 25 propagation does not include the right to convert via coercion.
(E) Answer not known

103. Who among the following founded the Self-Respect Movement, which actively campaigned for social equality, anti-casteism, and rationalism in Tamil Nadu?
(A) C.N. Annadurai
(B) Periyar E.V. Ramasamy
(C) K. Kamaraj
(D) M.C. Rajah
(E) Answer not known

104. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Right to Freedom of Religion:
(A) Article 25 - Individual freedom of conscience and religious profession.
(B) Article 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs by various denominations.
(C) Article 27 - Freedom from taxes for promotion of a specific religion.
(D) Article 28 - Prohibition of religious instruction in state-funded institutions.
(E) Answer not known

105. In which context of Indian politics, what does the term 'Communalism' specifically denote?
(A) The practice of living together in rural

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financial aid to minority educational institutions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

92. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding commissions and their chairpersons:

(A) Second Backward Classes Commission - Rajindar Sachar
(B) First Backward Classes Commission - Kaka Kalelkar
(C) National Commission for Minorities - B.P. Mandal
(D) National Integration Council - B.R. Ambedkar
(E) Answer not known

93. To effectively combat rising intolerance and communal mob violence, civil society organizations can most appropriately engage in which of the following activities?

(A) Facilitating grassroots interfaith dialogues and community confidence building.
(B) Organizing various armed vigilante groups for organized community self-defense.
(C) Demanding the immediate abolition of all fundamental rights during times of riot.
(D) Imposing various parallel justice systems to completely bypass the judiciary.
(E) Answer not known

94. Consider the following landmark Supreme Court judgments related to reservations:

I. Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
II. State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan
III. Jarnail Singh v. Latchmi Narain Gupta
IV. M.R. Balaji v. State of Mysore

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?

(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following is NOT an established constitutional exception to the general rule of Right to Equality (Article 14)?

(A) Legal immunities granted to the President of India and all State Governors.
(B) Special privileges granted to foreign diplomats and various foreign sovereigns.
(C) Protective discrimination measures in favor of all women and children.
(D) Absolute criminal immunity for MPs for acts committed outside Parliament.
(E) Answer not known

96. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding India's syncretic cultural traditions:

(A) Kathak dance - Blend of Hindu storytelling and Persian influence
(B) Mughal Miniature Painting - Indo-Persian artistic style
(C) Carnatic music - Solely derived from Persian and Arabic origins
(D) Urdu language - Fusion of Persian, Arabic, and local Khari Boli dialects
(E) Answer not known

97. Consider the following statements regarding the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH):

I. The NFCH functions as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
II. It provides financial assistance to children orphaned in communal, caste, or terrorist violence.
III. It is a statutory law enforcement body empowered to enforce anti-terror laws globally.
IV. It was originally established by the British colonial administration in 1919.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

(A) I, II and III only
(B) III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I and II only
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following statements accurately describes the concept of 'Constitutional Morality' as invoked by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

(A) Strict adherence to the various religious morals of the majority community.
(B) The practice of upholding traditional social

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35. (A) II, IV and V only
Untouchability is abolished under Article 17, while Article 18 deals with the abolition of titles. Article 32, not Article 26, guarantees the right to constitutional remedies. Although the Constitution mentions linguistic and religious minorities, it does not explicitly provide a technical definition for the word 'Minority'. Articles 14 and 29 are correctly described as they deal with equality and minority interests.

36. (C) A is true but R is false.
Communalism is a divisive ideology that prioritizes religious identity over national identity, often leading to conflict and threatening social harmony. It does not encourage mutual respect; rather, it fosters prejudice and hostility between different communities. Therefore, it is considered a major obstacle to the preservation of India's composite culture and the promotion of peaceful coexistence in a diverse society.

37. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
India's cultural diversity is reflected in its various festivals. The Kumbh Mela is a major Hindu pilgrimage. Urs marks the death anniversary of a Sufi saint and is often celebrated by people of different faiths. Christmas is the celebration of the birth of Jesus, and Pongal is a traditional harvest festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu. These events showcase India's rich heritage.

38. (A) Adoption of Article 17, Untouchability (Offences) Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
Article 17, abolishing untouchability, was adopted with the Constitution in 1950. The Untouchability (Offences) Act followed in 1955 to penalize its practice. This act was later strengthened and renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted in 1989 for more severe offences against these marginalized communities.

39. (B) A culture formed by the synthesis of diverse religious and regional traditions.
Composite culture refers to the unique blend of diverse religious, linguistic, and regional traditions that have evolved through centuries of interaction in India. It is not dominated by a single text but is a syncretic fusion where different identities contribute to a shared national heritage. This concept emphasizes unity in diversity and the preservation of varied cultural expressions across the country.

40. (C) Article 31B
Article 31B was introduced to protect laws included in the Ninth Schedule from being challenged on the grounds of violating fundamental rights. The Tamil Nadu 69 percent reservation law was placed in this schedule to shield it from judicial scrutiny regarding the 50 percent reservation cap established by the Supreme Court. This provides legislative stability to affirmative action policies for backward classes.

41. (D) It provides financial aid for children orphaned in communal or terrorist violence.
The National Foundation for Communal Harmony is an autonomous body that provides financial assistance for the care and education of children who have lost their parents in communal, caste, or terrorist violence. It promotes communal harmony and national integration through various awareness programs. It is not a law enforcement body and does not manage religious pilgrimages or sentence individuals for crimes.

42. (A) The architectural style was purely central Asian with no indigenous Indian elements.
Mughal architecture was not purely Central Asian; it was a sophisticated synthesis of Persian, Islamic, and indigenous Indian styles, as seen in monuments like the Taj Mahal. The period also saw the development of miniature paintings and the Urdu language, which blended various influences. Emperors like Akbar actively encouraged the translation of Sanskrit works into Persian to bridge different religious cultures.

43. (A) I and II only
The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted in 1989 to prevent crimes and humiliation against these communities. It contains stringent penal provisions to deter offenders. Contrary to the third statement, the Act originally barred the grant of anticipatory bail to accused persons to prevent intimidation, a provision upheld by various legal amendments and Supreme Court judgments.

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agricultural and social communes.
(B) A system of local self-government managed by various village panchayats.
(C) An economic theory advocating state ownership of all religious properties.
(D) A political ideology using religion to create hostility between communities.
(E) Answer not known

106. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding recent Constitutional Amendments:
(A) 103rd Amendment - Introduction of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
(B) 104th Amendment - Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)
(C) 102nd Amendment - Implementation of the Right to Education
(D) 101st Amendment - Granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes
(E) Answer not known

107. Which of the following does NOT constitute a part of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's core philosophy on social harmony?
(A) The total annihilation of the oppressive and discriminatory caste system.
(B) Rejection of modernity for ancient hierarchical village republics.
(C) Advocacy for a Uniform Civil Code to ensure objective gender justice.
(D) Promotion of social democracy as a necessary corollary to political democracy.
(E) Answer not known

108. If an occupational organization wishes to foster interreligious dialogue among the youth, which of the following activities would be the most appropriate?
(A) Hosting closed-door debates exclusively for religious and social hardliners.
(B) Organizing community service projects and multi-faith cultural exchange camps.
(C) Publishing literature that legally challenges the religious texts of minority groups.
(D) Filing public interest litigations to ban the religious festivals of rival groups.
(E) Answer not known

109. Which prominent Sufi saint of the Chishti order, whose shrine is located in Ajmer, is widely revered by people of all faiths and is commonly referred to as 'Garib Nawaz'?
(A) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
(B) Nizamuddin Auliya
(C) Baba Farid
(D) Salim Chishti
(E) Answer not known

110. What is the primary function of the National Integration Council in India?
(A) Strictly commanding the deployment of armed forces during communal riots.
(B) The drafting and amending of the fundamental rights in the Constitution.
(C) Advising on solutions to communalism, casteism, and regionalism issues.
(D) Distributing financial grants to state governments for infrastructure growth.
(E) Answer not known

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17. (C) 1956
In 1956, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar formally converted to Buddhism in Nagpur, along with thousands of his followers. He viewed this conversion as a necessary step to escape the discriminatory caste system and achieve social equality. This event was a significant milestone in the movement for Dalit rights and religious transformation in India, emphasizing the role of religion in achieving social harmony.

18. (D) Velankanni Church - Kerala
The Velankanni Church, a major pilgrimage site for people of various faiths, is located in the state of Tamil Nadu, not Kerala. Other sites like the Nagore Dargah in Tamil Nadu, Ajmer Sharif in Rajasthan, and the Golden Temple in Punjab are correctly matched and represent India's rich syncretic heritage. These locations serve as centers for interreligious gathering and cultural exchange.

19. (A) I and II only
Article 15 prohibits discrimination on specific grounds such as religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. Article 16 ensures equality of opportunity in public employment. Article 17 specifically deals with the abolition of untouchability and its practice in any form. The abolition of titles is covered under Article 18. Together, these rights form the core of equality in India.

20. (C) A is true but R is false.
India is globally recognized for managing religious and cultural diversity through its unique constitutional framework. However, the Indian federal system is asymmetric, featuring special provisions for certain states to protect their specific cultural or historical identities. These provisions, such as those in Part XXI, allow for flexibility in governance to maintain national unity while respecting regional differences and requirements.

21. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Tamil Nadu implemented a 69 percent reservation policy to ensure social justice for backward classes. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted in 1989 to deter crimes against marginalized groups. Right to Equality is covered by Articles 14 to 18, and the Uniform Civil Code is addressed under Article 44. These reflect the constitutional legal framework.

22. (B) Communal G.O. in Madras Presidency, First Constitutional Amendment, Mandal Commission Report, Tamil Nadu 69% Reservation Act
The Communal General Order in Madras Presidency was issued before independence to provide representation. Following a court challenge, the First Constitutional Amendment was passed in 1951 to enable reservations. The Mandal Commission report was submitted in 1980, and the Tamil Nadu 69 percent Reservation Act was enacted and protected in 1994. This timeline shows the evolution of affirmative action in India.

23. (B) A sense of brotherhood assuring individual dignity and the nation's unity.
Fraternity in the Preamble signifies a spirit of common brotherhood among all Indians, transcending regional, linguistic, and religious barriers. It aims to achieve two main goals: the dignity of every individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. It is considered an essential psychological requirement for the successful functioning of a democracy and for building a cohesive and inclusive society.

24. (C) 69%
Tamil Nadu provides a total of 69 percent reservation in state government jobs and educational institutions. This includes specific quotas for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes. To protect this legislation from judicial review regarding the 50 percent limit, it was placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, ensuring continued support for socially backward sections.

25. (D) It grants all minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions.
Article 30 empowers all minorities, whether religious or linguistic, to establish and manage educational institutions of their choice. This right ensures they can preserve their unique heritage and provide curriculum relevant to their communities. The provision also prevents the state from discriminating against these institutions when distributing financial aid or other resources, fostering an environment where diverse cultural identities can flourish.

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and find solutions to issues threatening the integrity of India through broad-based political and social consultation among leaders.

9. (D) It promoted social equality by challenging the caste system through local languages.
The Bhakti movement was a transformative socio-religious phenomenon that promoted social equality and challenged rigid caste hierarchies. Saints preached in local vernacular languages, making spiritual teachings accessible to the masses. By emphasizing personal devotion over orthodox rituals, the movement fostered a more inclusive society and integrated diverse cultural and philosophical traditions, laying the groundwork for a shared spiritual identity across regions.

10. (A) It prohibits any form of reasonable classification by the State.
Article 14 permits reasonable classification of persons or objects by the state for legitimate purposes, provided the classification is not arbitrary. It guarantees both equality before the law and equal protection of laws to all individuals within India. This provision applies to citizens and foreigners alike, ensuring fairness in legislation while allowing for the differential treatment of groups in distinct circumstances.

11. (B) II, III and IV only
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a staunch critic of the hierarchical caste system and advocated for its total annihilation to achieve social harmony. He supported the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code to ensure gender justice and modern legal standards. Furthermore, he believed in the separation of religion and state while embracing Buddhism later in his life to promote social equality and dignity.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 28 prohibits religious instruction in educational institutions that are wholly maintained out of state funds. This provision is designed to maintain the secular character of public education and prevent the state from promoting any specific religious ideology. It ensures that public resources are utilized for inclusive learning without religious bias, thereby protecting the diverse beliefs of all students in India.

13. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Kabir was a prominent Nirguna Bhakti saint who emphasized the unity of God and Hindu-Muslim harmony. Nizamuddin Auliya was a renowned Sufi mystic of the Chishti order in Delhi. Guru Nanak founded Sikhism based on egalitarian principles. Ramanuja was the proponent of the Vishishtadvaita philosophy, influencing the development of the Bhakti movement. These figures reflect the diverse spiritual traditions of India.

14. (A) II, I, IV, III
The Preamble to the Indian Constitution outlines the fundamental objectives of the state in a specific order. Justice appears first, encompassing social, economic, and political dimensions. This is followed by Liberty of thought and expression, then Equality of status and opportunity, and finally Fraternity, which assures individual dignity and the unity and integrity of the nation, providing a coherent ideological framework.

15. (D) Investigating and prosecuting individuals accused of hate speech.
The National Foundation for Communal Harmony focuses on providing financial assistance to children orphaned by communal or terrorist violence. It promotes national integration through various cultural and social programs. However, it is an autonomous organization and does not possess judicial or investigative powers to prosecute individuals for crimes such as hate speech. Such legal actions fall under the jurisdiction of police.

16. (C) Article 30
Article 30 provides all minorities, whether based on religion or language, the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. This enables them to preserve their distinct culture and provide specialized education. The state is prohibited from discriminating against such institutions when providing financial aid based on their management, ensuring that minority communities can maintain their specific educational traditions.

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85. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding famous shrines reflecting composite culture and their locations:
List I: (Shrines)
P. Nagore Dargah
Q. Ajmer Sharif Dargah
R. Nizamuddin Dargah
S. Basilica of Bom Jesus
List II: (States/UTs)
I. Delhi
II. Rajasthan
III. Tamil Nadu
IV. Goa
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

86. Consider the following categories of Fundamental Rights as they appear in the Constitution:
I. Right to Equality
II. Right to Freedom
III. Right against Exploitation
IV. Right to Freedom of Religion
Which of the following represents the correct sequential order as they appear in Part III?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) IV, I, II, III
(E) Answer not known

87. What does the term 'Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb' explicitly signify in the context of India's cultural history?
(A) The geographical confluence of two major and historically significant rivers.
(B) The peaceful coexistence and syncretic fusion of Hindu and Muslim cultures.
(C) The architectural style unique to the powerful and ancient Vijayanagara Empire.
(D) A medieval tax system applied to agricultural lands situated near river basins.
(E) Answer not known

88. Under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, which authority is empowered to establish Special Courts to ensure speedy trials of offences?
(A) The President of India acting on the advice of the Union Cabinet.
(B) The Supreme Court of India through a specialized constitutional bench.
(C) The State Government with concurrence of the High Court Chief Justice.
(D) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
(E) Answer not known

89. Which of the following statements regarding reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in India is correct?
(A) The Constitution originally provided a specific quota percentage for OBCs in 1950.
(B) OBC reservation applies uniformly to all private sector jobs across the entire country.
(C) The Mandal Commission recommended a 50% reservation exclusively for the OBC category.
(D) The 'creamy layer' concept ensures benefits reach the most marginalized OBCs.
(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the minority rights guaranteed under Articles 29 and 30?
(A) The Constitution defines the term 'minority' based on numerical strength in a specific state.
(B) Article 29 protects the right of any section of citizens to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture.
(C) Article 30 grants all minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions.
(D) The State cannot deny admission into state-aided educational institutions on grounds only of religion, race, caste, or language.
(E) Answer not known

91. Consider the following statements regarding the educational rights of minorities:
I. Article 30 grants minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
II. This right is confined exclusively to linguistic minorities, excluding religious minorities.
III. The State cannot discriminate in granting

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26. (A) Mughal rulers strictly banned the translation of Hindu epics into Persian.
Mughal rulers often patronized the translation of major Hindu epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata into Persian to foster cultural understanding. This era saw the development of Indo-Islamic architecture and the evolution of shared styles in music and painting. Such interactions created a rich composite culture that blended diverse Persian and local traditions, influencing various aspects of Indian social life.

27. (A) I, II and IV only
The 42nd Amendment added 'Secular' to the Preamble, and the S.R. Bommai case established it as a basic feature. Indian secularism differs from the French model by allowing state intervention in religious activities for social welfare. The state can regulate financial or secular aspects of religious practices while maintaining a principled distance from religion to ensure equality and public order.

28. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The implementation of a Uniform Civil Code is a sensitive issue because personal laws governing marriage, divorce, and succession are closely linked to the religious identities of different communities. Critics argue it might infringe upon minority rights, while proponents believe it is necessary for national integration and gender equality, making it a highly debated topic within India's legal and political spheres.

29. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Personal laws in India are community-specific. The Hindu Marriage Act applies to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs. The Shariat Application Act governs Muslim personal matters. Christians are governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, while the Parsi community follows the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. These laws reflect the legal diversity within India's framework while managing family affairs for different citizens.

30. (A) I, II, IV, III
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led the Mahad Satyagraha in 1927 to assert the right of Dalits to use public water. This was followed by the Poona Pact in 1932. He later chaired the Drafting Committee of the Constitution starting in 1947. Finally, he converted to Buddhism in 1956 to seek social equality and harmony, completing his lifelong quest for Dalit empowerment.

31. (D) Interreligious dialogue
Interreligious dialogue is a constructive process that promotes mutual understanding and respect among different faith groups, thereby strengthening social harmony. In contrast, factors such as communal violence, caste-based discrimination, and the spread of hate speech create divisions and hostility within society, posing significant threats to national integration and peaceful coexistence in India's diverse and pluralistic social environment.

32. (C) Article 27
Article 27 of the Constitution provides that no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination. This ensures that the state remains neutral and does not use public funds to favor any religion, upholding the secular character of the state.

33. (B) Prime Minister of India
The Prime Minister of India serves as the ex-officio chairman of the National Integration Council. This council is a high-level body consisting of cabinet ministers, chief ministers of all states, and representatives from various social and political groups. It meets periodically to discuss and recommend strategies for addressing issues like communalism and regionalism to ensure national unity and social harmony.

34. (D) Mandal Commission - Identification of backward classes.
The Mandal Commission was established to identify socially and educationally backward classes and recommend measures for their advancement, including reservations. Other commissions listed are incorrectly described; for instance, the Sachar Committee focused on the socio-economic status of Muslims, while the Kalelkar Commission was the first body to look into the status of backward classes rather than investigating communal riots specifically.

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ANSWERS

1. (A) I and II only
Indian secularism is rooted in the ancient philosophy of Sarva Dharma Sambhava, which advocates equal respect for all religions. Unlike the Western model, which mandates a complete and rigid separation between the church and the state, the Indian approach allows for principled intervention to promote social justice and reform practices. This distinction ensures the protection of both individual and community rights.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution empowers the state to intervene in religious practices to implement social reforms and protect human dignity. This ensures that religious doctrines cannot be used to justify social evils such as untouchability or gender discrimination. Secularism in this context functions to balance religious freedom with fundamental social justice, making the intervention a tool for upholding modern constitutional values.

3. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Fundamental rights provide specific protections for religious and cultural interests. Freedom to manage religious affairs is granted under Article 26. Article 27 ensures no person is compelled to pay taxes for promoting a religion. Minority interests are protected by Article 29, while Article 30 empowers them to establish educational institutions. These articles collectively form the legal framework for maintaining India's diverse social fabric.

4. (C) A syncretic fusion of Hindu and Muslim cultures representing communal harmony.
Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb represents the syncretic and composite culture of North India, characterized by a fusion of Hindu and Muslim traditions. This cultural blend manifests in language, music, art, and social customs, symbolizing communal harmony and mutual respect. It reflects the historical evolution of a shared identity through centuries of peaceful coexistence between these two major religious communities in the river basins.

5. (A) Article 25 - Freedom of conscience and right to profess religion
Article 25 of the Indian Constitution provides for the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion. It is a vital pillar of Indian secularism. Other articles mentioned, such as 28, 30, and 27, deal with religious instructions, minority institutions, and tax exemptions respectively. These provisions ensure that the state remains neutral while protecting religious liberties.

6. (B) II and III only
The Uniform Civil Code is a Directive Principle under Article 44, not an enforceable Fundamental Right. While Hindu Personal Law is largely codified, Muslim Personal Law remains largely uncodified and is based on traditional Shariat. Parsi and Christian laws are also governed by specific legislative acts passed by the Indian Parliament. These legal distinctions highlight the ongoing debate regarding national legal uniformity.

7. (B) Untouchability (Offences) Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act, SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 103rd Constitutional Amendment
The Untouchability (Offences) Act was enacted in 1955 to enforce Article 17 of the Constitution. It was later amended and renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act followed in 1989, and the 103rd Amendment was passed in 2019. This sequence reflects the progressive legislative strengthening of social justice measures.

8. (C) 1962
The National Integration Council was first convened in 1962 following a conference chaired by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1961. It was established to address challenges like communalism, casteism, and regionalism. The council aims to foster a sense of national unity

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44. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Article 25 guarantees religious freedom but also empowers the state to throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes of Hindus for social reform. While both statements are true, the reason describes the general right to religious freedom, which does not directly explain why the state has the specific power to mandate such institutional access for reforms.

45. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Sarva Dharma Sambhava refers to the Indian concept of equal respect for all religions. Western secularism is typically defined by a strict separation of church and state. Syncretism involves the fusion of diverse beliefs and cultural practices into a new form. Fraternity represents a sense of common brotherhood among citizens, which is essential for national unity and upholding the individual's dignity.

46. (A) II, IV, I, III
The sequence of Mughal emperors reflects the peak of the empire's cultural influence. Akbar reigned first, followed by his son Jahangir. Shah Jahan, known for his architectural achievements, succeeded Jahangir. The lineage continued with Aurangzeb, who ruled after Shah Jahan. This progression covers the major period during which the Indo-Islamic composite culture underwent significant development and refinement in India.

47. (D) The exclusive promotion of a single language over all regional dialects.
Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb is defined by cultural fusion and the celebration of diversity, such as shared festivals and the evolution of Hindustani music. It also includes the universal reverence for Sufi shrines. The exclusive promotion of one language at the expense of others contradicts this syncretic spirit, which thrives on the coexistence and mutual enrichment of various regional and linguistic identities.

48. (C) Article 25(2)(a)
Article 25(2)(a) empowers the state to regulate or restrict any economic, financial, political, or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice. This allows the government to intervene in the secular administration of religious institutions, like Mutts, to ensure transparency and proper management. Such interventions are permitted provided they do not infringe upon purely religious rituals or doctrines.

49. (B) Part III
The fundamental rights that guarantee the secular nature of the Indian state, including the right to equality and the freedom of religion, are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution. These rights are legally enforceable by the courts. They ensure that all citizens have the liberty to practice their faith while the state maintains neutrality and fairness in religious matters.

50. (D) Fundamental Duties - Constitution of the United States
The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution were inspired by the Constitution of the former USSR, not the United States. The ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity were taken from the French Revolution, and Justice from the Russian Revolution. Secularism was explicitly added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment, although its principles were already present in the original text.

51. (B) I and II only
Din-i-Ilahi was a syncretic religion founded by Emperor Akbar, not Aurangzeb. Sufism is well-known for its use of devotional music and poetry, such as Qawwali, to express spiritual love. The Bhakti movement and Guru Nanak correctly promoted the use of local languages and Hindu-Muslim unity respectively, contributing to a shared cultural identity that transcended rigid religious and linguistic boundaries.

52. (C) A is true but R is false.
Interreligious dialogue is a vital tool for fostering mutual respect and understanding in a pluralistic society. It does not aim to eliminate religious differences or create a single uniform faith. Instead, it seeks to find common ground and promote peaceful coexistence while allowing each community to maintain its distinct identity and traditions, thereby strengthening the national fabric and social unity.

53. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Different sectors contribute to social harmony in specific ways. Civil society often facilitates

(B) It predominantly features standalone statues of the Buddha inside the main dome.
(C) The UNESCO World Heritage status was granted to it primarily for its structural decline.
(D) Its stone encasing and toranas were added during the Shunga and Satavahana periods.
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Amaravati Stupa:
I. It is renowned for its distinctive white marble carvings.
II. It depicts extensive narrative panels of the Buddha's life.
III. It represents the pinnacle of the North Indian Nagara tradition.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

9. Select the option that represents the correct evolutionary sequence of Stupa architecture in ancient India:
(A) Simple mud mounds → Brick-built hemispherical domes → Addition of stone balustrades and toranas → Elaborate marble-cased complexes
(B) Elaborate marble-cased complexes → Simple mud mounds → Brick-built hemispherical domes → Addition of stone balustrades and toranas
(C) Brick-built hemispherical domes → Simple mud mounds → Elaborate marble-cased complexes → Addition of stone balustrades and toranas
(D) Simple mud mounds → Addition of stone balustrades and toranas → Brick-built hemispherical domes → Elaborate marble-cased complexes
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements regarding Rock-cut architecture in India:
I. The Barabar caves are among the earliest rock-cut caves, patronized by Ashoka.
II. Ajanta caves are exclusively dedicated to Buddhism.
III. Ellora caves feature Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain sanctuaries.
IV. The Elephanta caves are primarily renowned for their Shaivite sculptures.
V. Rock-cut architecture completely replaced structural temples in the medieval period.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

11. Which of the following statements about the Ajanta frescoes is incorrect?
(A) True fresco method applying pigments to damp plaster
(B) Plaster base of clay, cow dung, and rice husks
(C) Themes derived primarily from Buddhist Jataka lore
(D) Blue pigments sourced from imported lapis lazuli
(E) Answer not known

12. Match the following features in List I with their corresponding locations in List II:
List I: Features
P. Lomas Rishi Cave
Q. Trimurti Shiva
R. Kailasa Temple
S. Fresco of Padmapani
List II: Locations
I. Ajanta
II. Ellora
III. Elephanta
IV. Barabar Hills
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

13. The structural and artistic technique of the Ajanta paintings is best classified as:
(A) True Fresco (Buon Fresco)
(B) Oil on Canvas
(C) Encaustic painting
(D) Fresco Secco (Dry Fresco)

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judgment in 1992, which upheld the 27 percent reservation for OBCs. The 77th Amendment was then passed in 1995 to provide for reservations in promotions for SCs and STs. Much later, the 103rd Amendment in 2019 introduced a 10 percent quota for the Economically Weaker Sections.

63. (D) Article 27
Article 27 deals with the freedom from paying taxes for the promotion of any particular religion, which applies to all citizens and ensures state neutrality. Articles 29 and 30 are specifically focused on protecting the cultural and educational rights of minorities. Article 26 grants religious denominations the right to manage their own affairs. Therefore, Article 27 does not specifically target minority rights.

64. (C) Public order and incitement to an offence
The state can restrict freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(2) on several grounds, including public order and incitement to an offence. Hate speech that attempts to create enmity between religious groups is considered a threat to public tranquility. Thus, the government is legally empowered to curtail such broadcasts to prevent violence and maintain peace and harmony.

65. (B) 42nd Amendment Act
The word 'Secular' was officially incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. This amendment aimed to explicitly reflect the secular nature of the Indian state, which was already implicit in various fundamental rights. Along with 'Secular', the word 'Socialist' was also added, emphasizing the commitment to social justice and equality.

66. (D) Article 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs
Article 26 guarantees every religious denomination or any section thereof the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes and to manage its own affairs in matters of religion. Other articles mentioned are incorrectly paired: Article 29 protects minority interests, Article 28 deals with religious instruction, and Article 15 prohibits discrimination based on specific grounds.

67. (B) I and III only
The Indian legal framework, specifically the Indian Penal Code, contains several provisions that penalize promoting enmity between groups. Freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) is not absolute and is subject to reasonable restrictions such as public order and morality. Therefore, the claims that hate speech laws are absent and that speech is absolute are legally incorrect within the constitutional context.

68. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Indian Constitution does not mandate the immediate implementation of a Uniform Civil Code; it is listed as a Directive Principle under Article 44, which is not legally enforceable. However, it is a fact that personal laws regarding marriage and succession vary greatly among different religious communities. The debate continues on how to balance these traditions with national legal uniformity.

69. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Different communities in India are governed by specific personal laws. The Hindu Succession Act applies to Hindus. The Shariat Application Act governs the Muslim community. Christians follow the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and the Parsi community is governed by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. These legislations reflect the legal pluralism that exists alongside the constitutional goal of social justice.

70. (B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
The Preamble describes India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic. This specific order was established after the 42nd Amendment added the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular'. These terms collectively define the nature of the Indian state and its commitment to independence, social welfare, religious neutrality, and a representative form of government where the head of state is elected.

71. (B) Removing societal imbalances and inequalities based on caste and gender.
Social justice in the Indian context primarily aims to create an equitable society by removing imbalances caused by historical and social factors such as caste and gender. It involves providing special protections and opportunities

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interfaith dialogue through NGOs. The media is responsible for unbiased reporting and avoiding hate speech. The education system promotes harmony through inclusive curricula and value-based learning. Finally, the legislature plays a crucial role by enacting and updating laws that prohibit discrimination and protect the rights of citizens.

54. (A) Article 14, Article 17, Article 21, Article 25
The Fundamental Rights follow a specific numeric order in the Indian Constitution. Article 14 establishes the right to equality. Article 17 specifically abolishes untouchability. Protection of life and personal liberty is guaranteed under Article 21. Finally, Article 25 provides for the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice, and propagate religion, forming the basis of individual religious freedom.

55. (B) The dignity of the individual and the nation's unity and integrity.
In the Preamble, Fraternity is envisioned as a means to foster a sense of brotherhood among all citizens. Its primary goal is to ensure the dignity of each individual while maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation. It serves as a psychological foundation that encourages citizens to move beyond sectarian interests and work together toward common national goals.

56. (B) 1980
The Mandal Commission, officially known as the Second Backward Classes Commission, was appointed in 1979 and submitted its comprehensive report in 1980. The commission identified over three thousand castes as socially and educationally backward and recommended a 27 percent reservation for them in central government jobs. These recommendations were later implemented in 1990, leading to significant changes in politics.

57. (D) The State cannot discriminate in granting aid based on minority management.
Article 30 provides minorities with the right to establish and administer educational institutions. A key feature of this right is that the state cannot discriminate against any educational institution in granting financial aid on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether religious or linguistic. This ensures that minority-run institutions have equal access to public resources.

58. (A) He believed that the caste system could be purified and maintained for social order.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar believed that the caste system was inherently oppressive and could not be purified or maintained. He argued that it should be completely annihilated to achieve a truly democratic and equal society. He emphasized that social reform, including inter-caste marriages and the abandonment of hierarchical structures, was essential for the genuine empowerment of marginalized groups and progress.

59. (A) I, II, IV and V only
The concept of equality before law is British, while equal protection of laws is American. Article 14 applies to all persons, including non-citizens. Articles 15(4) and 16(4) are crucial provisions that allow the state to make special arrangements and reservations for backward classes in education and public employment. These measures are designed to promote substantive equality and social justice.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social harmony is essential for economic growth because a stable environment attracts investment and ensures the smooth functioning of businesses. Communal conflicts lead to the destruction of property and disrupt labor markets, which discourages both local entrepreneurs and foreign investors. Therefore, maintaining peace and mutual respect between different communities is not just a social goal but an economic necessity.

61. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Justice ensures fair treatment across social and economic spheres. Liberty implies the absence of arbitrary restraints on individual actions. Equality involves the removal of special privileges and providing equal opportunities for all citizens. Fraternity fosters a sense of brotherhood among citizens. Together, these values form the core philosophy of the Indian Constitution and guide the functioning of the state.

62. (A) II, I, IV, III
The implementation of the Mandal Commission report in 1990 led to the landmark Indira Sawhney

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anthem or teaching history are permitted, forcing students to participate in religious teachings of a specific faith violates the Constitution.

81. (B) Tamil Nadu
The Nagore Dargah, located in Tamil Nadu, is a significant spiritual center that exemplifies India's syncretic culture. Its annual Kandoori festival attracts thousands of pilgrims from various religious backgrounds, including Hindus and Muslims. This tradition highlights the historical coexistence and mutual respect between different communities in the region, serving as a powerful symbol of communal harmony and shared spiritual values.

82. (D) Aurangzeb - Patron of syncretic Indo-Islamic temple architecture.
Aurangzeb was known for his orthodox religious policies rather than patronizing syncretic Indo-Islamic temple architecture. In contrast, Amir Khusrau played a key role in developing Qawwali music. Dara Shikoh was a prominent scholar who translated the Upanishads into Persian to bridge Hindu and Islamic thought. The Guru Granth Sahib also reflects this syncretism by including verses from various Sufi saints.

83. (D) III, IV and V only
Although untouchability is abolished, the Constitution does not provide a formal definition of the term. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds including religion, race, and caste, but 'descent' is specifically mentioned in Article 16 regarding public employment. Furthermore, the phrase 'dignity of the individual' is explicitly mentioned in the Preamble as an objective of the Indian state, ensuring human rights.

84. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Bhakti movement actually originated in South India around the 7th century and later spread to the North. However, the reason is correct in stating that both the Bhakti and Sufi movements were instrumental in developing India's composite culture. They emphasized spiritual unity and love for God over formal rituals, which helped bridge the gaps between different religious communities.

85. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
India's diverse religious landscape features major shrines in various states. The Nagore Dargah is situated in Tamil Nadu. The Ajmer Sharif Dargah, dedicated to Moinuddin Chishti, is in Rajasthan. The Nizamuddin Dargah is a major Sufi site in Delhi. The Basilica of Bom Jesus, which houses the relics of St. Francis Xavier, is located in Goa. These sites attract pilgrims.

86. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Fundamental Rights are arranged logically in Part III of the Constitution. The Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18) comes first, followed by the Right to Freedom (Articles 19 to 22). Next is the Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 to 24), and then the Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28). This sequence reflects the foundational importance of these human rights.

87. (B) The peaceful coexistence and syncretic fusion of Hindu and Muslim cultures.
Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb refers to the syncretic fusion of Hindu and Muslim cultural elements that originated in North India. It signifies a way of life where different religious communities coexist peacefully and share traditions in language, art, and music. This cultural blend is a hallmark of India's composite heritage and emphasizes the historical depth of communal harmony and mutual cultural enrichment.

88. (C) The State Government with concurrence of the High Court Chief Justice.
Under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the State Government is empowered to establish Special Courts. This is done with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the respective High Court. These courts are specifically designed to ensure the speedy trial of offences committed against marginalized communities, thereby providing effective legal protection and ensuring justice.

89. (D) The 'creamy layer' concept ensures benefits reach the most marginalized OBCs.
The 'creamy layer' concept is a legal principle used in India to exclude the wealthier and more advanced members of the Other Backward Classes from receiving reservation benefits. This ensures that the advantages of affirmative action are directed toward the most marginalized and

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to marginalized groups to ensure they can live with dignity. This objective is central to various constitutional provisions that strive for a fair and equal social order.

72. (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru established the National Integration Council in 1961 to address and mitigate the rising challenges of communalism, casteism, and regionalism. The council was intended to provide a platform for leaders from across the political and social spectrum to discuss ways to strengthen national unity. Since its inception, the council has remained an important consultative body chaired by the Prime Minister.

73. (D) Minorities have the right to establish and manage their own educational institutions.
In a secular state like India, the government does not promote any specific religion and treats all faiths equally. Under Article 30, minorities are explicitly granted the right to establish and manage their own educational institutions to preserve their unique culture and language. This right is protected by the Constitution to ensure that minority groups can flourish without being forced to assimilate.

74. (A) The rights under this article are absolute and not subject to public order, morality, or health.
The rights guaranteed under Article 25 are not absolute; they are subject to several restrictions, including public order, morality, and health. The state also has the authority to regulate secular activities, such as economic or political ones, that might be associated with religious practices. This ensures that while individual religious freedom is protected, it does not compromise the overall public welfare.

75. (A) I, II and III only
The Supreme Court highlighted the need for a Uniform Civil Code in the Shah Bano case. Goa remains the only state with a common family law. The 2005 amendment to the Hindu Succession Act was a major step toward gender equality in property rights. However, Muslim personal law is not comprehensively codified by Parliament, as it relies significantly on traditional interpretations.

76. (C) A is true but R is false.
Value education is a positive tool designed to instil universal ethical principles and a sense of national unity in students. It aims to foster mutual respect and tolerance among young minds. Rather than promoting sectarian ideologies or religious prejudices, it seeks to build a cohesive society by teaching the importance of diversity and the shared values of liberty and equality.

77. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Articles 29 and 30 provide specific protections for minorities. Article 29(1) allows any section of citizens to conserve their distinct language or culture. Article 29(2) prohibits discrimination in admissions to state-aided institutions. Article 30(1) grants the right to establish and administer educational institutions. Finally, Article 30(2) prevents the state from discriminating against these institutions when providing financial aid.

78. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Bhakti movement saw the emergence of several influential saints over centuries. Ramanuja, who lived in the 11th and 12th centuries, was an early pioneer. Ramananda followed in the 14th and 15th centuries, spreading the movement to North India. Kabir, a disciple of Ramananda, flourished later. Tulsidas, renowned for writing the Ramcharitmanas, appeared during the 16th century, representing the later phase.

79. (D) It officially identifies the Indian State with Hinduism.
Indian secularism is characterized by a principled distance from all religions and equal respect for all faiths, rather than a strict separation. It allows the state to intervene for social reforms and provide aid to minority institutions. Crucially, the Indian state is neutral and does not officially identify with any specific religion, including Hinduism, ensuring that no single faith receives patronage.

80. (C) Providing mandatory religious instruction based on a specific faith.
Article 28 of the Indian Constitution strictly prohibits providing mandatory religious instruction in educational institutions that are wholly maintained out of state funds. This is to ensure that public education remains secular and inclusive. While activities like singing the national

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to the democratic processes and rules defined by law. This concept emphasizes that governance should be guided by constitutional principles rather than by existing societal morals.

99. (A) The media enjoys absolute immunity from hate speech laws under the guarantee of press freedom.
The media does not enjoy absolute immunity from hate speech laws; freedom of the press is subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2), including public order. Responsible journalism is essential for maintaining social harmony, and journalists are expected to avoid sensationalism. While self-regulation is encouraged, legal consequences exist for broadcasting content that promotes communal disharmony or incites violence.

100. (C) 1st Amendment - Added Article 15(4) enabling special provisions for backward classes
The First Constitutional Amendment in 1951 added Article 15(4), which empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes. This was a response to a court ruling that challenged reservation policies. Other amendments are incorrectly described: the 103rd introduced EWS reservations, the 42nd added secularism, and the 102nd gave constitutional status to the NCBC.

101. (A) I, II, III and V only
Emotional integration is a psychological process of building unity, while accommodating linguistic diversity and promoting interreligious dialogue are key strategies for achieving it. Caste-based discrimination remains a major barrier to this goal. However, the National Integration Council is not a constitutional body established under Article 263; it is a high-level consultative forum chaired by the Prime Minister of India.

102. (D) Article 25 propagation does not include the right to convert via coercion.
The Supreme Court has clarified that the right to propagate religion under Article 25 does not include the right to convert another person through force, fraud, or allurement. Such practices infringe upon the individual's freedom of conscience. Therefore, state laws that penalize coercive conversions are constitutional as they protect public order and ensure that religious choices are made voluntarily and freely.

103. (B) Periyar E.V. Ramasamy
Periyar E.V. Ramasamy founded the Self-Respect Movement in 1925 to advocate for a society free of caste and religious domination. He promoted rationalism and social equality, particularly focusing on the dignity of marginalized groups in Tamil Nadu. The movement played a transformative role in regional politics, leading to significant social reforms and a shift toward a more egalitarian discourse.

104. (C) Article 27 - Freedom from taxes for promotion of a specific religion.
Article 27 does not provide freedom from taxes in general; rather, it specifically prohibits the state from compelling any person to pay taxes that are used for the promotion of any particular religion. This is a crucial element of Indian secularism that ensures state neutrality. Articles 25, 26, and 28 are correctly matched with their respective subject matters regarding religion.

105. (D) A political ideology using religion to create hostility between communities.
In the Indian political context, communalism refers to an ideology that uses religious identity to mobilize people and create divisions between different communities. It often leads to hostility, social tension, and violence by portraying the interests of one religious group as being in direct conflict with others. This ideology is considered a major threat to the secular fabric and national integrity.

106. (A) 103rd Amendment - Introduction of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, enacted in 2019, introduced a 10 percent reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections among non-reserved categories in education and public employment. Other amendments are incorrectly matched: the 101st introduced the GST, the 102nd granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes, and the 104th extended reservations for SCs and STs in legislatures.

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needy sections of the OBC community. This mechanism prevents the monopolization of benefits by relatively affluent individuals.

90. (A) The Constitution defines the term 'minority' based on numerical strength in a specific state.
The Indian Constitution does not provide a specific technical definition of the term 'minority'. Instead, it recognizes minorities based on religion and language. Article 29 protects the rights of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, while Article 30 gives all minorities the right to establish educational institutions. The state also ensures non-discrimination in admissions to state-aided institutions.

91. (B) I and III only
Article 30 grants both religious and linguistic minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions. This right is not limited to linguistic groups alone. Furthermore, the state is prohibited from discriminating against any minority-run institution when providing financial grants. These provisions are essential for the preservation of minority cultures and ensure equal opportunity in education across the diverse nation.

92. (B) First Backward Classes Commission - Kaka Kalelkar
Kaka Kalelkar chaired the First Backward Classes Commission, appointed in 1953 to identify criteria for social and educational backwardness. B.P. Mandal headed the Second Backward Classes Commission, and Rajindar Sachar led the committee studying the status of Muslims. The National Integration Council is chaired by the Prime Minister. These bodies have played vital roles in shaping social justice.

93. (A) Facilitating grassroots interfaith dialogues and community confidence building.
Civil society organizations play a crucial role in promoting social harmony by facilitating interfaith dialogues and building confidence at the grassroots level. Such activities help reduce prejudices and foster a spirit of mutual understanding among different communities. These peaceful interventions are effective in preventing communal violence, as they address the root causes of intolerance through education and direct community engagement.

94. (A) II, IV, I, III
The judicial history of reservations began with Champakam Dorairajan in 1951, leading to the First Amendment. The M.R. Balaji case in 1963 then set a 50 percent cap on reservations. The Indira Sawhney judgment in 1992 further refined reservation laws for OBCs. Finally, the Jarnail Singh case in 2018 addressed the issue of the 'creamy layer' in reservations.

95. (D) Absolute criminal immunity for MPs for acts committed outside Parliament.
While MPs enjoy certain privileges for their actions inside Parliament to ensure free speech, they do not have absolute criminal immunity for acts committed outside the legislative chambers. Valid exceptions to Article 14 include immunities for the President and Governors, and protective discrimination for women and children. These exceptions are designed to maintain institutional integrity or achieve substantive social equality.

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96. (C) Carnatic music - Solely derived from Persian and Arabic origins
Carnatic music is a classical tradition of South India with deep roots in ancient musical systems and is not derived from Persian or Arabic origins. In contrast, Kathak dance and Mughal miniature painting significantly blended Indian and Persian styles. The Urdu language also evolved as a syncretic fusion of Persian, Arabic, and local dialects, representing the integrated cultural heritage.

97. (B) III and IV only
The National Foundation for Communal Harmony is an autonomous body established in 1992, not 1919. It focuses on social welfare and financial assistance for victims of violence rather than being a law enforcement body. Its primary role is to provide aid to orphaned children and promote national integration. Claims about it having global anti-terror enforcement powers are legally incorrect.

98. (D) A commitment to core constitutional values like liberty and equality.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar used the term 'Constitutional Morality' to describe a commitment to the fundamental values enshrined in the Constitution, such as liberty and equality. It involves moving beyond traditional social prejudices and adhering

CHAPTER 16

Art Architecture and Science in Ancient and Medieval India

1. Which of the following best describes the bronze casting technique predominantly used during the Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) Lost-wax process (Cire Perdue)
(C) Sand casting method with iron molds
(C) Piece-mold casting using terracotta
(D) Cold forging and riveting technique
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following artifacts of the Indus Valley Civilization in List I with their corresponding materials in List II:
List I: Artifacts
P. Dancing Girl
Q. Seals
R. Beads for ornaments
S. Painted Pottery
List II: Materials
I. Steatite
II. Terracotta
III. Bronze
IV. Carnelian
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

3. The highly polished monolithic pillars of the Mauryan period were primarily quarried from which of the following regions?
(A) Chunar near Varanasi
(B) Udayagiri hills
(C) Barabar hills
(D) Amravati region
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The Lion Capital of Sarnath was adopted as the national emblem of independent India.
Reason (R): The four lions facing four directions symbolize the spread of Ashoka's Dhamma and the overarching authority of the Mauryan empire.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. In Buddhist Stupa architecture, what does the term 'Harmika' refer to?
(A) The solid hemispherical dome designed to house the sacred relics
(B) A square balcony atop the dome acting as the home of the gods
(C) The circular walkway used by devotees for ritual circumambulation
(D) The elaborate gateway positioned at the four cardinal directions
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Buddhist Stupa architecture:
(A) Anda - The triple-tiered umbrella
(B) Chhatra - The hemispherical mound
(C) Pradakshinapatha - The circumambulatory pathway
(D) Torana - The central pillar supporting the umbrella
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following statements regarding the Sanchi Stupa is correct?
(A) It was originally built of marble during the Mauryan period.

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107. (B) Rejection of modernity for ancient hierarchical village republics.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a modern thinker who rejected ancient hierarchical village republics, which he viewed as centers of localism and ignorance. Instead, he championed modern constitutional values, the annihilation of caste, and the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code. He believed that social democracy, based on liberty and equality, was essential to ensure that political democracy could lead to empowerment.

108. (B) Organizing community service projects and multi-faith cultural exchange camps.
To foster interreligious dialogue among the youth, the most effective approach is to organize community service projects and multi-faith cultural exchange camps. These activities encourage young people from different backgrounds to work together toward common goals, thereby breaking down stereotypes and building lasting friendships. Such engagement promotes mutual respect and social harmony more effectively than closed debates or legal challenges.

109. (A) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, also known as 'Garib Nawaz', was a prominent Sufi saint whose shrine is located in Ajmer, Rajasthan. He is deeply revered by both Muslims and Hindus, symbolizing the syncretic traditions of India. His teachings of love and service to humanity have made his dargah a major center for pilgrimage and a symbol of communal harmony and peace.

110. (C) Advising on solutions to communalism, casteism, and regionalism issues.
The National Integration Council functions as a high-level advisory body that recommends ways to address challenges to India's unity, such as communalism, casteism, and regionalism. It brings together leaders from various fields to discuss and formulate strategies for promoting national integration and social harmony. Its recommendations carry significant weight in guiding government policy to maintain the country's unity and integrity.

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(E) Answer not known

14. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Ellora Caves are a unique testament to religious tolerance and coexistence in ancient India.
Reason (R): They contain Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain rock-cut monuments built in close proximity during the Rashtrakuta and Yadava periods.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. When comparing the Kailasa Temple at Ellora with typical structural temples, which feature distinguishes it the most?
(A) It entirely lacks the traditional vimana or assembly hall.
(B) It was carved top-down from one single massive rock face.
(C) It features unique influences from Persian architectural art.
(D) It was constructed using burnt bricks and lime mortar only.
(E) Answer not known

16. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Elephanta Caves:
(A) Trimurti sculpture - Depicts creation, protection, and destruction
(B) Location - An island in the Arabian Sea off Mumbai
(C) Artistic style - Post-Gupta period sculpture
(D) Cave dedication - Predominantly Vaishnavite shrines
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following is an exception to the indigenous characteristics of early Indian art, specifically displaying heavy Greco-Roman influences?
(A) Gandhara School of Art
(B) Mathura School of Art
(C) Amaravati School of Art
(D) Sarnath School of Art
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements about the Mathura School of Art:
I. It developed indigenously without major foreign artistic influences.
II. It predominantly used spotted red sandstone.
III. It produced the first standing and seated images of the Buddha.
IV. It strictly adhered to the representation of the Buddha only through symbols.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

19. Arrange the following artistic and architectural developments in chronological order:
I. Construction of the Great Stupa at Sanchi (original brick core)
II. Development of Gandhara and Mathura art schools
III. Rock-cut architecture at Barabar Caves
IV. Construction of the Kailasa Temple at Ellora
Which of the above sequences is correct?
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

20. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the Amaravati School of Art?
(A) It was a Northern Kushana tradition utilizing blue or grey schist stone.
(B) It focused on Jain Tirthankara figures carved in spotted red sandstone.
(C) It pioneered the use of early Islamic minarets in regional temple art.
(D) It used white marble narrative reliefs under the Satavahana kings.
(E) Answer not known

(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

63. The Trimurti panel at the Elephanta Caves artistically infers the manifestation of Shiva as:
(A) Shiva as the only creator with no destructive or protective powers
(B) Shiva as the creator, the preserver, and the cosmic destroyer
(C) Shiva as a solitary ascetic with no connection to the material world
(D) Lord Vishnu in his third avatar appearing as a celestial boar
(E) Answer not known

64. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Gandhara art is frequently described as Greco-Buddhist art.
Reason (R): It seamlessly blended Buddhist subjects and themes with Hellenistic artistic techniques, such as realistic musculature and draped garments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

65. A distinguishing feature of the standing Buddha images produced by the Mathura School of Art is:
(A) Abhaya Mudra gesture with hair in a knot or shaved head
(B) Exclusive use of dark grey or black volcanic schist stone
(C) Greek-style wavy hair and thick moustaches for the Buddha
(D) Buddha shown wearing Roman sandals or heavy military boots
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the correctly matched pair linking the art school to its primary sculptural material:
(A) Gandhara School - Spotted red sandstone
(B) Mathura School - White marble
(C) Amaravati School - White limestone/marble
(D) Sarnath School - Basalt rock
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following is considered a prime example of Gupta period maturity in naturalistic sculpture?
(A) The seated Buddha from Sarnath preaching the law
(B) The Dancing Girl of Mohenjo-Daro
(C) The monolithic Bahubali statue at Shravanabelagola
(D) The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following stages in the evolution of early Hindu temple architecture:
I. Flat-roofed square shrines with a shallow pillared porch
II. Addition of a small ambulatory path (Pradakshinapatha) around the sanctum
III. Emergence of the towering curvilinear Shikhara over the sanctum
Which of the combinations given above represents the chronological development during the Gupta period?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

69. Select the option that correctly identifies the regional distribution of the three major temple architectural styles in ancient and medieval India:
(A) Dravidian (North India), Nagara (Deccan), Vesara (South India)
(B) Nagara (North India), Vesara (Deccan), Dravidian (South India)
(C) Vesara (North India), Dravidian (Deccan), Nagara (South India)
(D) Nagara (South India), Vesara (North India), Dravidian (Deccan)
(E) Answer not known

70. Consider the following features associated with the Dravidian style of temple architecture:
I. Gopurams (monumental entrance gateways)
II. Vimana (stepped, pyramidal tower over the

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celebrated examples of this tradition.
III. The technique involved creating a permanent mold that was reused for multiple identical statues.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

29. Select the option that correctly outlines the sequence of the lost-wax process in Chola bronze casting:
(A) Wax model creation → Encasing in clay → Heating to melt wax → Pouring molten bronze → Breaking clay mold
(B) Encasing in clay → Wax model creation → Pouring molten bronze → Heating to melt wax → Breaking clay mold
(C) Wax model creation → Pouring molten bronze → Encasing in clay → Heating to melt wax → Breaking clay mold
(D) Heating to melt wax → Wax model creation → Encasing in clay → Pouring molten bronze → Breaking clay mold
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal architecture:
I. It represents an Indo-Islamic synthesis, blending Indian elements with Persian influences.
II. The use of red sandstone and white marble was prominent.
III. Bulbous domes and minarets were frequently utilized.
IV. Charbagh (four-part garden) was a standard layout for Mughal tombs.
V. It strictly avoided the use of indigenous chhatris and jharokhas.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

31. What can be inferred from the architectural layout of Humayun's Tomb regarding Mughal building traditions?
(A) It represented the final decline of Persian garden influences in India.
(B) It introduced the garden-tomb layout used later for the Taj Mahal.
(C) It was the first royal structure constructed using only white marble.
(D) It showed that early Mughal rulers rejected the use of high arches.
(E) Answer not known

32. Match the monuments of Fatehpur Sikri in List I with their distinct features in List II:
List I: Monuments
P. Buland Darwaza
Q. Panch Mahal
R. Diwan-i-Khas
S. Jama Masjid
List II: Features
I. Five-tiered columnar structure
II. Commemorates Akbar's victory over Gujarat
III. Principal congregational mosque
IV. Central pillar with a lotus-shaped bracket capital
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

33. The Taj Mahal is widely celebrated for its perfect symmetry and extensive use of which primary building material?
(A) White Makrana marble
(B) Red sandstone from Dholpur
(C) Granite from the Deccan
(D) Basalt from the Aravalli range
(E) Answer not known

34. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Red Fort in Delhi served as the political center of the Mughal Empire under Shah Jahan.
Reason (R): It houses the Diwan-i-Am, where

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Wootz steel (Ancient South India) → Zinc smelting (Zawar)
(B) Iron implements (Vedic period) → Copper/Bronze tools (IVC) → High-carbon Wootz steel (Ancient South India) → Zinc smelting (Zawar)
(C) Zinc smelting (Zawar) → High-carbon Wootz steel (Ancient South India) → Copper/Bronze tools (IVC) → Iron implements (Vedic period)
(D) Copper/Bronze tools (IVC) → High-carbon Wootz steel (Ancient South India) → Zinc smelting (Zawar) → Iron implements (Vedic period)
(E) Answer not known

50. Consider the following statements about chemistry in ancient India:
I. It developed significantly alongside Ayurveda for pharmaceutical preparations.
II. The extraction of fast dyes like indigo was a notable achievement.
III. Perfumery and cosmetic formulations were documented in texts like Brihat Samhita.
IV. Rasashastra emerged as a dedicated alchemical tradition focusing on mercury.
V. Ancient Indians lacked any knowledge of alkali and acid preparations.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

51. The ancient Indian textile industry was globally renowned primarily for which of the following products?
(A) Fine cotton weaving and translucent Dhaka Muslin
(B) Strong synthetic ropes used for naval shipping
(C) Machine-made polyester for the global market
(D) Heavy wool garments for the Himalayan regions
(E) Answer not known

52. Match the technological domains in List I with their corresponding ancient achievements in List II:
List I: Technological Domains
P. Textile Technology
Q. Metallurgy
R. Ship Building
S. Civil Engineering
List II: Ancient Achievements
I. Wootz steel production
II. Star-shaped temple platforms
III. Astrolabe and compass navigation
IV. Muslin of Dhaka
(A) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

53. Which of the following does NOT accurately reflect the ancient Indian maritime and shipbuilding tradition?
(A) Detailed classifications of ships based on size and purpose in the Yuktikalpataru.
(B) Exclusive reliance on foreign-built vessels for all maritime trade.
(C) Extensive trade networks linking India with Southeast Asia and the Roman Empire.
(D) The use of astronomical knowledge for oceanic navigation.
(E) Answer not known

54. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The advent of colonial rule led to a significant disruption and decline of traditional Indian scientific knowledge systems.
Reason (R): Colonial policies systematically dismantled indigenous educational institutions, patronized Western science exclusively, and reduced India to a supplier of raw materials.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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List I: Scholars
P. Aryabhata
Q. Bhaskaracharya
R. Charaka
S. Sushruta
List II: Texts
I. Lilavati
II. Arybhatiya
III. Sushruta Samhita
IV. Charaka Samhita
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of ancient Indian astronomy's achievements?
(A) It tracked planets, predicted eclipses, and noted Earth's rotation.
(B) It was based on Greek work without any local planetary observations.
(C) It focused on religious myths with no specific mathematical evidence.
(D) It saw the invention of magnifying lenses long before Europe did.
(E) Answer not known

44. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Sawai Jai Singh II built the Jantar Mantar observatories in the 18th century.
Reason (R): The observatories were constructed with massive masonry instruments to achieve greater precision in measuring astronomical positions than small brass instruments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

45. Ayurveda, the ancient Indian medical system, is conceptually rooted in the balance of which of the following?
(A) The four bodily humors of Greek medicine
(B) The five classical planets
(C) The alignment of celestial constellations
(D) The three doshas: Vata, Pitta, and Kapha
(E) Answer not known

46. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding ancient Indian medical treatises:
(A) Charaka Samhita - Foundational text of Indian surgery
(B) Sushruta Samhita - Comprehensive text primarily focusing on internal medicine
(C) Madhava Nidana - A text specializing in the diagnosis of diseases
(D) Ashtanga Hridaya - A text detailing ancient metallurgical techniques
(E) Answer not known

47. A remarkable feature of Sushruta's surgical knowledge was his detailed procedural description of:
(A) Intricate surgical procedures involving early forms of anesthesia
(B) Specialized techniques for rhinoplasty and cataract removal
(C) Early experimental attempts at full human organ transplantation
(D) Preventive measures against viruses like smallpox or measles
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Iron Pillar of Delhi:
I. It dates back to the Gupta period.
II. It is renowned for its high resistance to corrosion over centuries.
III. It was constructed by the Mughals to commemorate a military victory.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

49. Select the sequence that best represents the historical evolution of metallurgy in the Indian subcontinent:
(A) Copper/Bronze tools (IVC) → Iron implements (Vedic period) → High-carbon

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the Emperor addressed the general public and heard their grievances.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

35. When comparing Mughal painting under Akbar with that under Jahangir, which transition is most evident?
(A) Shift from manuscript stories to naturalistic animal and human portraits
(B) Movement from European styles back to the flat Persian painting school
(C) Change from small miniature works to large-scale wall fresco projects
(D) Transition from secular courtly scenes to strictly religious iconography
(E) Answer not known

36. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding post-Mughal painting schools:
(A) Rajasthani School - Deeply rooted in Rajput chivalry and Vaishnavite themes
(B) Pahari School - Originated in the Himalayan foothills with lyrical themes
(C) Kangra style - Known for delicate features and naturalistic landscapes
(D) Tanjore painting - An exclusively Islamic artistic tradition focusing on calligraphy
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Deccan painting style (Bijapur and Golconda schools)?
(A) It was a school that rejected all Persian or Turkish art styles.
(B) It used a rich color palette, gold, and elongated human figures.
(C) It was developed solely under the rule of the Maratha confederacy.
(D) It focused only on the creation of life-size European oil portraits.
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following statements regarding the Sulbasutras:
I. They are ancient Indian texts containing rules for constructing Vedic fire altars.
II. They contain the earliest known expression of the Pythagorean theorem in India.
III. They exclusively deal with astrology and planetary motions.
IV. They represent a highly developed early Indian understanding of geometry.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

39. Arrange the following ancient Indian scholars in their correct chronological order:
I. Bhaskaracharya
II. Aryabhata
III. Brahmagupta
IV. Sushruta
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) IV, II, III, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) IV, III, II, I
(D) II, IV, I, III
(E) Answer not known

40. The mathematical concepts of zero as a placeholder, the decimal place-value system, and an accurate approximation of pi (π) are prominently documented in which scholar's seminal work?
(A) Aryabhata
(B) Brahmagupta
(C) Bhaskaracharya
(D) Varahamihira
(E) Answer not known

41. Brahmagupta is most historically significant in the field of mathematics for providing the first known rules for operations involving:
(A) Calculus and limits
(B) Zero and negative numbers
(C) Matrix algebra
(D) Non-Euclidean geometry
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the ancient scholars in List I with their respective texts in List II:

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55. While the art of the Indus Valley Civilization was largely secular and decentralized, Mauryan art can be predominantly classified as:
(A) Individualistic and rebellious
(B) Exclusively focused on female fertility deities
(C) Lacking any use of stone materials
(D) Imperial, court-sponsored, and monumental
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Ashokan Pillar capitals:
(A) Sankissa Capital - Elephant
(B) Sarnath Capital - Single Bull
(C) Rampurva Capital - Four Lions
(D) Lauriya Nandangarh - Horse
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following statements concerning the Lion Capital of Sarnath is correct?
(A) It is missing the central decorative wheel motif.
(B) It has four back-to-back lions on a round base.
(C) It was cast in solid bronze by South Indian kings.
(D) It was first placed on top of the Sanchi Great Stupa.
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following components of a Stupa:
I. Anda
II. Medhi
III. Harmika
IV. Torana
Which of the combinations given above correctly identifies elements that physically form the main body and immediate boundaries of the Stupa?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

59. Arrange the structural additions to the Sanchi Stupa in their correct chronological sequence:
I. Construction of the original hemispherical brick dome
II. Addition of the stone casing and balustrade
III. Erection of the intricately carved stone Toranas (gateways)
IV. Designation as a UNESCO World Heritage site
Which of the above sequences is correct?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following statements about the Amaravati Stupa is incorrect?
(A) It was originally decorated with limestone relief panels.
(B) It was commissioned primarily under the Satavahana dynasty.
(C) It features a highly intact and complete dome standing today.
(D) It depicts detailed scenes from the Jataka life stories.
(E) Answer not known

61. A comparative analysis between Ajanta and Ellora caves reveals that:
(A) Both sites share a perfectly identical religious history and purpose.
(B) The Ellora complex was built centuries before the Ajanta caves.
(C) Ajanta is famous for its structural temples, unlike the Ellora site.
(D) Ajanta is in a steep gorge, while Ellora is on a sloping hill.
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the rock-cut cave sites in List I with their predominant religious themes/patronage in List II:
List I: Cave Sites
P. Ajanta Caves
Q. Badami Caves
R. Udayagiri Caves (MP)
S. Ellora Cave 15 (Dashavatara)
List II: Themes/Patronage
I. Chalukyan Hindu/Jain architecture
II. Rashtrakuta Brahmanical art
III. Exclusively Buddhist murals and chaityas
IV. Gupta period Vaishnavite/Shaivite sculptures
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II

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21. Which key feature marks the "maturity of Indian art" during the Gupta period?
(A) Synthesis of early Indian carving with Persian miniature art
(B) Refined figures, spiritual calm, and classical naturalism
(C) Complete removal of any non-religious themes from the art
(D) Shift to using polished white marble for imperial statues
(E) Answer not known

22. Match the components of Temple Architecture in List I with their meanings in List II:
List I: Components
P. Garbhagriha
Q. Mandapa
R. Shikhara
S. Vahana
List II: Meanings
I. Mount or vehicle of the principal deity
II. Sanctum Sanctorum
III. Pillared hall for public rituals
IV. Curvilinear tower over the sanctum
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

23. The evolution of temple architecture from simple flat-roofed shrines to complex structures with a circumambulatory path and towering spires is predominantly classified under which period's initial structural experiments?
(A) Mauryan period
(B) Kushana period
(C) Mughal period
(D) Gupta period
(E) Answer not known

24. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Nagara style of temple architecture is geographically concentrated in Northern India.
Reason (R): The hallmark of the Nagara style is the towering Shikhara that curves inwards toward the top, culminating in an Amalaka and Kalasha.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following monuments is an exemplary representation of the Dravidian style of temple architecture, highly significant in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar
(B) Brihadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur
(C) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Khajuraho
(D) Sun Temple, Konark
(E) Answer not known

26. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding temple architectural styles and their key features:
(A) Nagara style - Features the stepped pyramidal tower known as Vimana
(B) Vesara style - Combines Nagara and Dravidian architectural features
(C) Dravidian style - Characterized by the tall, inward-curving Shikhara
(D) Hoysala style - Known for the complete absence of any raised platform
(E) Answer not known

27. What is the primary architectural advantage of the star-shaped platform (stellate plan) used in Hoysala temple architecture?
(A) It increases wall area for detailed sculptural carvings.
(B) It simplifies the roof by decreasing the structural span.
(C) It prevents water damage during heavy monsoon rain cycles.
(D) It aligns with specific architectural rules of the sultanate.
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following statements regarding Chola bronze casting:
I. The process utilized the 'lost-wax' (Cire Perdue) technique.
II. The Nataraja sculpture is one of the most

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sanctum)
III. Ample presence of water tanks (Kalyani) within the temple complex
IV. Elaborate mandapas with heavily sculpted pillars
V. The absence of an enclosing boundary wall
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

71. The Vesara style of temple architecture is best documented in the monuments patronized by which dynasties?
(A) Mauryas and Shungas
(B) Cholas and Pandyas
(C) Pallavas and Cheras
(D) Chalukyas and Hoysalas
(E) Answer not known

72. Match the specific features in List I with the corresponding architectural styles in List II:
List I: Features
P. Lathe-turned pillars
Q. Lofty Gopurams
R. Curvilinear Shikhara
S. Rock-cut Chaitya halls
List II: Architectural Styles
I. Nagara Style
II. Buddhist Architecture
III. Hoysala Architecture
IV. Dravidian Style
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following is the most appropriate symbolic interpretation of the Chola Nataraja bronze sculpture?
(A) Shiva in a silent state of deep meditative stillness
(B) The cosmic cycle of creation and eternal destruction
(C) The literal battle against the ten-headed demon king
(D) The celestial marriage between Lord Shiva and Parvati
(E) Answer not known

74. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Mughal architecture represents a distinct Indo-Islamic synthesis.
Reason (R): It successfully integrated Persian elements like the true arch and dome with indigenous Indian features like chhatris, jharokhas, and decorative motifs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the architectural structure of the Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri?
(A) A five-story columnar hall built for cooling breezes
(B) A massive gate built to mark the victory over Gujarat
(C) A fortified prison used to hold high-profile captives
(D) The main religious building used for Friday prayers
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Mughal monuments and their patrons:
(A) Humayun's Tomb - Haji Begum / Akbar
(B) Fatehpur Sikri - Akbar
(C) Red Fort, Delhi - Jahangir
(D) Taj Mahal - Shah Jahan
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following features is NOT characteristic of the Taj Mahal's architecture?
(A) A central dome with a bulbous shape
(B) Four tall towers at the plinth corners
(C) Detailed stone inlay work or pietra dura
(D) Asymmetrical layout to match the river
(E) Answer not known

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78. Consider the following themes depicted in Rajput painting (Rajasthani and Pahari schools):
I. Episodes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata
II. Gita Govinda and the romantic tales of Radha-Krishna
III. Ragamala (visual representations of musical modes)
IV. Exclusively abstract geometric patterns devoid of human figures
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

79. Arrange the construction of the following Mughal architectural marvels in their correct chronological order:
I. Taj Mahal
II. Humayun's Tomb
III. Fatehpur Sikri
IV. Badshahi Mosque (Lahore)
Which of the above sequences is correct?
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following statements regarding the Deccan school of painting is incorrect?
(A) It flourished primarily in the courts of Bijapur, Golconda, and Ahmadnagar.
(B) It was deeply influenced by Persian and Turkish painting traditions.
(C) It is characterized by romantic themes, rich colors, and symmetrical compositions.
(D) It is entirely devoid of South Indian cultural elements or indigenous motifs.
(E) Answer not known

81. The application of geometric principles in the Sulbasutras was fundamentally driven by the need for:
(A) Constructing the precise shapes of Vedic fire altars
(B) Creating mathematical patterns for cotton textiles
(C) Measuring land for the collection of farm revenues
(D) Building ships for travel across the Arabian Sea
(E) Answer not known

82. Match the mathematical concepts in List I with their corresponding details from Aryabhata's work in List II:
List I: Concepts
P. Value of Pi (π)
Q. Sine functions
R. Earth's rotation
S. Eclipses
List II: Details
I. Calculated accurately to 3.1416
II. Explained scientifically via shadow of the earth/moon
III. Formulated trigonometric tables
IV. Proposed that the earth spins on its axis
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

83. A key difference in the astronomical models of Aryabhata compared to later medieval European astronomy before Copernicus was:
(A) Earth rotates on its axis long before the Renaissance.
(B) Earth was a flat disk surrounded by cosmic water.
(C) No math was used to track the path of the moon.
(D) Telescopes were used to see the rings of Saturn.
(E) Answer not known

84. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Bhaskaracharya is recognized as a precursor to modern calculus.
Reason (R): In his work, he introduced principles of differential calculus and understood the concept of infinitesimal changes in the context of planetary motion.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

85. The Jantar Mantar observatories feature instruments like the Samrat Yantra, which was primarily designed as a gigantic:
(A) A small tool for measuring stars.
(B) A large sundial for precise time.
(C) A bowl for tracking the water flow.
(D) A device for measuring earthquakes.
(E) Answer not known

86. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding ancient Indian medical pioneers:
(A) Charaka - Physician of the Kushana period
(B) Sushruta - Father of plastic surgery
(C) Patanjali - Inventor of smallpox vaccination
(D) Vagbhata - Synthesizer of Ayurvedic knowledge
(E) Answer not known

87. The technique of reconstructing a nose using a flap of skin from the cheek or forehead was detailed in which ancient Indian text?
(A) Charaka Samhita
(B) Atharvaveda
(C) Ashtanga Sangraha
(D) Sushruta Samhita
(E) Answer not known

88. Consider the following statements regarding metallurgical advancements in ancient India:
I. Zinc smelting was successfully carried out at Zawar, Rajasthan.
II. India was historically an exporter of high-quality Wootz steel.
III. Aluminum smelting was widely practiced during the Mauryan period.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

89. Select the sequence that best describes the progression of cotton textile production as mastered in ancient India:
(A) Ginning → Spinning into fine yarn → Weaving on looms → Dyeing with natural colors like indigo
(B) Dyeing with natural colors like indigo → Ginning → Spinning into fine yarn → Weaving on looms
(C) Spinning into fine yarn → Dyeing with natural colors like indigo → Weaving on looms → Ginning
(D) Weaving on looms → Ginning → Spinning into fine yarn → Dyeing with natural colors like indigo
(E) Answer not known

90. Consider the following statements regarding the maritime and shipbuilding traditions of ancient India:
I. Indian ships utilized stitched planks rather than iron nails to withstand turbulent seas.
II. The compass (Matsya Yantra) was a conceptual tool used for navigation.
III. Coastal regions of Tamil Nadu (e.g., Poompuhar) were significant maritime hubs.
IV. The maritime tradition facilitated cultural and commercial exchanges with Southeast Asia (Suvarnabhumi).
V. Ancient Indian seafarers completely lacked understanding of monsoon wind patterns.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

91. The 'Matsya Yantra' mentioned in medieval Indian navigational texts is best classified as an early form of a:
(A) Magnetic compass for determining direction
(B) Sandglass for measuring time
(C) Astrolabe for measuring stellar altitudes
(D) sounding weight for measuring ocean depth
(E) Answer not known

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Yantra, allowed for highly accurate timekeeping and the tracking of planetary positions using traditional geometric principles on a monumental scale.

45. (D) The three doshas: Vata, Pitta, and Kapha
Ayurveda, the traditional Indian system of medicine, is based on the fundamental principle of maintaining balance within the body. It categorizes human constitution and health through three vital energies or doshas: Vata (air/ether), Pitta (fire/water), and Kapha (earth/water). Disease is viewed as an imbalance among these doshas, and treatment involves restoring harmony through diet, herbal remedies, and lifestyle changes.

46. (C) Madhava Nidana - A text specializing in the diagnosis of diseases
The history of Ayurveda includes specialized texts for different medical branches. Madhava Nidana is a significant treatise that focuses specifically on the diagnosis of diseases (Nidana). In contrast, the Charaka Samhita is primarily about internal medicine, while the Sushruta Samhita is famous for surgery. The Ashtanga Hridaya, written by Vagbhata, serves as a comprehensive synthesis of the major Ayurvedic traditions.

47. (B) Specialized techniques for rhinoplasty and cataract removal
Sushruta is often hailed as the father of surgery due to his incredibly advanced medical knowledge. His treatise describes over 300 surgical procedures, including the reconstruction of the nose (rhinoplasty) and the removal of cataracts (couching). He emphasized the importance of anatomical study through dissection and detailed the use of more than 120 specialized surgical instruments, many resembling modern tools.

48. (A) I and II only
The Iron Pillar of Delhi is a testament to the metallurgical excellence of the Gupta period. Standing for over 1,500 years, it is renowned for its remarkable resistance to corrosion despite being exposed to the open air. This durability is due to the specific chemical composition of the iron and the formation of a protective passive layer on its surface.

49. (A) Copper/Bronze tools (IVC) → Iron implements (Vedic period) → High-carbon Wootz steel (Ancient South India) → Zinc smelting (Zawar)
Metallurgy in India evolved from the copper and bronze tools of the Indus Valley to the widespread use of iron during the Vedic period. Ancient South India later became famous for producing high-carbon Wootz steel, which was highly sought after globally for making superior blades. By the medieval period, India had pioneered advanced techniques for zinc smelting at sites like Zawar.

50. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Chemistry in ancient India, known as Rasashastra, developed in close association with medicine and industry. Accomplishments included the production of durable dyes like indigo, the formulation of sophisticated cosmetics, and the extraction of various metallic salts. While the alchemical tradition focused on mercury, practitioners also possessed extensive knowledge of preparing alkalis and acids, which were essential for various pharmaceutical and metallurgical processes.

51. (A) Fine cotton weaving and translucent Dhaka Muslin
India was historically the global leader in the textile industry, particularly famous for its high-quality cotton products. Among these, the Muslin of Dhaka was exceptionally prized for its incredible fineness and translucency. Indian weavers mastered complex techniques for spinning and weaving, as well as the use of natural dyes, making Indian textiles a primary export to Rome, Southeast Asia, and later Europe.

52. (D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
Ancient India excelled in various technological fields. Textile technology produced the legendary Dhaka Muslin. Metallurgy was highlighted by the production of high-carbon Wootz steel. Ship building was aided by advanced navigational tools like the astrolabe and magnetic compass. Civil engineering achieved great sophistication through complex designs, such as the star-shaped platforms characteristic of Hoysala temples in the medieval period.

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(E) Answer not known

99. Arrange the following architectural styles/ developments in the order of their historical emergence in India:
I. Mauryan monolithic pillars
II. Gupta flat-roofed structural temples
III. Chola monumental Dravidian temples
IV. Mughal Charbagh garden tombs
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Humayun's Tomb?
(A) It is set within a symmetrical geometric garden.
(B) It features a double dome structure.
(C) It employs arched alcoves and high iwans.
(D) It was entirely built of white marble.
(E) Answer not known

101. The Diwan-i-Am in the Red Fort of Delhi is famous for containing which iconic artifact during the reign of Shah Jahan?
(A) The Iron Pillar
(B) The Peacock Throne (Takht-i-Taus)
(C) The Koh-i-Noor diamond embedded in the floor
(D) The bronze Nataraja
(E) Answer not known

102. Match the Mughal emperors in List I with the corresponding development in Mughal painting in List II:
List I: Emperors
P. Babur
Q. Humayun
R. Akbar
S. Jahangir
List II: Developments
I. Brought Persian masters Mir Sayyid Ali and Abd al-Samad to India
II. Zenith of portraiture and naturalistic flora/ fauna painting
III. Establishment of the massive imperial studio (Karkhana) for manuscript illustration
IV. Minimal contribution due to short reign and continuous warfare
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

103. The heliocentric concept, asserting that the Earth rotates on its axis and orbits the sun, was a revolutionary idea first articulated in ancient India in the treatise:
(A) Panchasiddhantika
(B) Lilavati
(C) Rasaratnakara
(D) Aryabhatiya
(E) Answer not known

104. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Iron Pillar of Delhi has not rusted significantly despite being exposed to the elements for over 1,500 years.
Reason (R): Ancient Indian metallurgists created a protective passive film of misawite (iron oxygen hydrogen phosphate) on its surface due to the high phosphorus content in the iron.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

105. Which of the following statements about ancient Indian chemistry is incorrect?
(A) Alchemical traditions heavily focused on the transformation of base metals into gold.
(B) Ancient Indians lacked knowledge of creating metallic oxides for medicinal use.
(C) Nagarjuna is widely celebrated as a prominent figure in ancient Indian alchemy (Rasashastra).
(D) The formulation of cosmetics, dyes, and cements was highly developed.
(E) Answer not known

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92. Match the following UNESCO World Heritage sites in List I with the state they are located in List II:
List I: World Heritage Sites
P. Ajanta Caves
Q. Sanchi Stupa
R. Brihadeeswarar Temple
S. Taj Mahal
List II: States
I. Madhya Pradesh
II. Maharashtra
III. Uttar Pradesh
IV. Tamil Nadu
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

93. What can be inferred as a primary reason for the stagnation of traditional Indian sciences prior to British colonialism?
(A) The complete destruction of all scientific Sanskrit manuscripts
(B) The total ban on mathematical study by the regional sultanates
(C) The exhaustion of all natural iron and copper mining resources
(D) Scholarship focusing on books rather than direct experiments
(E) Answer not known

94. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Chola bronze statues, particularly the Nataraja, are considered masterpieces of world art.
Reason (R): The lost-wax process used by Chola artisans allowed for the creation of intricate, hollow statues that could be easily mass-produced using a single mold.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the architectural marvel of the Kailasa Temple at Ellora?
(A) It was built piece by piece using massive granite blocks imported from the South.
(B) It was excavated top-downwards from a single basaltic cliff face.
(C) It incorporates a massive brick dome typical of early Islamic architecture.
(D) It lacks any sculptural ornamentation to emphasize structural simplicity.
(E) Answer not known

96. Identify the correctly matched pair of the temple architecture style and the dynasty that predominantly patronized it:
(A) Nagara Style - Pallavas
(B) Vesara Style - Mauryas
(C) Rock-cut Chaityas - Mughals
(D) Dravidian Style - Imperial Cholas
(E) Answer not known

97. The structural components of a Buddhist Stupa were deeply symbolic. What is the most appropriate symbolic meaning of the 'Chattra' (umbrella)?
(A) Symbolizes royalty and the three jewels of Buddhism
(B) Marks the location of the Buddha's physical remains
(C) Protects the main dome from damage by heavy rainfall
(D) Defines the living area for the resident monks at the site
(E) Answer not known

98. Consider the following statements about the Ellora Caves:
I. They were excavated between the 6th and 11th centuries CE.
II. The site contains a total of 34 accessible caves.
III. Cave 16 is the famous Kailasa temple.
IV. The caves were heavily patronized by the Mauryan dynasty.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and IV only

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Lost-wax process (Cire Perdue)
The lost-wax process, also known as Cire Perdue, was the primary technique for creating bronze sculptures like the Dancing Girl. Artisans first created a wax model, coated it with clay, and heated it to drain the wax. Molten metal was then poured into the hollow cavity, resulting in a solid, detailed metallic figure.

2. (C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Harappan artifacts display a wide range of craftsmanship using diverse materials. The Dancing Girl is made of bronze, while seals are typically carved from steatite. Decorative beads often utilized carnelian, a semi-precious stone, and painted pottery was crafted from terracotta. This variety reflects the advanced aesthetic and technical skills prevalent within the Indus Valley urban civilization.

3. (A) Chunar near Varanasi
Mauryan monolithic pillars were meticulously quarried from the sandstone hills of Chunar near Varanasi. This high-quality stone was preferred for its ability to take a mirror-like polish, a hallmark of Mauryan craftsmanship. Transported over vast distances across the empire, these pillars served as significant mediums for Ashoka's edicts, emphasizing imperial authority and religious messaging.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Lion Capital of Sarnath represents the pinnacle of Mauryan sculpture and was chosen as India's national emblem for its historical and symbolic depth. The four lions represent power and courage, while the wheel signifies the law of Dhamma. Its adoption honors the ideals of peace and universal brotherhood advocated by Ashoka throughout his vast empire.

5. (B) A square balcony atop the dome acting as the home of the gods
In Buddhist stupa architecture, the harmika is a square railing or balcony-like structure positioned at the very top of the hemispherical dome. It is symbolically regarded as the dwelling place of the gods or the sacred space housing the world-axis. This element acts as a base for the chhatra, which consists of three tiered umbrellas signifying royalty.

6. (C) Pradakshinapatha - The circumambulatory pathway
Stupa architecture includes specific structural elements designed for ritual purposes. The pradakshinapatha is the circular pathway intended for devotees to walk around the sacred mound in a clockwise direction. In contrast, the anda refers to the main hemispherical mound, and the torana represents the elaborate ornamental gateways located at the four cardinal directions of the complex.

7. (D) Its stone encasing and toranas were added during the Shunga and Satavahana periods.
The Great Stupa at Sanchi underwent significant structural evolution over several centuries. Initially a brick core built by Ashoka, it was later encased in stone during the Shunga period. The four highly decorative gateways, or toranas, were added during the Satavahana era. These additions transformed the simple mound into a monumental complex featuring detailed narrative reliefs from Buddhist lore.

8. (A) I and II only
The Amaravati Stupa is celebrated for its intricate white marble-like limestone carvings and extensive narrative panels depicting the life of the Buddha. Located in the Krishna River valley, it exemplifies the unique Andhra school of art. Unlike the Nagara tradition of North India, this stupa was characterized by its elaborate decorative casings and focus on dynamic human figures.

9. (A) Simple mud mounds → Brick-built hemispherical domes → Addition of stone balustrades and toranas → Elaborate marble-cased complexes
The evolution of stupas began with prehistoric burial mounds made of mud. During the

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Mauryan era, these evolved into permanent brick structures. Subsequent dynasties added protective stone balustrades and carved gateways. Eventually, the architecture reached its peak complexity with large-scale complexes featuring white marble-like relief panels, demonstrating a transition from simple commemorative sites to highly sophisticated artistic monuments.

10. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Rock-cut architecture in India began with early excavations in the Barabar hills and matured into complex sites like Ajanta and Ellora. While Ajanta remains exclusively Buddhist, Ellora showcases a harmonious coexistence of Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain shrines. Elephanta is noted for its Shaivite sculptures. This tradition flourished for centuries alongside structural temples rather than being completely replaced by them.

11. (A) True fresco method applying pigments to damp plaster
The paintings at Ajanta are often referred to as frescoes, but they were technically executed using the fresco secco technique. This involves applying pigments onto a dry plaster surface rather than wet plaster. The base consisted of organic materials like clay, cow dung, and rice husks. The themes were largely based on Jataka tales, illustrating the previous lives of Buddha.

12. (C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Ancient Indian architectural wonders are distributed across various sites. The Lomas Rishi Cave, featuring an arched entrance, is located in the Barabar Hills. The monumental Trimurti Shiva sculpture is the centerpiece of the Elephanta Caves. The monolithic Kailasa Temple is an engineering marvel at Ellora, while the famous Padmapani mural is a highlight of the Ajanta cave paintings.

13. (D) Fresco Secco (Dry Fresco)
The murals at Ajanta were created using the fresco secco method, which differs from European true fresco techniques. In this process, artists applied mineral-based pigments onto a dry layer of plaster made from local materials. This technique allowed for greater detail and longevity in the humid cave environment. The resulting artworks are renowned for their vibrant colors and expressive figures.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Ellora Caves serve as a profound symbol of religious pluralism in ancient India. The site features thirty-four caves dedicated to Buddhism, Hinduism, and Jainism, all constructed in close proximity. This spatial arrangement reflects a period of communal harmony and state patronage by dynasties like the Rashtrakutas, who supported diverse faiths while creating monumental artistic and architectural masterpieces.

15. (B) It was carved top-down from one single massive rock face.
The Kailasa Temple at Ellora is a unique masterpiece of rock-cut architecture. Unlike structural temples built from the ground up using separate blocks, this entire complex was excavated top-down from a single basaltic cliff. This subtractive process required precise planning to carve out the shikhara, mandapa, and courtyard. It remains one of the largest monolithic structures in the world today.

16. (D) Cave dedication - Predominantly Vaishnavite shrines
The Elephanta Caves, located on an island near Mumbai, are predominantly dedicated to Lord Shiva rather than being Vaishnavite shrines. The site is world-famous for its monumental Shaivite sculptures, particularly the Trimurti, which depicts the three aspects of Shiva. These rock-cut sanctuaries reflect the artistic sophistication of the post-Gupta period and represent a peak in Indian cave sculpture.

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17. (A) Gandhara School of Art
The Gandhara School of Art is distinctive for its heavy Greco-Roman or Hellenistic influences. Developed in the northwestern frontier, it depicted Buddhist themes using Western aesthetic styles. Features include the Buddha with wavy hair, realistic musculature, and Roman-style draped garments. This school represents a unique cultural synthesis resulting from contact with the Hellenistic world following the conquests of Alexander.

18. (A) I, II and III only
The Mathura School of Art developed indigenously, utilizing local spotted red sandstone to create religious imagery. It was revolutionary

for producing the first human-like images of the Buddha, moving away from purely symbolic representations. While primarily Buddhist, the school also produced significant Hindu and Jain sculptures. The figures are characterized by their robust physicality and distinctively Indian stylistic features.

19. (A) III, I, II, IV
Indian architectural history progressed from early cave excavations to complex monolithic structures. The rock-cut caves at Barabar represent some of the earliest examples from the Mauryan era. This was followed by the original brick construction of the Sanchi Stupa. The Gandhara and Mathura schools matured later during the Kushana period, eventually leading to the medieval Kailasa Temple at Ellora.

20. (D) It used white marble narrative reliefs under the Satavahana kings.
The Amaravati School of Art flourished in South India under the patronage of the Satavahana and Ikshvaku dynasties. It is characterized by the use of white limestone, often called marble, to create intricate narrative reliefs. These carvings typically depict scenes from the life of the Buddha and the Jataka stories, noted for their dynamic movement, crowded compositions, and slender figures.

21. (B) Refined figures, spiritual calm, and classical naturalism
The Gupta period is often called the Golden Age of Indian art due to its focus on spiritual calm and refined naturalism. Sculptures from this era, particularly from Sarnath, exhibit a perfect balance between physical beauty and inner tranquility. The figures are characterized by smooth surfaces, delicate proportions, and serene expressions, marking the culmination of earlier stylistic experiments into a classical idiom.

22. (C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Hindu temple architecture consists of several standardized components with specific functions. The garbhagriha is the innermost sanctum sanctorum housing the deity. The mandapa serves as a pillared hall for congregational rituals. The shikhara is the towering spire located directly above the sanctum, while the vahana refers to the symbolic animal mount or vehicle associated with the presiding deity.

23. (D) Gupta period
The Gupta period witnessed the transition from simple, flat-roofed shrines to more complex structural temples. Early experiments introduced features such as the circumambulatory path and the initial development of the shikhara. This era laid the foundational principles of Hindu temple design, which later evolved into the distinct Nagara and Dravidian styles. These early stone temples represented a shift towards permanent religious monuments.

24. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Nagara style is the dominant architectural tradition of North Indian temples. Its most striking feature is the curvilinear shikhara that tapers toward the top, crowned by an amalaka and kalasha. While these physical characteristics define the style, the geographic concentration in the North is the result of regional cultural evolution and historical patronage patterns across the Indian subcontinent.

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25. (B) Brihadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur
The Brihadeeswarar Temple in Thanjavur is a magnificent example of the Dravidian style of architecture. Built by Rajaraja Chola I, it features a massive stepped pyramidal tower known as a vimana. Other characteristics include monumental entrance gateways called gopurams and extensive pillared halls. This temple exemplifies the grandeur and technical excellence achieved by the Chola dynasty in Tamil Nadu's religious architecture.

26. (B) Vesara style - Combines Nagara and Dravidian architectural features
The Vesara style emerged as a hybrid architectural form, predominantly in the Deccan region under the Chalukyas and Hoysalas. It successfully integrated elements from both the North Indian Nagara style and the South Indian Dravidian style. For instance, a Vesara temple might combine the curvilinear shikhara of the north with the multi-storied vimana and detailed ornamentation typical of the south.

27. (A) It increases wall area for detailed sculptural carvings.
Hoysala architecture is renowned for its unique star-shaped or stellate floor plans. By creating a jagged, multi-angled perimeter, the architects significantly increased the surface area of the exterior walls. This allowed artisans to cover the temple in a vast array of intricate soapstone carvings, depicting mythological scenes, deities, and daily life, creating a visually dense and ornate aesthetic.

28. (A) I and II only
Chola bronzes are world-renowned for their artistic beauty and technical precision. They were created using the lost-wax process, a method that results in unique, non-identical pieces because the mold must be broken to retrieve the statue. The Nataraja, depicting Shiva's cosmic dance, remains the most iconic example of this tradition, symbolizing the eternal cycles of creation and destruction.

29. (A) Wax model creation → Encasing in clay → Heating to melt wax → Pouring molten bronze → Breaking clay mold
The lost-wax technique is a sophisticated casting process used for centuries. An artist first crafts a detailed wax model of the image. This model is encased in clay and heated, allowing the wax to melt and flow out. Molten bronze is then poured into the resulting hollow. Once the metal cools, the clay mold is broken to reveal the final unique sculpture.

30. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Mughal architecture is a grand synthesis of Persian, Islamic, and indigenous Indian styles. It is characterized by the use of red sandstone and white marble, bulbous domes, and slender minarets. The charbagh garden layout is a signature feature of royal tombs. Contrary to avoiding local elements, the Mughals integrated traditional features like chhatris and jharokhas into their majestic structures.

31. (B) It introduced the garden-tomb layout used later for the Taj Mahal.
Humayun's Tomb is a landmark in Mughal history as it introduced several key architectural innovations to the subcontinent. It was the first substantial garden-tomb, featuring the Persian charbagh layout with water channels. This design, along with the use of the high iwan and double dome, served as the primary architectural inspiration for the later construction of the Taj Mahal.

32. (D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Fatehpur Sikri contains numerous architectural gems built by Emperor Akbar. The Buland Darwaza was constructed to celebrate his victory over Gujarat. The Panch Mahal is a unique five-tiered structure designed for ventilation. The Diwan-i-Khas features a distinctive central pillar with lotus-shaped brackets, and the Jama Masjid serves as the city's primary congregational mosque for religious worship.

33. (A) White Makrana marble
The Taj Mahal is iconic for its brilliant white appearance, achieved through the extensive use of high-quality Makrana marble from Rajasthan. This material allows for intricate carvings and the delicate pietra dura inlay work that adorns the structure. The marble's reflective properties also give the monument a changing hue under different lighting conditions, contributing to its status as a global masterpiece.

34. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Red Fort in Delhi, built by Shah Jahan, served as the majestic seat of the Mughal Empire for nearly two centuries. It contains important administrative structures like the Diwan-i-Am, where the emperor held public audiences. While the presence of such buildings illustrates the fort's functional role, its status as the political center was established by the emperor's relocation from Agra.

35. (A) Shift from manuscript stories to naturalistic animal and human portraits
Mughal painting underwent a significant stylistic shift from the reign of Akbar to Jahangir. Under Akbar, the focus was largely on illustrating massive epic manuscripts and historical narratives with crowded scenes. Jahangir, a great lover of nature, shifted the emphasis toward individual portraiture, precise studies of birds and animals, and a more refined, naturalistic style influenced by European art.

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36. (D) Tanjore painting - An exclusively Islamic artistic tradition focusing on calligraphy
Tanjore painting is not an Islamic tradition; it is a classical South Indian devotional art form that originated in Tamil Nadu. These paintings are characterized by their iconic depictions of Hindu deities, vibrant colors, and the use of gold leaf and semi-precious stones. In contrast, Rajasthani and Pahari schools are rooted in local Rajput culture and Hindu mythological themes like the Krishna-Lila.

37. (B) It used a rich color palette, gold, and elongated human figures.
The Deccan school of painting, flourishing in centers like Bijapur and Golconda, is known for its distinct aesthetic that differs from the Mughal style. It features a rich and intense color palette, lavish use of gold, and characteristically elongated figures. The style represents a unique blend of local traditions with significant influences from Persian, Turkish, and even European artistic elements.

38. (A) I, II and IV only
The Sulbasutras are ancient texts that provided the mathematical foundation for Vedic rituals. They contain detailed rules for the geometric construction of fire altars, demonstrating a sophisticated understanding of shapes and areas. Notably, these texts include the earliest Indian statements of the Pythagorean theorem. Their content is primarily mathematical and ritualistic, rather than dealing with astrology or planetary motions.

39. (A) IV, II, III, I
Ancient Indian intellectual history is marked by brilliant scholars across different eras. Sushruta, the pioneer of surgery, lived in the early centuries BCE. He was followed by the astronomer Aryabhata in the 5th century CE. Brahmagupta, famous for his rules on zero, lived in the 7th century, and Bhaskaracharya, who contributed to algebra and calculus, flourished much later in the 12th century.

40. (A) Aryabhata
Aryabhata was a foundational figure in Indian mathematics and astronomy. In his treatise, the Aryabhatiya, he documented the use of zero as a placeholder and established the decimal place-value system. He also calculated a highly accurate approximation of pi and provided trigonometric tables. His work laid the groundwork for future mathematical developments both in India and across the Islamic and Western worlds.

41. (B) Zero and negative numbers
Brahmagupta made monumental contributions to mathematics by providing the first systematic rules for calculating with zero and negative numbers. He treated zero as a number in its own right rather than just a placeholder. His work, the Brahmasphutasiddhanta, defined operations such as addition, subtraction, and multiplication involving these concepts, which were essential for the development of modern algebra and arithmetic.

42. (B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Several seminal texts define the history of Indian science. Aryabhata authored the Aryabhatiya, focusing on mathematics and astronomy. Bhaskaracharya wrote the Lilavati, a famous work on arithmetic and geometry. Charaka is associated with the Charaka Samhita, the foundational text of internal medicine, while Sushruta compiled the Sushruta Samhita, which is the primary ancient treatise on surgical procedures and instruments.

43. (A) It tracked planets, predicted eclipses, and noted Earth's rotation.
Ancient Indian astronomy was highly advanced and based on rigorous mathematical observation. Scholars like Aryabhata correctly proposed that the Earth rotates on its axis and scientifically explained the causes of solar and lunar eclipses. They developed sophisticated models to track planetary movements and calculate the length of the year, demonstrating a level of scientific inquiry that preceded similar findings in Renaissance Europe.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II built the Jantar Mantar observatories to modernize astronomical observations in India. He favored massive masonry instruments over contemporary brass tools because the larger scale provided greater stability and precision in measuring celestial coordinates. These structures, like the Samrat

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106. Identify the correctly matched pair of ancient Indian scientists and their primary field of contribution:
(A) Bhaskaracharya - Pioneer of plastic surgery
(B) Kanad - Atomic theory of the Vaisheshika school
(C) Sushruta - Calculations in solar/lunar astronomy
(D) Varahamihira - Development of Sanskrit linguistics
(E) Answer not known

107. The 'Muslin of Dhaka', a highly prized commodity in global ancient and medieval trade, was famous for:
(A) Its incredibly fine and translucent cotton fabric
(B) Its thick, heavy woolen weave suitable for cold climates
(C) Being woven entirely from metallic gold threads
(D) Its exclusive use of synthetic silk fibers
(E) Answer not known

108. Arrange the following cities in the chronological order of the construction of Jantar Mantar observatories by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II:
I. Delhi
II. Jaipur
III. Ujjain
IV. Varanasi
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

109. Select the option that correctly outlines the evolution of observational astronomy in India:
(A) Naked-eye observation for Vedic rituals → Hellenistic influence in Siddhantic astronomy → Massive masonry instruments of Jantar Mantar → Adoption of the modern telescope
(B) Adoption of the modern telescope → Massive masonry instruments of Jantar Mantar → Hellenistic influence in Siddhantic astronomy → Naked-eye observation for Vedic rituals
(C) Hellenistic influence in Siddhantic astronomy → Naked-eye observation for Vedic rituals → Adoption of the modern telescope → Massive masonry instruments of Jantar Mantar
(D) Massive masonry instruments of Jantar Mantar → Adoption of the modern telescope → Naked-eye observation for Vedic rituals → Hellenistic influence in Siddhantic astronomy
(E) Answer not known

110. Which of the following statements provides the best analysis of the colonial impact on India's traditional knowledge systems?
(A) Colonialism caused a world-wide rebirth of Ayurveda and ancient Indian metallurgy.
(B) The British funded traditional ship-building to help strengthen the Royal Navy.
(C) Western education replaced the old schools, pushing aside traditional science.
(D) Colonial rulers translated all European science into Sanskrit to help the locals.
(E) Answer not known

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53. (B) Exclusive reliance on foreign-built vessels for all maritime trade.
India possessed a robust and indigenous shipbuilding tradition, far from relying exclusively on foreign vessels. Texts like the Yuktikalpataru provide detailed classifications of various ship types based on their size and intended use. This domestic capability supported extensive maritime trade networks reaching the Roman Empire and Southeast Asia. Indian sailors used advanced astronomical knowledge and seasonal monsoon winds to navigate the open oceans.

54. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The arrival of British colonial rule significantly hindered the development of traditional Indian science. Colonial policies prioritized Western education and industrial interests, leading to the systemic marginalization of indigenous institutions. Traditional knowledge systems in fields like medicine, metallurgy, and textiles were often ignored or suppressed, causing a decline in local expertise as the economy was restructured to serve as a source of raw materials.

55. (D) Imperial, court-sponsored, and monumental
Unlike the decentralized and largely secular art of the Indus Valley, Mauryan art was primarily an imperial project sponsored by the state. It is characterized by its monumental scale and the use of polished stone. Examples include the massive monolithic pillars of Ashoka and life-size sculptures like the Yakshas. This art served to project the power of the emperor and promote official ideologies.

56. (A) Sankissa Capital - Elephant
Ashokan pillars were topped by various animal capitals, each carrying symbolic significance. The Sankissa pillar features an elephant capital. In contrast, the famous Sarnath capital consists of four lions, and the Rampurva site is known for both a bull and a lion capital. These animal motifs were masterfully carved and polished, representing the high artistic standards of the Mauryan imperial workshops.

57. (B) It has four back-to-back lions on a round base.
The Lion Capital of Sarnath features four majestic lions standing back-to-back on a circular abacus. The base is decorated with reliefs of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull, and a lion, separated by wheels (Dharmachakras). This masterpiece was originally crowned by a large wheel of the law. It was carved from a single block of polished Chunar sandstone during the Mauryan period.

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58. (A) I, II and III only
The physical structure of a stupa is composed of several key elements. The anda is the massive hemispherical dome that forms the core. The medhi is the circular terrace or base upon which the dome sits. The harmika is the square railing on top of the dome. While the torana (gateway) is a vital part of the complex, it serves as an entrance boundary rather than part of the central body.

59. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Sanchi Stupa developed over nearly two millennia. It began as a brick mound under Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE. During the Shunga period, it was expanded and encased in stone with an added balustrade. The elaborate toranas were constructed later during the Satavahana era. Much later, in the modern era, its global cultural significance was recognized with its designation as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

60. (C) It features a highly intact and complete dome standing today.
Unlike the well-preserved stupa at Sanchi, the Amaravati Stupa is largely in ruins today and does not have an intact dome. Most of its famous limestone relief panels were removed in the 19th century and are now housed in museums in Chennai and London. During its peak, however, it was a magnificent structure decorated with intricate carvings commissioned primarily under the Satavahana dynasty.

61. (D) Ajanta is in a steep gorge, while Ellora is on a sloping hill.
While both are world-famous rock-cut sites in Maharashtra, Ajanta and Ellora differ in their geography and religious scope. Ajanta consists of 29 caves carved into the steep, horseshoe-shaped gorge of the Waghora River and is exclusively Buddhist. Ellora features 34 caves excavated along a gentle sloping hill and contains monuments from three different religions: Buddhism, Hinduism, and Jainism.

79. (A) II, III, I, IV
Mughal architecture followed a clear chronological progression. Humayun's Tomb was built first in the mid-16th century, establishing the garden-tomb tradition. This was followed by Akbar's construction of the entire city of Fatehpur Sikri. The Taj Mahal was built later by Shah Jahan in the mid-17th century at the height of Mughal power. Finally, the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore was constructed during Aurangzeb's reign.

80. (D) It is entirely devoid of South Indian cultural elements or indigenous motifs.
The Deccan school of painting is notable precisely because it integrated diverse cultural influences. While it was deeply influenced by Persian and Turkish traditions, it also incorporated significant South Indian motifs and local aesthetic sensibilities. This resulted in a unique style characterized by vibrant colors and romantic themes that flourished in the independent sultanates of the Deccan, distinguishing it from the contemporary imperial Mughal school.

81. (A) Constructing the precise shapes of Vedic fire altars
The development of geometry in ancient India was intrinsically linked to Vedic religious practices. The Sulbasutras provided specific mathematical rules to ensure that fire altars (vedis) were constructed with precise shapes and areas as required by ritual law. This practical need led to significant mathematical discoveries, including methods for squaring the circle and early formulations of what later became known as the Pythagorean theorem.

82. (C) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
Aryabhata's contributions to science were remarkably diverse and precise. He calculated the value of pi to four decimal places (3.1416) and developed the foundations of trigonometry with sine tables. In astronomy, he was a pioneer in proposing that the Earth rotates on its axis. He also provided a scientific explanation for eclipses as the result of shadows cast by celestial bodies, moving beyond mythological interpretations.

83. (A) Earth rotates on its axis long before the Renaissance.
Long before the European Renaissance, Aryabhata proposed a revolutionary model of the universe where the Earth rotates on its own axis. He explained that the apparent motion of stars from east to west is caused by the Earth's rotation, much like trees appearing to move backward to someone in a boat. This heliocentric insight, combined with his mathematical tracking of planetary orbits, marked a peak in ancient scientific thought.

84. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bhaskaracharya is recognized as a brilliant mathematician who anticipated several concepts of modern calculus in the 12th century. In his work, particularly regarding planetary motion, he discussed the idea of instantaneous motion and the concept of derivatives. By understanding how small, infinitesimal changes affect a planet's position, he laid the conceptual groundwork for differential calculus centuries before it was formally developed in Europe by Newton and Leibniz.

85. (B) A large sundial for precise time.
The Samrat Yantra, or "Supreme Instrument," is the largest and most impressive structure at the Jantar Mantar observatories. It is a giant equinoctial sundial designed to measure time with incredible precision, down to two seconds. By observing the shadow cast by its massive gnomon onto graduated stone scales, astronomers could also determine the declination and other coordinates of various celestial bodies throughout the day.

86. (C) Patanjali - Inventor of smallpox vaccination
Patanjali is historically renowned for his contributions to Yoga and Sanskrit grammar, not for inventing smallpox vaccination. While ancient India had traditional methods of variolation to provide immunity against smallpox, these were part of broader folk and Ayurvedic practices. In contrast, Charaka was a master of internal medicine, Sushruta pioneered surgery, and Vagbhata synthesized existing medical knowledge into influential treatises like the Ashtanga Hridaya.

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pyramidal tower known as the vimana. Temple complexes often include large water tanks and extensive pillared halls with intricate carvings. Crucially, Dravidian temples are typically enclosed within a high boundary wall, which distinguishes them from many North Indian Nagara temples that lack such formal enclosures.

71. (D) Chalukyas and Hoysalas
The Vesara style of temple architecture was predominantly patronized by the Western Chalukyas and later the Hoysalas in the Deccan region. These dynasties created a unique architectural language by blending the decorative and structural elements of the Nagara and Dravidian styles. Hoysala temples, in particular, are famous for their star-shaped plans and extremely detailed soapstone carvings, representing the peak of the Vesara tradition.

72. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Indian architecture is characterized by diverse regional and religious styles. Lathe-turned pillars are a hallmark of Hoysala temples in the Deccan. Lofty gopurams (gateways) are essential features of the South Indian Dravidian style. The curvilinear shikhara defines the North Indian Nagara style, while rock-cut chaitya halls are fundamental structures in early Buddhist architecture used for congregational prayers.

73. (B) The cosmic cycle of creation and eternal destruction
The Chola Nataraja bronze sculpture is a profound symbolic representation of Shiva's cosmic dance, Tandava. It captures the eternal rhythm of the universe, encompassing creation, preservation, destruction, illusion, and liberation. Shiva is shown surrounded by a ring of fire, holding a drum (creation) and a flame (destruction), while his raised foot offers salvation to the devotee, illustrating the dynamic balance of cosmic forces.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mughal architecture is celebrated as a unique Indo-Islamic synthesis because it harmoniously blended diverse artistic traditions. While it adopted Persian structural elements like the true arch, dome, and geometric gardens, it also incorporated indigenous Indian features such as decorative chhatris, jharokhas, and lotus motifs. This integration created a majestic and distinctive style that defined the imperial identity of the Mughal Empire in India.

75. (A) A five-story columnar hall built for cooling breezes
The Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri is an extraordinary five-storied building designed with an open, columnar structure. Each successive floor is smaller than the one below, creating a pyramidal shape. It was built by Akbar primarily as a pleasure pavilion for the ladies of the court, designed to catch cooling breezes during the hot summer months while providing a vantage point over the city.

76. (C) Red Fort, Delhi - Jahangir
The Red Fort in Delhi was not built by Jahangir; it was commissioned by his son, Emperor Shah Jahan, when he decided to shift the Mughal capital from Agra to the newly founded city of Shahjahanabad. Shah Jahan is renowned as the greatest builder among the Mughal emperors, also responsible for the Taj Mahal and the Jama Masjid in Delhi, representing the zenith of Mughal architecture.

77. (D) Asymmetrical layout to match the river
Perfect symmetry is the defining characteristic of the Taj Mahal's architecture. Every element, from the central mausoleum to the flanking mosque and guest house, is meticulously balanced along a central axis. The only exception to this symmetry is the tomb of Shah Jahan himself, which was placed next to Mumtaz Mahal's central grave. The monument is famous for its bulbous dome, four minarets, and exquisite pietra dura work.

78. (A) I, II and III only
Rajput painting, encompassing both Rajasthani and Pahari styles, is deeply rooted in Indian cultural and religious traditions. Common themes include episodes from the great epics, the romantic and devotional tales of Radha and Krishna, and Ragamala series illustrating musical modes. Unlike some Islamic traditions, Rajput art is highly figurative and expressive, focusing on human emotions and mythological narratives rather than abstract geometric patterns.

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95. (B) It was excavated top-downwards from a single basaltic cliff face.
The Kailasa Temple at Ellora is an unparalleled achievement of engineering and art. Instead of being built from separate stones, the entire temple was carved out of a single massive basaltic cliff. This top-down excavation required workers to remove over 200,000 tons of rock to reveal the intricate structure, complete with its shikhara, mandapas, and life-size sculptures. It stands as the world's largest monolithic rock-cut monument.

96. (D) Dravidian Style - Imperial Cholas
The Imperial Cholas were the greatest patrons of the Dravidian style of temple architecture, characterized by massive vimanas and gopurams. In contrast, the Nagara style flourished in the North under various dynasties like the Chandelas and Solankis. Rock-cut chaityas are associated with early Buddhist patronage, and the Vesara style was primarily developed by the Chalukyas and Hoysalas in the Deccan region.

97. (A) Symbolizes royalty and the three jewels of Buddhism
In stupa architecture, the chattra consists of tiered umbrellas placed atop the harmika. It serves as a symbol of high spiritual rank and royalty. The three tiers are traditionally interpreted as representing the "Three Jewels" of Buddhism: the Buddha, the Dharma (teachings), and the Sangha (community). This element crowns the entire structure, emphasizing the sacred and imperial nature of the site where relics were enshrined.

98. (A) I, II and III only
The Ellora Caves were excavated over several centuries by dynasties like the Rashtrakutas, not the Mauryas. The site contains 34 accessible caves dedicated to three different religions, showcasing ancient India's religious harmony. Cave 16 is the most famous, housing the monolithic Kailasa Temple. These rock-cut sanctuaries represent a peak in Indian architectural and sculptural development between the 6th and 11th centuries CE.

99. (A) I, II, III, IV
Indian architecture followed a clear evolutionary path through the centuries. It began with the monumental monolithic pillars of the Mauryan period. This was followed by the development of early structural Hindu temples during the Gupta era. The grand Dravidian temple style reached its peak under the Cholas in the medieval period. Finally, the Mughal era introduced the unique synthesis of Indo-Islamic garden tombs and palatial complexes.

100. (D) It was entirely built of white marble.
Humayun's Tomb is primarily constructed of red sandstone, accented with white marble for decorative purposes and for its massive double dome. It is not entirely built of white marble; that distinction belongs to later structures like the Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula and the Taj Mahal. Humayun's Tomb is famous for introducing the charbagh garden layout and high Persian-style arched alcoves to Indian architecture.

101. (B) The Peacock Throne (Takht-i-Taus)
The Hall of Public Audience in the Red Fort was the site of the magnificent Peacock Throne during the reign of Shah Jahan. This legendary throne was made of solid gold and encrusted with precious jewels, including the Koh-i-Noor diamond. It symbolized the immense wealth and power of the Mughal Empire. The throne was later looted and taken to Persia following the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739.

102. (C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
Mughal painting evolved through different imperial priorities. Babur had little time for art due to constant warfare. Humayun brought Persian masters to India, laying the school's foundations. Akbar established the imperial karkhanas for large-scale manuscript illustrations. Jahangir's reign marked the zenith of the style, focusing on exquisite portraiture and highly detailed, naturalistic studies of the natural world, reflecting his personal interest in flora and fauna.

103. (D) Aryabhatiya
The Aryabhatiya, written by the mathematician-astronomer Aryabhata in the 5th century CE, is a revolutionary text in the history of science. It proposed that the Earth is a sphere that rotates on its axis, causing the apparent daily motion of the stars. This work also provided accurate calculations for planetary orbits and

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87. (D) Sushruta Samhita
The Sushruta Samhita is a foundational text in the history of global medicine, particularly for its detailed descriptions of plastic surgery. It provides a step-by-step procedure for rhinoplasty, or nose reconstruction, using a flap of skin taken from the patient's own cheek or forehead. This ancient technique remained largely unchanged for centuries and served as the basis for modern reconstructive surgical methods when it was later studied in Europe.

88. (A) I and II only
Ancient India was a global leader in metallurgy, particularly in the production of high-quality metals. Zinc smelting was successfully mastered at Zawar in Rajasthan using a sophisticated distillation process. Additionally, India was the exclusive source of Wootz steel, a high-carbon alloy famous for its strength and durability. However, the smelting of aluminum is a modern industrial process and was not practiced during the Mauryan or any other ancient period.

89. (A) Ginning → Spinning into fine yarn → Weaving on looms → Dyeing with natural colors like indigo
The traditional production of cotton textiles in India followed a systematic technological sequence. First, ginning was performed to separate the cotton fibers from the seeds. The fibers were then spun into incredibly fine yarn. This yarn was woven on handlooms into fabric, which was finally treated with natural dyes like indigo or madder to create the vibrant, colorfast textiles that were highly prized in international trade.

90. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Ancient Indian maritime history is marked by sophisticated naval technology and extensive trade. Shipbuilders often used stitched planks, which provided flexibility in rough waters. Navigators utilized tools like the Matsya Yantra and possessed a deep understanding of monsoon wind patterns to travel safely across the Indian Ocean. These capabilities transformed coastal regions into major hubs and facilitated lasting cultural and economic connections with Southeast Asia and beyond.

91. (A) Magnetic compass for determining direction
The 'Matsya Yantra' is mentioned in medieval Indian texts as a navigational aid used by sailors. It functioned as an early form of a magnetic compass, consisting of a fish-shaped metallic piece magnetized and floated in a bowl of oil. This device allowed mariners to determine direction even when the sun or stars were not visible, playing a crucial role in India's long-distance maritime trade and oceanic exploration.

92. (C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
India's UNESCO World Heritage sites are located across several states, reflecting its diverse heritage. The Ajanta Caves are in Maharashtra, while the Great Stupa of Sanchi is situated in Madhya Pradesh. The Brihadeeswarar Temple, a pinnacle of Chola architecture, is in Tamil Nadu. The Taj Mahal, the iconic Mughal mausoleum, is located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. These sites represent various peaks in Indian artistic and architectural history.

93. (D) Scholarship focusing on books rather than direct experiments
Prior to the colonial era, traditional Indian sciences faced a period of stagnation partly because academic focus shifted toward commenting on ancient texts rather than conducting new, empirical experiments. This emphasis on preserving existing knowledge through scholastic debate, while valuable for tradition, often discouraged the innovative observation and practical testing necessary for scientific advancement. Consequently, fields like metallurgy and astronomy did not evolve as rapidly as in early modern Europe.

94. (C) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Chola bronze statues are indeed celebrated as artistic masterpieces of the highest order. However, the reason provided is incorrect because the lost-wax process is not a mass-production technique. Since the clay mold must be broken to extract the finished statue, every single bronze figure created by this method is a unique, one-of-a-kind work of art. This individuality contributes to the high value and artistic prestige of these ancient sculptures.

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62. (C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Indian rock-cut sites are linked to specific periods and faiths. Ajanta is famous for its exclusively Buddhist murals and prayer halls. The Badami caves represent early Chalukyan Hindu and Jain architecture. The Udayagiri caves in Madhya Pradesh house significant Gupta-era Vaishnavite sculptures. Cave 15 at Ellora, known as the Dashavatara cave, features grand Brahmanical art commissioned during the Rashtrakuta period.

63. (B) Shiva as the creator, the preserver, and the cosmic destroyer
The Trimurti panel at Elephanta is a masterpiece of Indian sculpture, representing the three fundamental aspects of Lord Shiva. The central face depicts Shiva in a serene, meditative state as the preserver. The side faces represent the creative, feminine aspect and the fierce, destructive aspect. This colossal carving artistically conveys the complex, multifaceted nature of the divine within the Shaivite tradition of the post-Gupta era.

64. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gandhara art is widely classified as Greco-Buddhist because it represents a unique fusion of Eastern and Western traditions. While the subject matter was strictly Buddhist, the artistic execution relied on Hellenistic techniques. This resulted in images of the Buddha that resembled Greek gods, characterized by realistic anatomical details, wavy hair, and heavy, folded drapery, reflecting the cosmopolitan culture of the northwestern Indian subcontinent.

65. (A) Abhaya Mudra gesture with hair in a knot or shaved head
The Mathura School of Art produced a distinctive indigenous style of Buddha imagery. These statues often depict the Buddha in the Abhaya Mudra, the gesture of fearlessness. The figures usually feature a snail-shell hair arrangement or a shaved head with a topknot (ushnisha). Unlike the Gandhara style, Mathura sculptures emphasize a powerful, robust physique and are carved from the local spotted red sandstone.

66. (C) Amaravati School - White limestone/marble
Each major school of ancient Indian art is associated with a specific regional material. The Amaravati School in South India utilized a distinctive white limestone that has a marble-like appearance. The Mathura School used spotted red sandstone, while the Gandhara School predominantly used grey or blue schist. These materials significantly influenced the texture and level of detail possible in the sculptures produced by each school.

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67. (A) The seated Buddha from Sarnath preaching the law
The seated Buddha from Sarnath is considered one of the greatest masterpieces of Gupta art. It depicts the Buddha delivering his first sermon, characterized by a perfect harmony of form and spiritual expression. The sculpture features a smooth, refined surface, a beautifully carved halo, and a face radiating deep inner peace. This work exemplifies the classical naturalism and spiritual ideal that defined the Golden Age of Indian art.

68. (A) I and II only
During the Gupta period, Hindu temple architecture evolved from very simple forms to more organized structures. The earliest stage consisted of small, flat-roofed square shrines with a pillared porch. Subsequent developments included the addition of a covered circumambulatory path around the sanctum. While the towering curvilinear shikhara eventually became a standard feature of the Nagara style, its full development occurred after the initial Gupta experiments.

69. (B) Nagara (North India), Vesara (Deccan), Dravidian (South India)
Temple architecture in India is broadly categorized into three regional styles. The Nagara style, characterized by curvilinear towers, is found primarily in Northern India. The Dravidian style, known for its stepped pyramidal towers and massive gateways, is dominant in Southern India. The Vesara style developed in the Deccan region as a hybrid form, incorporating elements from both the northern and southern traditions under dynasties like the Chalukyas.

70. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Dravidian temple architecture is defined by several distinct features, including massive entrance gateways called gopurams and a stepped

eclipses, reflecting a sophisticated heliocentric understanding of the solar system long before similar ideas emerged in the Western world.

104. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Iron Pillar of Delhi has survived for over fifteen centuries without significant rusting due to the advanced skills of Gupta-era metallurgists. The iron contains a high amount of phosphorus and lacks sulfur and manganese. This specific composition catalyzed the formation of a thin, protective layer of misawite on the surface. This passive film acts as a barrier against environmental corrosion, demonstrating an extraordinary early understanding of chemical properties and metallurgy.

105. (B) Ancient Indians lacked knowledge of creating metallic oxides for medicinal use.
Ancient Indian chemistry, or Rasashastra, was highly advanced and specialized in creating various chemical compounds for medicinal and industrial use. Contrary to the idea of a lack of knowledge, Ayurvedic practitioners were experts at preparing metallic oxides, known as bhasmas, which were used as potent pharmaceutical treatments. Scholars like Nagarjuna were central to this tradition, which also included the production of sophisticated dyes, cements, and perfumes.

106. (B) Kanad - Atomic theory of the Vaisheshika school
Acharya Kanad was a foundational philosopher of the Vaisheshika school who proposed an early atomic theory of the universe. He theorized that all matter is composed of indivisible particles called 'parmanu'. In contrast, Bhaskaracharya was a mathematician and astronomer, Sushruta was a pioneer of surgery, and Varahamihira was a polymath who contributed to astronomy and astrology rather than being primarily a linguist.

107. (A) Its incredibly fine and translucent cotton fabric
The Muslin of Dhaka was one of the most famous and sought-after textiles in the ancient and medieval world. It was a cotton fabric of such extraordinary fineness and translucency that it was often described as "woven air." This high-quality textile was produced through meticulous hand-spinning and weaving processes unique to the Bengal region, making it a prized luxury item exported across Asia and to the royal courts of Europe.

108. (A) I, II, III, IV
Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II built five astronomical observatories, known as Jantar Mantar, across North India in the early 18th century. The first was constructed in Delhi, followed by the largest and best-preserved one in Jaipur. Subsequent observatories were built in Ujjain and Varanasi. These sites featured massive stone instruments designed to provide more accurate astronomical data than the smaller metallic tools available at the time.

109. (A) Naked-eye observation for Vedic rituals → Hellenistic influence in Siddhantic astronomy → Massive masonry instruments of Jantar Mantar → Adoption of the modern telescope
Indian astronomy began with simple naked-eye observations for timing Vedic rituals. It later integrated Hellenistic mathematical methods during the Siddhantic period, leading to more accurate planetary models. In the 18th century, Sawai Jai Singh II built the monumental masonry instruments of the Jantar Mantar to improve precision. Finally, the tradition transitioned into modern astronomy with the adoption of telescopes and Western scientific methods during the colonial period.

110. (C) Western education replaced the old schools, pushing aside traditional science.
The most significant impact of British colonialism on India's traditional knowledge systems was the systematic displacement of indigenous learning. The introduction of Western-style education and the English language as the primary medium of scholarship marginalized traditional institutions. Indigenous sciences in fields like medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics were often dismissed as unscientific, leading to a break in the continuity of these ancient traditions and a decline in local innovation and expertise.

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CHAPTER 17
Eminent Leaders of Freedom Struggle

1. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): M.K. Gandhi's political philosophy of Satyagraha was initially developed during his campaigns in South Africa.
Reason (R): He organised the Indian working class in South Africa to protest against discriminatory laws such as the poll tax and the invalidation of non-Christian marriages.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

2. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa, marking the beginning of a new phase in the Indian national movement?
(A) 1914
(B) 1915
(C) 1916
(D) 1917
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi's Constructive Programme:
I. It aimed at the socio-economic upliftment of the masses to prepare them for Swaraj.
II. It excluded the promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity as it was considered purely a political issue.
III. The promotion of Khadi and village industries was a central component.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the following campaigns led by Mahatma Gandhi in List I with their primary causes in List II:
List I: Campaigns
P. Champaran Satyagraha
Q. Kheda Satyagraha
R. Ahmedabad Mill Strike
S. Rowlatt Satyagraha
List II: Primary Causes
I. Crop failure and demand for revenue remission
II. Oppressive Tinkathia system imposed by indigo planters
III. Protest against the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act
IV. Dispute between workers and owners over plague bonus
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following journals was started by Mahatma Gandhi specifically to promote the cause of the 'Harijans' and campaign against untouchability?
(A) Young India
(B) Harijan
(C) Navajivan
(D) Indian Opinion
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs regarding the Harijan movement is correctly matched?
(A) Poona Pact - Agreement between Gandhi and the British Government
(B) All India Anti-Untouchability League - Founded by B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Temple Entry Proclamation - Initiated primarily in the state of Travancore
(D) Epic Fast of 1932 - Undertaken by Gandhi in South Africa

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(E) Answer not known

7. Consider the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi's economic ideas:
I. He strongly advocated for the rapid industrialisation of India to eradicate poverty.
II. He proposed the concept of 'Trusteeship', where the wealthy act as trustees of their wealth for the welfare of the people.
III. He believed in the self-sufficiency of the village economy.
IV. He supported the idea of Swadeshi to encourage local production and consumption.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following statements regarding the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi is correct?
(A) Nathuram Godse assassinated Gandhi during a prayer meeting at Birla House in New Delhi.
(B) He was assassinated on January 30, 1948, while addressing the Constituent Assembly.
(C) The assassination led to the immediate banning of the Indian National Congress by the government.
(D) His death occurred on the first anniversary of India's independence.
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of events in Jawaharlal Nehru's life?
(A) Participating in Non-Cooperation Movement - President of Lahore Congress Session - Publishing 'The Discovery of India' - Moving the Objectives Resolution
(B) President of Lahore Congress Session - Participating in Non-Cooperation Movement - Moving the Objectives Resolution - Publishing 'The Discovery of India'
(C) Participating in Non-Cooperation Movement - Publishing 'The Discovery of India' - President of Lahore Congress Session - Moving the Objectives Resolution
(D) President of Lahore Congress Session - Moving the Objectives Resolution - Participating in Non-Cooperation Movement - Publishing 'The Discovery of India'
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements regarding Jawaharlal Nehru's ideology:
I. He was a staunch proponent of a secular state in India.
II. He believed that democratic socialism was the ideal economic path for the country.
III. He advocated for alignment with the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
IV. He stressed the importance of scientific temper for national development.
V. He was opposed to the concept of universal adult franchise at the time of independence.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation for numerous scientific and technical institutions such as the IITs and ISRO.
Reason (R): He believed that heavy reliance on traditional agricultural methods without scientific advancement was sufficient for India's economic progress.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following statements regarding Jawaharlal Nehru's tenure as the first Prime Minister of India is incorrect?
(A) He established the Planning Commission to

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oversee the economic development of the country.
(B) He pursued a foreign policy of Non-Alignment, keeping India away from Cold War military blocs.
(C) He actively discouraged the development of atomic energy, citing the destruction caused during World War II.
(D) He played a crucial role in the linguistic reorganisation of Indian states through the States Reorganisation Act.
(E) Answer not known

13. Arrange the following locations in the correct sequence of Subhas Chandra Bose's escape route from India in 1941:
1. Berlin
2. Kabul (Afghanistan)
3. Peshawar
4. Moscow

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3
(E) Answer not known

14. Match the following features of the Indian National Army in List I with their corresponding descriptions in List II:
List I: INA Features
P. Rani of Jhansi Regiment
Q. Provisional Government of Free India
R. 'Delhi Chalo'
S. Imphal Campaign
List II: Descriptions
I. The famous battle cry given by Subhas Chandra Bose to inspire the INA troops
II. The all-women combat unit led by Captain Lakshmi Sahgal
III. The major military offensive undertaken by the INA alongside Japanese forces
IV. Established by Subhas Chandra Bose in Singapore in 1943
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of Subhas Chandra Bose's political ideology?
(A) A synthesis of modern socialism and elements of disciplined authoritarian nationalism.
(B) Complete reliance on non-violent civil disobedience to achieve immediate independence.
(C) An uncompromising and radical stance against the expansion of British imperialism.
(D) Advocacy for rapid industrialisation through centralized state planning and control.
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following pairs regarding Subhas Chandra Bose is incorrectly matched?
(A) Formation of the Forward Bloc - Established in the year 1939
(B) Resignation from the ICS - To participate in the freedom struggle
(C) Disappearance mystery - Presumed plane crash in Taihoku, Formosa
(D) Assumption of INA leadership - Directly handed over by the British Army
(E) Answer not known

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17. Which of the following best describes the primary objective of the Mahad Satyagraha led by B.R. Ambedkar in 1927?
(A) To assert the right of the untouchables to draw water from the public Chavadar tank.
(B) To demand separate electorates for the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures.
(C) To protest against the imposition of the Simon Commission by the British government.
(D) To advocate for the immediate entry of untouchables into the Kalaram Temple.
(E) Answer not known

18. In the context of the Poona Pact debate, how did the views of B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi primarily differ?
(A) Ambedkar advocated for joint electorates with reserved seats, whereas Gandhi initially demanded separate electorates for religious minorities.
(B) Ambedkar believed in modern village-centric development, while Gandhi focused

solely on high-level constitutional reforms in London.
(C) Ambedkar sought separate electorates for political empowerment, while Gandhi feared they would fragment the larger Hindu community.
(D) Both leaders fully agreed on the necessity of separate electorates, but they differed strictly on the total number of seats allocated.
(E) Answer not known

19. Identify the feature that was not a direct contribution of B.R. Ambedkar as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution:
(A) The integration of princely states into the Indian Union.
(B) The inclusion of a robust framework for Fundamental Rights and constitutional remedies.
(C) The introduction of provisions to abolish untouchability explicitly in the Constitution.
(D) The emphasis on a strong center to prevent the fragmentation of the nation.
(E) Answer not known

20. B.R. Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism in Nagpur in 1956 can be inferred as a strategic move primarily aimed at:
(A) Gaining political asylum in neighboring Buddhist majority countries.
(B) Aligning with the religious beliefs of the British administrators to gain legislative favors.
(C) Protesting against the secular nature of the newly adopted Indian Constitution.
(D) Seeking a spiritual path that inherently rejected the rigid caste hierarchies of Hinduism.
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929 not to cause physical harm, but to "make the deaf hear."
Reason (R): They intended to protest against the passage of the draconian Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Act.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

22. Bhagat Singh's transition from individual heroic action to mass mobilization reflects which ideological shift during his later years in prison?
(A) A shift from revolutionary terrorism to Gandhian non-violence.
(B) A shift towards constitutional and parliamentary methods of agitation.
(C) An embrace of Marxist socialism and the belief in a mass movement of workers and peasants.
(D) A realization that an alignment with the Axis powers was necessary for Indian independence.
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements regarding the poetry and vision of Subramania Bharati:
I. His poems strongly advocated for women's liberation and the eradication of caste inequalities.
II. He composed nationalistic songs entirely devoid of spiritual or religious metaphors.
III. He celebrated the pride and antiquity of the Tamil language while simultaneously embracing Indian nationalism.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the following aspects of Subramania Bharati's life in List I with their corresponding details in List II:
List I: Aspects
P. Swadesamitran
Q. India (Journal)
R. Pondicherry
S. Sister Nivedita
List II: Details
I. The place where Bharati lived in exile to escape British arrest

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(D) Non-Cooperation Movement - Civil Disobedience Movement - Quit India Movement - Champaran Satyagraha
(E) Answer not known

50. Consider the following statements regarding Subhas Chandra Bose:
I. He resigned from the prestigious Indian Civil Service (ICS) to join the freedom struggle.
II. He was elected as the President of the Congress at the Haripura and Tripuri sessions.
III. He formed the Forward Bloc after ideological differences with the Congress leadership.
IV. He secured immense military support from the Soviet Union during World War II.
V. He established the Free India Centre in Berlin to mobilize Indian prisoners of war.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): The British colonial government sentenced V.O. Chidambaranar to rigorous imprisonment with hard labour, including pulling an oil press.
Reason (R): He was perceived as a severe threat to British commercial interests and colonial stability due to his success in organizing the Swadeshi maritime enterprise and mill workers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

52. Before his exile to Pondicherry, Subramania Bharati actively worked in Madras. Which prominent national leader's extremist ideology heavily influenced Bharati's political stance during the Surat Split of 1907?
(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Pherozeshah Mehta
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(E) Answer not known

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53. Arrange the following events from Mahatma Gandhi's life in South Africa in the correct chronological order:
1. The establishment of the Phoenix Settlement.
2. The founding of the Natal Indian Congress.
3. The Satyagraha campaign against the mandatory registration of Asians.
4. The incident of being thrown off the train at Pietermaritzburg.
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3
(E) Answer not known

54. Match the following leaders of Tamil Nadu in List I with their notable contributions or movements in List II:
List I: Leaders
P. Thanthai Periyar
Q. K. Kamarajar
R. C. Rajagopalachari
S. V.O. Chidambaranar
List II: Contributions
I. Swatantra Party
II. Mid-day Meal Scheme
III. Self-Respect Movement
IV. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following statements correctly explains the core objective of the 'Kamaraj Plan' proposed in 1963?
(A) To nationalize all major commercial banks and insurance companies in India.
(B) To implement a five-year strategy specifically for the agricultural development of Tamil Nadu.
(C) To establish a separate administrative cadre for state-level governance across India.

(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): Thanthai Periyar EVR left the Indian National Congress in 1925.
Reason (R): He was deeply influenced by the Marxist ideology during his tour of the Soviet Union.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following statements accurately reflects Thanthai Periyar's views on women's rights?
(A) He believed that women should focus primarily on domestic duties to maintain traditional cultural values and social order.
(B) He supported the conventional patriarchal structure as a necessary component for long-term communal and social stability.
(C) He argued that formal women's education should be restricted to the study of religious scriptures and moral conduct.
(D) He advocated for equal property rights and supported birth control to ensure personal freedom for women.
(E) Answer not known

33. Arrange the following events related to the life of C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) in the correct chronological order:
1. Founding of the Swatantra Party.
2. Serving as the Premier of the Madras Presidency.
3. Serving as the last Governor-General of independent India.
4. Leading the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha.

(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1
(E) Answer not known

34. Match the following works and institutions associated with Rabindranath Tagore in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: Works and Institutions
P. Gitanjali
Q. Visva-Bharati
R. Shantiniketan
S. Amar Shonar Bangla
List II: Descriptions
I. The song adopted as the national anthem of Bangladesh
II. An experimental school established to provide holistic education in harmony with nature
III. A university founded to foster global cultural exchange and universalism
IV. The collection of poems that won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following statements incorrectly represents Rabindranath Tagore's views on nationalism?
(A) He actively supported militant nationalist movements and physical violence against the British.
(B) He was a consistent and fierce critic of aggressive or narrow nation-state ideologies.
(C) He believed that the concepts of humanity and universalism were superior to patriotism.
(D) He warned against the destructive tendencies of hyper-nationalism in his global lectures.
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following pairs linking a freedom fighter to their distinct ideological focus is incorrectly matched?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru - Democratic Socialism and Secularism
(B) B.R. Ambedkar - Annihilation of Caste and Constitutionalism
(C) Subhas Chandra Bose - Militant anti-imperialism and Authoritarian Nationalism
(D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - Two-Nation Theory and Partition

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(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

75. Kamarajar acquired his remarkable organizational skills and immense popularity through grassroots-level political work. At which famous event in 1930 did he court arrest for the first time?
(A) Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha
(B) Chauri Chaura incident
(C) Individual Satyagraha
(D) Quit India Movement
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following pairs regarding Bhagat Singh's revolutionary groups is correctly matched?
(A) Naujawan Bharat Sabha - A moderate faction advocating dominion status
(B) Ghadar Party - Founded entirely by Bhagat Singh in Lahore
(C) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) - Emphasized armed struggle intertwined with socialist ideals
(D) Indian Independence League - A student wing of the Indian National Congress led by him
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following statements about the Indian National Army (INA) is correct?
(A) It was entirely comprised of British officers who defected to the Indian side.
(B) INA successfully captured New Delhi in 1944.
(C) Mahatma Gandhi publicly endorsed the INA's armed campaign against the British.
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose reorganized the INA with the assistance of Rash Behari Bose in Southeast Asia.
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following statements concerning V.O. Chidambaranar is incorrect?
(A) He was deeply influenced by the Swadeshi ideals of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
(B) He managed the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company with ships purchased from France.
(C) His business venture received massive financial subsidies and protection from the British government.
(D) He worked tirelessly alongside Subramania Siva to organize the workers of the Coral Mills in Tuticorin.
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following is not a point of ideological conflict between B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi?
(A) The utility and sanctity of the Varna system.
(B) The absolute need to free India from British colonial rule.
(C) The necessity of a complete social revolution to eradicate untouchability versus mere moral persuasion.
(D) The demand for separate electorates for the depressed classes.
(E) Answer not known

80. What was Rabindranath Tagore's core philosophy behind establishing Shantiniketan?
(A) To provide an environment where learning takes place within the confines of rigid classroom discipline.
(B) To train Indian youth exclusively in modern European industrial sciences.
(C) To create a military academy that would prepare students for an armed revolution.
(D) To foster an education system that blends learning with nature, creativity, and spiritual freedom.
(E) Answer not known

81. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): Subhas Chandra Bose disagreed with Mahatma Gandhi over the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
Reason (R): Bose believed that withdrawing the movement just when mass enthusiasm was at its peak was a strategic blunder for the national cause.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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classes from superstitions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the following initiatives of Mahatma Gandhi in List I with their respective details in List II:

List I: Initiatives
P. Natal Indian Congress
Q. Tolstoy Farm
R. Sabarmati Ashram
S. All India Spinners Association

List II: Details
I. Established near Ahmedabad after his return to India
II. Formed to fight discrimination against Indians in South Africa
III. Created to promote Khadi as a means of rural employment
IV. An experimental community established in South Africa

(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

45. Which broad historical concept is predominantly explored by Jawaharlal Nehru in his book 'The Discovery of India'?

(A) The absolute inevitability of a specific Marxist revolution within the Indian subcontinent.
(B) The justification of the British imperial mission as a purely modernizing and civilizing force.
(C) The argument that India has historically been an orthodox and socially static civilization.
(D) The continuous synthesis of diverse cultures leading to India's unique civilizational identity.
(E) Answer not known

46. Which of the following pairs related to Jawaharlal Nehru is incorrectly matched?

(A) Education - Harrow and Cambridge
(B) Lahore Session (1929) - Adoption of the Purna Swaraj resolution
(C) 'The Discovery of India' - Written during his imprisonment in the Cellular Jail, Andaman
(D) Planning Commission - Established to steer India's mixed economy
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements about B.R. Ambedkar's role and views:

I. He served as the first Minister of Law and Justice in independent India.
II. He resigned from the cabinet due to the stalling of the Hindu Code Bill.
III. He believed that political democracy must be accompanied by social and economic democracy.
IV. He opposed the inclusion of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

48. B.R. Ambedkar pursued his higher education in economics and political science from which of the following prestigious international institutions?

(A) Oxford University and Harvard University
(B) Cambridge University and Sorbonne University
(C) University of Chicago and Yale University
(D) Columbia University and London School of Economics
(E) Answer not known

49. Identify the correct chronological sequence of Mahatma Gandhi's major campaigns:

(A) Champaran Satyagraha - Non-Cooperation Movement - Civil Disobedience Movement - Quit India Movement
(B) Champaran Satyagraha - Civil Disobedience Movement - Non-Cooperation Movement - Quit India Movement
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement - Champaran Satyagraha - Civil Disobedience Movement - Quit India Movement

(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following is not considered one of the core principles of Mahatma Gandhi's political philosophy?
(A) Satyagraha
(B) Dictatorship of the proletariat
(C) Ahimsa
(D) Swaraj
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following best explains how Mahatma Gandhi converted the elite Indian nationalism into a mass movement?
(A) By negotiating exclusive socio-political deals with British Viceroys during private meetings.
(B) By strictly communicating in the English language to appeal to the educated middle class.
(C) By integrating the everyday grievances of peasants with the broader demand for Swaraj.
(D) By focusing purely on legislative debates and legal arguments within the central assembly.
(E) Answer not known

39. In comparing the methods of Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose during the freedom struggle, which of the following is an accurate assessment?
(A) Gandhi preferred the use of armed revolution, while Bose insisted on peaceful non-cooperation.
(B) Both leaders strongly opposed any significant involvement of women in the national movement.
(C) Both believed that independence should only be granted through gradual constitutional reforms.
(D) Gandhi believed in non-violent mass agitation, while Bose favored military force and alliances.
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following is a key feature of B.R. Ambedkar's seminal text, 'Annihilation of Caste'?
(A) It argues that caste reform is impossible without dismantling the religious texts that legitimize it.
(B) It defends the traditional Varna system as an ideal and efficient social division of labor.
(C) It was originally delivered as a successful presidential address at a major session of Congress.
(D) It focuses primarily on the economic drain theory regarding British colonial rule in India.
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): Bhagat Singh authored the essay 'Why I am an Atheist' after India gained independence.
Reason (R): He wanted to clarify that his rejection of religion was based on rationality and scientific thinking.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

42. From Subramania Bharati's intense verses portraying Bharat Mata as a manifestation of Goddess Shakti, one can infer that he:
(A) Aimed to alienate non-Hindu populations from the national movement.
(B) Used traditional religious motifs to invoke spiritual strength and fierce patriotism among the masses.
(C) Believed that only religious ascetics should lead the freedom struggle.
(D) Sought to replace secular political institutions with a theocratic state.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding Thanthai Periyar's ideology:
I. He equated Dravidian identity solely with linguistic superiority and rejected rationalism.
II. He firmly believed that the eradication of the caste system required the rejection of Brahminical dominance.
III. He propagated atheism to free the oppressed

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(D) To mandate that senior leaders resign from ministries to focus on party work.
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following pairs regarding C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) is correctly matched?
(A) Vedaranyam March - Organized to defy the oppressive salt tax in Tamil Nadu
(B) Chakravarti Thirumagan - An English translation of the Bhagavad Gita
(C) Swatantra Party - A political platform advocating state socialism
(D) Governor-Generalship - He was the first British-appointed Governor-General of India
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following statements regarding Rabindranath Tagore's Nobel Prize is incorrect?
(A) He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in the year 1913.
(B) He utilized the entire prize money to fund armed revolutionary groups in Bengal.
(C) The award was primarily given for his deeply sensitive and beautiful poetry collection, Gitanjali.
(D) He was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following is not a foundational principle of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy of Non-Alignment?
(A) Mutual non-aggression and mutual non-interference in internal affairs.
(B) Compulsory military alliances with Western bloc countries for defense.
(C) Peaceful co-existence among nations of diverse ideologies.
(D) Retaining independence of judgment in international affairs.
(E) Answer not known

59. What was the primary reason Thanthai Periyar renamed the Justice Party as Dravidar Kazhagam in 1944?
(A) To transform the party into a radical social reform movement that avoided elections.
(B) To align the party's core objectives with the mainstream Indian National Congress.
(C) To strictly limit the party's official membership to native Tamil speakers only.
(D) To gain formal recognition from British authorities as a legitimate legislative entity.
(E) Answer not known

60. In the political landscape of Tamil Nadu, how did the approaches of C. Rajagopalachari and K. Kamarajar contrast in terms of educational policies?
(A) Both leaders firmly supported the incorporation of hereditary vocational training in rural schools.
(B) Kamarajar advocated for education only for the urban elite, while Rajaji focused on the masses.
(C) Rajaji introduced the Kulakalvi Thittam, which Kamarajar later replaced with free schooling.
(D) Rajaji completely banned English medium schools, a policy that Kamarajar later decided to reverse.
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): B.R. Ambedkar was highly critical of the village economy and society in India.
Reason (R): Ambedkar served as the Law Minister in Nehru's first cabinet.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following is the central argument presented by B.R. Ambedkar in his book 'Who Were the Shudras'?
(A) The Shudras were originally an indigenous tribe distinct from the Aryans.
(B) The Varna system was a purely economic division of labor with no social hierarchy.
(C) The Shudras were Aryan Kshatriyas degraded to the fourth Varna due to Brahmin conflicts.
(D) The Shudras willingly accepted their social position for spiritual salvation.

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(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements regarding Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:
I. He established the cultural institution Sahitya Akademi during his tenure as Education Minister.
II. He was an orthodox Islamic scholar who opposed the synthesis of Hindu and Muslim cultures.
III. He started the Urdu weekly 'Al-Hilal' to promote nationalist ideas among Muslims.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

64. Match the following literary works in List I with their respective authors in List II:
List I: Literary Works
P. Buddha and His Dhamma
Q. The Discovery of India
R. India Wins Freedom
S. Why I am an Atheist
List II: Authors
I. Jawaharlal Nehru
II. Bhagat Singh
III. B.R. Ambedkar
IV. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

65. From Mahatma Gandhi's decision to undertake a fast unto death against the Communal Award of 1932, one can deduce that his primary concern was:
(A) The permanent political separation of the depressed classes from the larger Hindu fold.
(B) The potential loss of British financial subsidies provided to Indian municipalities.
(C) The inadequate number of legislative seats officially allocated to the Muslim League.
(D) The threat posed by radical left-wing extremists to the stability of the movement.
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following pairs related to Rabindranath Tagore is incorrectly matched?
(A) Shantiniketan - A rural ashram promoting open-air education
(B) Knighthood - Surrendered in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
(C) Gitanjali - A political manifesto demanding immediate independence
(D) Visva-Bharati - An institution translating to 'Communion of the World with India'
(E) Answer not known

67. Consider the following statements regarding the revolutionary actions of Bhagat Singh:
I. He assassinated the British police officer John P. Saunders to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
II. He threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly alongside Chandrashekhar Azad.
III. He undertook a prolonged hunger strike in jail demanding the status of political prisoners.
IV. He was executed in the Lahore conspiracy case on March 23, 1931.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

68. Mahatma Gandhi's severe critique of modern industrialism was based on the premise that it:
(A) Did not generate enough surplus value for capital accumulation.
(B) Failed to compete with the cheaper goods imported from European markets.
(C) Required heavy investments that the Indian bourgeoisie was unwilling to provide.
(D) Dehumanized workers, displaced human labor with machinery, and fueled imperialistic greed.
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the correct chronological order of the following historical milestones:
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose escaping from house arrest - Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Tryst

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with Destiny' speech - Mahatma Gandhi's assassination - Drafting of the Constitution completed
(B) Subhas Chandra Bose escaping from house arrest - Mahatma Gandhi's assassination - Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Tryst with Destiny' speech - Drafting of the Constitution completed
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Tryst with Destiny' speech - Subhas Chandra Bose escaping from house arrest - Drafting of the Constitution completed - Mahatma Gandhi's assassination
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose escaping from house arrest - Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Tryst with Destiny' speech - Drafting of the Constitution completed - Mahatma Gandhi's assassination
(E) Answer not known

70. Consider the following statements about C. Rajagopalachari:
I. He was a close associate of Gandhi and was often referred to as his "conscience keeper."
II. He was the first Chief Minister of the Madras State after the 1952 general elections.
III. He strongly supported the imposition of Hindi as the sole national language throughout his life.
IV. He founded the Swatantra Party to champion free enterprise and oppose the license-permit Raj.
V. He was a prolific writer who translated the Ramayana and Mahabharata into Tamil and English.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

71. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi actively supported the Khilafat Movement led by the Ali Brothers.
Reason (R): He wanted to establish an Islamic Caliphate in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

72. In which year did Thanthai Periyar launch the Self-Respect Movement aimed at dismantling the caste system and Brahminical hegemony?
(A) 1916
(B) 1920
(C) 1925
(D) 1937
(E) Answer not known

73. Arrange the following events related to Subramania Bharati's life in chronological order:
1. Serving as assistant editor of Swadesamitran.
2. Seeking political asylum in Pondicherry.
3. Attending the historic Surat session of the Indian National Congress.
4. Passing away at a relatively young age in Madras.
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

74. Match the following institutions/projects in List I with their foundational significance under Jawaharlal Nehru in List II:
List I: Institutions/Projects
P. Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)
Q. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)
R. Planning Commission
S. Bhakra Nangal Dam
List II: Significance
I. Termed by Nehru as a "Temple of Modern India"
II. Established to spearhead the formulation of Five-Year Plans
III. Set up to produce world-class engineering and technological manpower
IV. Conceived as a premier institution for medical research and healthcare
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II

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II. The spiritual personality who deeply influenced Bharati's views on women's rights
III. The Tamil daily where Bharati worked as an assistant editor
IV. The revolutionary weekly edited by Bharati, printed in red paper

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

25. V.O. Chidambaranar established the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company to challenge the monopoly of which British shipping company?
(A) Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company
(B) British India Steam Navigation Company
(C) Royal Mail Ship Company
(D) East India Shipping Corporation
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs regarding V.O. Chidambaranar is correctly matched?
(A) Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Headquartered at Madras
(B) Coral Mills Strike - Organized jointly with Subramania Siva
(C) Imprisonment - Served his entire term without rigorous labor
(D) Political affiliation - Remained a lifelong leader of the Justice Party
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements regarding Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:
I. He was the youngest person to serve as the President of the Indian National Congress.
II. He strongly supported the partition of India as a pragmatic solution to communal riots.
III. He authored the famous autobiography 'India Wins Freedom'.
IV. He argued that the creation of Pakistan would not solve the minority problem for Muslims remaining in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

28. As the first Minister of Education in independent India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad played a pivotal role in the establishment of which of the following institutions?
(A) Indian Institute of Science (IISc)
(B) Medical Council of India (MCI)
(C) University Grants Commission (UGC)
(D) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of events in K. Kamarajar's political career?
(A) Participation in Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha - Becoming Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu - Proposing the Kamaraj Plan - Serving as Congress President
(B) Becoming Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu - Participation in Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha - Serving as Congress President - Proposing the Kamaraj Plan
(C) Participation in Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha - Becoming Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu - Serving as Congress President - Proposing the Kamaraj Plan
(D) Serving as Congress President - Participation in Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha - Becoming Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu - Proposing the Kamaraj Plan
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding Kamarajar's tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu:
I. He introduced the pioneering Mid-day Meal Scheme to increase school enrollment.
II. He mandated free education up to the 11th standard in the state.
III. He prioritized the establishment of large-scale irrigation projects and dams.
IV. He strongly opposed the development of industrial estates in rural areas.
V. He was known for his simple lifestyle and remarkable organizational abilities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V

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82. While both Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose were champions of socialism and youth mobilization in the late 1920s, how did their paths primarily diverge during World War II?
(A) Nehru chose to support the Axis powers for independence, while Bose supported the Allied forces.
(B) Nehru completely abandoned his socialist roots, while Bose became a committed communist leader.
(C) Nehru favored opposing fascism while negotiating with Britain, whereas Bose sought an Axis alliance.
(D) Both adopted non-violence, but Nehru focused on rural areas and Bose on major urban centers.
(E) Answer not known

83. Consider the following statements regarding the Self-Respect Movement started by Thanthai Periyar:
I. It actively promoted self-respect marriages, which were conducted without Brahmin priests and religious rituals.
II. It demanded the implementation of communal representation in government jobs and education.
III. It sought to revive the ancient Vedic traditions in Tamil Nadu.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

84. Match the following social reform initiatives in List I with their respective leaders in List II:
List I: Social Reform Initiatives
P. Harijan Sevak Sangh
Q. Mahad Satyagraha
R. Self-Respect Marriages
S. Promotion of Women's Liberation in Tamil Poetry
List II: Leaders
I. Thanthai Periyar
II. Mahatma Gandhi
III. Subramania Bharati
IV. B.R. Ambedkar
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

85. Identify the distinctive feature of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's nationalist approach:
(A) He advocated for a purely Islamic state within the Indian subcontinent.
(B) He championed the cause of a secular, united India and vehemently opposed the Two-Nation Theory.
(C) He restricted his political activities only to the welfare of the Muslim community in Bengal.
(D) He believed that education should be completely devoid of cultural and historical studies.
(E) Answer not known

86. Which of the following pairs concerning K. Kamarajar is correctly matched?
(A) National Role - First Prime Minister of independent India
(B) Ideology - Staunch proponent of militant communalism
(C) Educational Reform - Introduction of the Mid-day Meal Scheme in Tamil Nadu
(D) Entry into politics - Led the Justice Party in 1920
(E) Answer not known

87. Consider the following statements regarding Jawaharlal Nehru's role in the freedom struggle:
I. He hoisted the tricolor flag on the banks of the Ravi river on December 31, 1929.
II. He was a prominent leader of the All India States Peoples' Conference.
III. He authored 'The Discovery of India' while incarcerated in the Ahmadnagar Fort prison.
IV. He strongly opposed the passing of the Quit India resolution in 1942.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

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Reason (R): The violence at Chauri Chaura convinced Gandhi that the masses were not yet ready for a completely non-violent struggle and that the movement might turn into a violent uprising.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

102. The historical significance of the 'Kamaraj Plan' implemented in the twilight years of Jawaharlal Nehru's prime ministership is best described as:

(A) An economic strategy to drastically increase agricultural output through the Green Revolution.
(B) A diplomatic maneuver to forge alliances with newly independent African nations.
(C) A political strategy to revitalize the Congress party organization by moving senior leaders from ministerial positions to party work.
(D) A constitutional amendment to limit the powers of state governors.
(E) Answer not known

103. Which of the following shows the correct chronological order of early events in the Tamil Nadu freedom struggle?

(A) Foundation of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Coral Mills Strike in Tuticorin - V.O. Chidambaranar's imprisonment - Subramania Bharati fleeing to Pondicherry
(B) Coral Mills Strike in Tuticorin - Foundation of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Subramania Bharati fleeing to Pondicherry - V.O. Chidambaranar's imprisonment
(C) Foundation of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - V.O. Chidambaranar's imprisonment - Coral Mills Strike in Tuticorin - Subramania Bharati fleeing to Pondicherry
(D) V.O. Chidambaranar's imprisonment - Foundation of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Subramania Bharati fleeing to Pondicherry - Coral Mills Strike in Tuticorin
(E) Answer not known

104. Match the following eminent leaders in List I with their prominent post-independence roles in List II:

List I: Eminent Leaders
P. B.R. Ambedkar
Q. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
R. Jawaharlal Nehru
S. C. Rajagopalachari

List II: Post-independence Roles
I. The first Indian Governor-General of independent India
II. The first Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs
III. The first Minister of Education
IV. The first Minister of Law and Justice

(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

105. In the realm of social reform, how did the approaches of B.R. Ambedkar and Thanthai Periyar primarily align?

(A) Both relied entirely on British colonial intervention to bring about social equality for marginalized groups.
(B) Both sought to dismantle Brahminical hegemony and the rigid caste system to achieve true social freedom.
(C) Both emphasized that the economic class struggle must always precede any attempts at specific caste reforms.
(D) Both strongly supported the linguistic reorganization of Indian states as the primary item on their agendas.
(E) Answer not known

106. Which of the following pairs of a freedom fighter and their associated publication is correctly matched?

(A) Mahatma Gandhi - Al-Hilal
(B) B.R. Ambedkar - Mooknayak
(C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - Harijan
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru - Kesari
(E) Answer not known

107. What profound philosophical ideal did Rabindranath Tagore primarily project through his literary works and institutional endeavors at Visva-Bharati?

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94. Match the following concepts or slogans in List I with the eminent leaders who propounded them in List II:
List I: Concepts or Slogans
P. Satyagraha
Q. Democratic Socialism
R. Total annihilation of caste
S. Rationalism and Self-Respect
List II: Leaders
I. B.R. Ambedkar
II. Thanthai Periyar
III. Mahatma Gandhi
IV. Jawaharlal Nehru
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

95. Subhas Chandra Bose successfully cleared the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination in 1920. Which prominent national leader advised him to enter active politics upon his resignation from the ICS?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das)
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following pairs associating a leader with their ultimate sacrifice or tragedy is incorrectly matched?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi - Assassinated by a religious extremist
(B) Subhas Chandra Bose - Disappeared under mysterious circumstances, widely believed to be a plane crash
(C) Bhagat Singh - Hanged to death by the British government
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru - Died while leading a massive protest march in Lahore
(E) Answer not known

97. In 1937, under the Government of India Act 1935, C. Rajagopalachari became the Premier of the Madras Presidency. Which controversial policy did he introduce that met with widespread opposition led by Periyar?
(A) Compulsory study of Hindi in schools.
(B) Abolition of the Zamindari system.
(C) Introduction of the Devadasi system.
(D) The banning of all trade unions.
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following statements about the book 'India Wins Freedom' is correct?
(A) It is an economic treatise written by B.R. Ambedkar analyzing the drain of wealth.
(B) It is a collection of poems composed by Rabindranath Tagore celebrating Indian independence.
(C) It is an autobiographical narrative by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad offering his critical perspective on the events leading to partition.
(D) It was compiled by Subhas Chandra Bose detailing the military campaigns of the INA.
(E) Answer not known

99. Which of the following statements regarding Subramania Bharati is incorrect?
(A) He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature posthumously for his nationalist poetry.
(B) He worked as an editor for the Tamil daily Swadesamitran.
(C) He spent several years in exile in Pondicherry, which was then a French territory.
(D) He passionately advocated for the eradication of untouchability and the caste system.
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following elements was not a part of Thanthai Periyar's social reform agenda?
(A) The promotion of rationalist thought to combat superstitions.
(B) The advocacy for complete women's liberation, including property rights.
(C) The strong opposition to the imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi speaking states.
(D) The glorification of the ancient Varna system as a model for social harmony.
(E) Answer not known

101. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 following the Chauri Chaura incident.

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of untouchability. The primary objective was to assert the right of the depressed classes to use water from the public Chavadar tank. This event marked a crucial step in the struggle for social equality and the assertion of fundamental human rights.

18. (C) Ambedkar sought separate electorates for political empowerment, while Gandhi feared they would fragment the larger Hindu community.
The debate surrounding the Poona Pact centered on the political representation of the depressed classes. B.R. Ambedkar advocated for separate electorates to ensure distinct political empowerment and protection for marginalized groups. Conversely, Mahatma Gandhi opposed this approach, fearing that separate electorates would permanently divide the Hindu community and hinder the social integration necessary for the abolition of the practice of untouchability.

19. (A) The integration of princely states into the Indian Union.
As the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, B.R. Ambedkar made profound contributions to the Indian Constitution, including the framework for Fundamental Rights and the abolition of untouchability. However, the political task of integrating the princely states into the Indian Union was primarily led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Ambedkar focused his efforts on creating a legal and constitutional structure for a modern state.

20. (D) Seeking a spiritual path that inherently rejected the rigid caste hierarchies of Hinduism.
B.R. Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism in 1956 was a deeply symbolic and strategic act aimed at achieving social and spiritual liberation for the depressed classes. He sought a religious framework that rejected the inherent caste hierarchies found in traditional Hindu society. This move emphasized the need for a social identity based on equality, rationality, and human dignity for all marginalized people.

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw non-lethal bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929 to protest against the repressive Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Act. Their primary objective was to gain national attention and voice their opposition to draconian British laws. By surrendering voluntarily, they used the subsequent trial as a platform to spread their revolutionary socialist ideas.

22. (C) An embrace of Marxist socialism and the belief in a mass movement of workers and peasants.
During his time in prison, Bhagat Singh experienced a significant ideological shift from individual acts of heroism toward the principles of Marxist socialism. He realized that true independence required the active mobilization of the workers and peasants. This transition reflected his deepening belief that a revolutionary mass movement was essential to overthrow colonial rule and establish a just, egalitarian society.

23. (B) I and III
Subramania Bharati was a visionary Tamil poet whose work seamlessly blended deep linguistic pride with passionate Indian nationalism. His verses strongly advocated for women's liberation and the total eradication of the caste system. He frequently utilized spiritual and religious metaphors to inspire strength and unity, making his poetry a powerful tool for social reform and the broader national independence movement.

24. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Subramania Bharati's life was shaped by various influential publications and personalities. He served as an assistant editor at the Tamil daily Swadesamitran and later edited the revolutionary weekly India. To escape British arrest, he lived in exile in Pondicherry. Throughout his journey, he was deeply influenced by Sister Nivedita, whose views on women's rights helped shape his social and political vision.

25. (B) British India Steam Navigation Company
V.O. Chidambaranar established the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in 1906 to directly challenge the monopoly held by the British India Steam Navigation Company. By launching this maritime enterprise, he aimed to break the foreign economic stranglehold on Indian trade. This venture was a significant act of economic nationalism, encouraging self-reliance and providing a practical alternative to British shipping services.

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(A) The synthesis of Eastern spiritualism with Western scientific rationalism for universal humanism.
(B) The revival of orthodox Vedic rituals as the only path to national salvation.
(C) The necessity of extreme isolationism for the cultural purity of India.
(D) The absolute rejection of all modern technology and urban living.
(E) Answer not known

108. Arrange the following events associated with Jawaharlal Nehru in the correct chronological order:
1. Participating in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) formulation at Bandung.
2. Moving the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly.
3. Presiding over the Lahore Congress session.
4. Serving as the Vice President of the Viceroy's Executive Council in the Interim Government.

(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 3, 2, 4, 1
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

109. During the launch of the Quit India Movement in 1942, Mahatma Gandhi delivered a historic speech at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. What iconic mantra did he give to the nation on this occasion?
(A) Inquilab Zindabad
(B) Give me blood and I shall give you freedom
(C) Vande Mataram
(D) Do or Die
(E) Answer not known

110. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the ideological diversity among the eminent leaders of the Indian freedom struggle?
(A) All leaders uniformly agreed on the use of militant violence to overthrow British rule.
(B) Every major leader supported the partition of India as a prerequisite for independence.
(C) Leaders like Gandhi emphasized non-violence, while others like Bose or Singh supported armed struggle.
(D) The socio-economic visions of Nehru, Ambedkar, and Gandhi were identical in every aspect.
(E) Answer not known

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88. Thanthai Periyar's resignation from the Indian National Congress in 1925 suggests that he prioritized which of the following over mere political independence from the British?
(A) The eradication of social inequalities and Brahminical hegemony.
(B) The establishment of a socialist economic framework.
(C) The acquisition of complete dominion status for the Madras Presidency.
(D) The promotion of Hindi as the unifying language of India.
(E) Answer not known

89. Identify the correct chronological sequence of these events related to Tamil Nadu's freedom struggle:
(A) V.O. Chidambaranar launching Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Periyar starting the Self-Respect Movement - Formation of Dravidar Kazhagam - Kamarajar becoming Chief Minister
(B) Periyar starting the Self-Respect Movement - V.O. Chidambaranar launching Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Formation of Dravidar Kazhagam - Kamarajar becoming Chief Minister
(C) V.O. Chidambaranar launching Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Formation of Dravidar Kazhagam - Periyar starting the Self-Respect Movement - Kamarajar becoming Chief Minister
(D) Periyar starting the Self-Respect Movement - Formation of Dravidar Kazhagam - V.O. Chidambaranar launching Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Kamarajar becoming Chief Minister
(E) Answer not known

90. Consider the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi's social reform work:
I. He strongly advocated for the abolition of untouchability, calling it a blot on Hinduism.
II. He encouraged women to participate actively in the Swadeshi and Salt Satyagraha campaigns.
III. He believed that village sanitation and hygiene were integral to national freedom.
IV. He supported the continuation of the Devadasi system as a cultural heritage.
V. He tirelessly worked to bridge the communal divide between Hindus and Muslims during the partition riots.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

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91. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) provided below.
Assertion (A): Rabindranath Tagore accepted the title of Knighthood in 1919.
Reason (R): He was deeply Printished by the brutal massacre at Jallianwala Bagh.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

92. The martyrdom of Bhagat Singh and his comrades is often conceptually analyzed as an act that shifted the focus of the youth from mere reformist politics to what ideology?
(A) The universal adoption of non-violent civil disobedience.
(B) Religious fundamentalism aimed at establishing a theocracy.
(C) Uncompromising anti-imperialism coupled with socialist ideals.
(D) Strategic collaboration with imperial forces to secure power.
(E) Answer not known

93. Arrange the following publications and events related to B.R. Ambedkar in chronological order:
1. Mahad Satyagraha.
2. Drafting of the Indian Constitution.
3. Publishing the essay 'Annihilation of Caste'.
4. Embracing Buddhism at Nagpur.
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

Publishing 'The Discovery of India' - Moving the Objectives Resolution
Jawaharlal Nehru's political career followed a significant chronological path within the Indian freedom struggle. He first participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the early 1920s before presiding over the historic Lahore Congress in 1929. During his later imprisonment, he wrote 'The Discovery of India' and eventually moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly as the nation approached independence.

10. (B) I, II and IV
Jawaharlal Nehru was a staunch proponent of secularism, democratic socialism, and the development of a scientific temper. He believed these principles were essential for transforming India into a modern, industrial nation. While he maintained friendly relations with various global powers, he championed Non-Alignment during the Cold War and supported universal adult franchise as a fundamental requirement for a vibrant democracy.

11. (C) A is true but R is false.
Jawaharlal Nehru is credited with establishing India's scientific infrastructure, including the IITs and the organization that preceded ISRO. He believed that scientific advancement was essential for national progress and modern development. Contrary to the idea of relying solely on traditional methods, he championed the scientific temper as the key to solving India's economic and social problems through modern technology.

12. (C) He actively discouraged the development of atomic energy, citing the destruction caused during World War II.
During his tenure as Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru actively promoted the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and national growth. He oversaw the establishment of the Department of Atomic Energy and supported the work of scientists like Homi J. Bhabha. This initiative was part of his broader vision to utilize modern science and technology for India's socio-economic advancement.

13. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
In 1941, Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from house arrest in Calcutta and traveled through Peshawar to reach Kabul. From Afghanistan, he proceeded across the Soviet Union to Moscow before finally arriving in Berlin. This perilous journey was part of his strategic plan to seek international military assistance from the Axis powers to launch an armed struggle for India's independence from Britain.

14. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The Indian National Army featured specific roles and slogans that define its historical impact. The Rani of Jhansi Regiment, led by Lakshmi Sahgal, was a unique all-women combat unit. Bose's call of 'Delhi Chalo' served as a powerful battle cry, while the establishment of the Provisional Government in Singapore provided a political framework for the armed struggle for independence from Britain.

15. (B) Complete reliance on non-violent civil disobedience to achieve immediate independence.
Subhas Chandra Bose's political ideology was characterized by a synthesis of socialism and disciplined nationalist organization. He remained an uncompromising critic of British imperialism and advocated for rapid industrialization through centralized state planning. Unlike Gandhi, Bose did not believe that non-violent civil disobedience alone would be sufficient to force the British to leave India, favoring military action and strategic alliances.

16. (D) Assumption of INA leadership - Directly handed over by the British Army
Subhas Chandra Bose became the leader of the Indian National Army after it was organized by Rash Behari Bose in Southeast Asia. This leadership was not granted by the British; instead, the INA was formed to fight against the British Empire using military force. Bose assumed control in 1943 to lead a concerted military campaign for India's liberation from colonial rule.

17. (A) To assert the right of the untouchables to draw water from the public Chavadar tank.
The Mahad Satyagraha, led by B.R. Ambedkar in 1927, was a significant civil rights movement aimed at challenging the practice

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collection, Gitanjali, won the Nobel Prize, while Shantiniketan and Visva-Bharati were established to provide holistic, universal education in harmony with nature. Additionally, his song 'Amar Shonar Bangla' became the national anthem of Bangladesh, reflecting his profound impact on the cultural and spiritual identity of the region.

35. (A) He actively supported militant nationalist movements and physical violence against the British.
Rabindranath Tagore was a consistent critic of aggressive nationalism and the narrow ideology of the nation-state. He believed that universal humanism and spiritual freedom were superior to patriotic fervor. Although he deeply loved his country, he warned against the destructive tendencies of hyper-nationalism and remained committed to peaceful cultural exchange and the spiritual unity of all mankind throughout his life.

36. (D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - Two-Nation Theory and Partition
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a steadfast proponent of a united, secular India and remained a fierce opponent of the Two-Nation Theory throughout the freedom struggle. He believed that the partition of India would be detrimental to all communities and would fail to solve the minority problem. His ideological focus was on communal harmony, nationalist education, and the preservation of a composite culture.

37. (B) Dictatorship of the proletariat
Mahatma Gandhi's political philosophy was built on the core principles of Satyagraha, Ahimsa, and Swaraj. He sought to achieve independence through non-violent mass mobilization and self-governance. The concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a Marxist ideal that focuses on class struggle and state control, which significantly diverges from Gandhi's emphasis on moral persuasion, rural empowerment, and individual spiritual growth.

38. (C) By integrating the everyday grievances of peasants with the broader demand for Swaraj.
Mahatma Gandhi successfully transformed the Indian national movement by bridging the gap between the urban elite and the rural masses. He did this by integrating the everyday struggles of peasants, such as oppressive taxes and land rights, with the overarching demand for Swaraj. This approach made the freedom struggle relevant to the common people, leading to unprecedented mass mobilization across India.

39. (D) Gandhi believed in non-violent mass agitation, while Bose favored military force and alliances.
Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose shared the goal of independence but differed fundamentally in their methods. Gandhi remained committed to non-violent mass agitation and moral resistance as the primary means to overthrow British rule. In contrast, Bose believed that military force and strategic alliances with international powers were necessary to achieve liberation, leading him to reorganize the Indian National Army.

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40. (A) It argues that caste reform is impossible without dismantling the religious texts that legitimize it.
In his seminal work, 'Annihilation of Caste', B.R. Ambedkar presented a radical critique of Hindu social structure. He argued that superficial reforms were insufficient and that the caste system could only be eradicated by dismantling the religious texts and traditions that provide it with scriptural legitimacy. The text emphasizes that true social equality requires a fundamental revolution in the religious and social mindset.

41. (D) A is false but R is true.
Bhagat Singh wrote the seminal essay 'Why I am an Atheist' in 1930 while he was imprisoned in the Lahore Central Jail. The essay was not written after India's independence, as he was executed by the British in 1931. In the text, he clarified that his rejection of religious belief was based on logical reasoning, historical analysis, and a scientific outlook.

42. (B) Used traditional religious motifs to invoke spiritual strength and fierce patriotism among the masses.
Subramania Bharati frequently utilized traditional religious imagery, portraying Bharat Mata as a manifestation of Goddess Shakti, to evoke a sense of spiritual power and fierce patriotism. By using familiar motifs, he was able to communicate the message of independence

26. (B) Coral Mills Strike - Organized jointly with Subramania Siva
V.O. Chidambaranar, alongside Subramania Siva, played a pivotal role in organizing the Coral Mills Strike in Tuticorin in 1908. This labor movement demonstrated his commitment to the rights of the working class and his ability to mobilize masses against industrial exploitation. His activities in the labor sector were closely linked to his broader nationalist efforts to weaken British commercial interests.

27. (A) I, III and IV
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a prominent nationalist leader who served as the youngest President of the Indian National Congress. He was a vocal opponent of the Two-Nation Theory and argued that partition would not resolve communal issues. His autobiography, 'India Wins Freedom', provides a critical perspective on the political events and leadership decisions that led to the division of the subcontinent.

28. (C) University Grants Commission (UGC)
As the first Minister of Education in independent India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was instrumental in shaping the nation's educational landscape. He oversaw the establishment of key institutions, including the University Grants Commission, to promote higher education and research. His vision emphasized the importance of a robust educational framework for national development, cultural integration, and the cultivation of a modern scientific outlook.

29. (A) Participation in Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha → Becoming Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu → Proposing the Kamaraj Plan → Serving as Congress President
K. Kamaraj participated in the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha in 1930 during the Indian freedom struggle. He later became Chief Minister of Madras State (Tamil Nadu) in 1954. In 1963, he proposed the famous Kamaraj Plan, urging senior Congress leaders to resign from office and strengthen the party organization. After this, he became President of the Indian National Congress in 1964. Thus, the correct chronological sequence is A.

30. (A) I, II, III and V
During his tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, K. Kamarajar introduced several pioneering reforms, most notably the Mid-day Meal Scheme to increase school enrollment. He mandated free education up to the 11th standard and prioritized large-scale irrigation and industrial projects. Known for his simple lifestyle and organizational skills, he focused on rural development and the socio-economic upliftment of the masses.

31. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Periyar E.V. Ramasamy left the Indian National Congress in 1925 primarily due to his dissatisfaction with the party's stance on communal representation and social reform. Although he later visited the Soviet Union and was impressed by its socio-economic model, this journey took place in the early 1930s. His departure from the Congress was fundamentally driven by the need for a separate movement.

32. (D) He advocated for equal property rights and supported birth control to ensure personal freedom for women.
Thanthai Periyar was a radical advocate for women's rights, believing that true social reform was impossible without gender equality. He supported equal property rights and emphasized the importance of birth control to empower women and ensure their personal freedom. His views challenged traditional patriarchal structures and sought to liberate women from domestic confinement and religious superstitions through education and autonomy.

33. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
C. Rajagopalachari's career included leading the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha in 1930 and serving as the Premier of the Madras Presidency in 1937. Following independence, he became the last Governor-General of India. In his later years, he founded the Swatantra Party in 1959 to advocate for free-market principles, marking a significant shift in his political engagement over several decades of service.

34. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Rabindranath Tagore made immense contributions through his literary works and educational institutions. His poetry

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahatma Gandhi developed his political philosophy of Satyagraha while advocating for the rights of Indians in South Africa. He utilized non-violent resistance to challenge repressive policies and discriminatory laws targeting the Indian diaspora. By organizing the working class against measures like the poll tax, he established the practical foundations for mass mobilization strategies later used in India.

2. (B) 1915
Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa on January 9, 1915, at the request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. This return marked a significant turning point in the national movement, as he applied his experiences with non-violent resistance to the Indian context. His arrival eventually shifted the struggle from an elite-led agitation to a mass-based movement for independence.

3. (B) I and III
The Constructive Programme was a comprehensive socio-economic framework designed by Gandhi to empower the masses and build self-reliance. It focused on the promotion of Khadi, village industries, and social reforms. These initiatives aimed to prepare Indian society for meaningful self-rule by strengthening its internal structure and economic independence, while also emphasizing communal unity as a vital political necessity.

4. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The campaigns led by Mahatma Gandhi addressed specific socio-economic grievances across India. The Champaran Satyagraha targeted the exploitative Tinkathia system, while the Kheda campaign sought revenue remission due to crop failure. The Ahmedabad Mill Strike resolved disputes over bonuses for textile workers, and the Rowlatt Satyagraha provided a national protest against the restrictive and repressive colonial legislation enacted by the British.

5. (B) Harijan
The journal Harijan was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1933 to focus on social reform and the eradication of untouchability. It served as a platform for his views on the moral necessity of integrating the depressed classes into the social fabric. Through this publication, he advocated for the rights of marginalized groups and promoted their spiritual and socio-economic upliftment.

6. (C) Temple Entry Proclamation - Initiated primarily in the state of Travancore
The Temple Entry Proclamation was a landmark social reform issued in 1936 in the princely state of Travancore. This decree granted Hindus of all castes the right to enter and worship in government-controlled temples. It represented a major victory for the anti-untouchability movement and set a significant precedent for religious and social equality throughout the Indian subcontinent.

7. (B) II, III and IV
Mahatma Gandhi's economic vision emphasized the self-sufficiency of the village economy and the promotion of Swadeshi to support local production. He proposed the concept of Trusteeship, where the wealthy would manage their riches for the welfare of society rather than for personal gain. He generally remained skeptical of rapid industrialization, fearing it would lead to worker exploitation and dehumanization.

8. (A) Nathuram Godse assassinated Gandhi during a prayer meeting at Birla House in New Delhi.
Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948, by Nathuram Godse during a prayer meeting at Birla House in New Delhi. This tragic event occurred only months after India achieved independence from British rule. The assassination shocked the world and led to a period of intense national mourning, highlighting the deep ideological divisions present within the newly formed nation.

9. (A) Participating in Non-Cooperation Movement - President of Lahore Congress Session -

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and strength to a wider audience. This approach served to mobilize the masses by connecting national liberation with deep-rooted cultural and spiritual values.

43. (B) II and III
Thanthai Periyar's ideology focused on the total eradication of the caste system and the rejection of Brahminical dominance to achieve social justice. He championed rationalism and atheism as tools to liberate the oppressed classes from religious superstitions and social hierarchies. His movement emphasized self-respect and the empowerment of non-Brahmins, seeking to build a society based on equality, reason, and human dignity.

44. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Mahatma Gandhi established several institutions and organizations to support his political and social goals. In South Africa, he formed the Natal Indian Congress and Tolstoy Farm to organize the community. Upon returning to India, he founded the Sabarmati Ashram as a base for his activities and later established the All India Spinners Association to promote Khadi as a tool for rural employment.

45. (D) The continuous synthesis of diverse cultures leading to India's unique civilizational identity.
In 'The Discovery of India', Jawaharlal Nehru explores the historical evolution of the Indian subcontinent as a process of continuous cultural synthesis. He argues that India's unique identity is the result of absorbing and integrating diverse influences over millennia. This perspective emphasizes a composite culture and a resilient civilizational unity that persists despite various external challenges and internal social changes throughout history.

46. (C) 'The Discovery of India' - Written during his imprisonment in the Cellular Jail, Andaman
Jawaharlal Nehru wrote 'The Discovery of India' during his imprisonment at the Ahmadnagar Fort from 1942 to 1945, not at the Cellular Jail. The book provides a profound analysis of India's history, culture, and philosophy from an internationalist perspective. Nehru used his time in prison to explore the roots of Indian identity and its evolution through centuries of diverse cultural synthesis.

47. (A) I, II and III
B.R. Ambedkar served as the first Law Minister of independent India and played a central role in drafting the Constitution. He believed that political democracy must be accompanied by social and economic democracy for true national progress. He eventually resigned from the cabinet due to the stalling of the Hindu Code Bill, which he viewed as essential for securing women's rights and social reform.

48. (D) Columbia University and London School of Economics
B.R. Ambedkar pursued his higher education at prestigious international institutions, including Columbia University in New York and the London School of Economics. These academic experiences provided him with a deep understanding of economics, law, and political science. His time abroad significantly influenced his views on social justice, constitutionalism, and the need for institutional safeguards to protect the rights of marginalized communities.

49. (A) Champaran Satyagraha - Non-Cooperation Movement - Civil Disobedience Movement - Quit India Movement
Mahatma Gandhi's major campaigns in India followed a distinct chronological progression. He began with the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917, followed by the nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement in the early 1920s. Later, he led the Civil Disobedience Movement starting with the Salt March in 1930, and finally launched the Quit India Movement in 1942, marking the final major phase of the independence struggle.

50. (A) I, II, III and V
Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from the Indian Civil Service to join the freedom struggle and twice served as the Congress President. After leaving the party, he formed the Forward Bloc to pursue more radical nationalist policies. During World War II, he established the Free India Centre in Berlin to mobilize supporters, seeking military and political assistance from the Axis powers for liberation.

51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
V.O. Chidambaranar was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by the British because his Swadeshi

aimed to create a society based on rationalism and the total eradication of caste-based hierarchies.

84. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Social reform in India was led by various individuals with distinct focuses. Mahatma Gandhi established the Harijan Sevak Sangh to work for the depressed classes, while B.R. Ambedkar led the Mahad Satyagraha for civil rights. Thanthai Periyar promoted self-respect marriages to challenge traditional social structures, and Subramania Bharati used his Tamil poetry to passionately advocate for the cause of women's liberation.

85. (B) He championed the cause of a secular, united India and vehemently opposed the Two-Nation Theory.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a leading figure in the Indian National Congress who consistently advocated for a united and secular India. He firmly rejected the Two-Nation Theory, believing that religious identity should not be the basis for statehood. His nationalist vision emphasized communal harmony and a shared cultural heritage, and he remained committed to these ideals even as the subcontinent moved toward partition.

86. (C) Educational Reform - Introduction of the Mid-day Meal Scheme in Tamil Nadu
K. Kamarajar is widely recognized for his transformative educational reforms as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He introduced the pioneering Mid-day Meal Scheme, which provided free lunches to schoolchildren, significantly increasing enrollment and attendance. His focus on making education accessible to children from poor and rural backgrounds was a key component of his broader agenda for social and economic upliftment.

87. (A) I, II and III
Jawaharlal Nehru played multiple pivotal roles during the Indian freedom struggle. He presided over the 1929 Lahore Congress, where he hoisted the national flag and called for Purna Swaraj. He was also a leader in the movement within princely states and wrote his major historical work, 'The Discovery of India', while imprisoned. Contrary to some views, he was a key supporter of the Quit India resolution.

88. (A) The eradication of social inequalities and Brahminical hegemony.
Thanthai Periyar's resignation from the Indian National Congress in 1925 was a significant turning point in his political life. He felt that the party was not sufficiently committed to the eradication of caste-based inequalities and social dominance. By leaving the Congress, he prioritized a radical social revolution over mere political independence, believing that true freedom required the dismantling of long-standing social and religious hierarchies.

89. (A) V.O. Chidambaranar launching Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Periyar starting the Self-Respect Movement - Formation of Dravidar Kazhagam - Kamarajar becoming Chief Minister
The history of Tamil Nadu's political and social movements followed a significant sequence of events. V.O. Chidambaranar established his maritime company in 1906, followed by Periyar's launch of the Self-Respect Movement in 1925. Decades later, the Dravidar Kazhagam was formed in 1944, and finally, K. Kamarajar became the Chief Minister of the state in 1954, implementing major socio-economic and educational reforms.

90. (A) I, II, III and V
Mahatma Gandhi's social reform agenda included a strong advocacy for the abolition of untouchability and the active participation of women in national movements. He viewed village hygiene and communal harmony as essential components of national strength and freedom. Throughout his life, he worked tirelessly to bridge the divide between different religious communities and was a vocal opponent of social practices that degraded human dignity.

91. (D) A is false but R is true.
Rabindranath Tagore accepted a knighthood from the British crown in 1915, not in 1919. Following the brutal Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919, he renounced the title as a powerful symbolic gesture of protest against colonial violence. His decision reflected his deep pain and solidarity with the Indian people during one of the darkest periods of British rule in the subcontinent.

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He intended for the organization to operate as a non-electoral movement dedicated to dismantling the caste system and Brahminical hegemony. This transformation allowed the movement to concentrate on social equality and cultural identity without being constrained by the requirements of electoral politics.

60. (C) Rajaji introduced the Kulakalvi Thittam, which Kamarajar later replaced with free schooling.
C. Rajagopalachari and K. Kamarajar held differing views on educational policy in Tamil Nadu. Rajaji introduced the Kulakalvi Thittam, which was criticized for potentially reinforcing hereditary occupations through its school structure. Upon becoming Chief Minister, Kamarajar withdrew this scheme and replaced it with a more inclusive system focused on free schooling and the Mid-day Meal Scheme to ensure broader access to education.

61. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
B.R. Ambedkar was highly critical of the Indian village system, viewing it as a site of deep-seated caste oppression and social stagnation. While he served as the Law Minister in Nehru's first cabinet, this professional role did not directly cause his social views. Instead, his criticism was rooted in his lifelong struggle for Dalit rights and his belief that urbanization was necessary for liberation.

62. (C) The Shudras were Aryan Kshatriyas degraded to the fourth Varna due to Brahmin conflicts.
In his book 'Who Were the Shudras?', B.R. Ambedkar argued that the Shudras were not an indigenous or separate race but were originally Aryan Kshatriyas. He proposed that they were demoted to the fourth Varna following intense social and religious conflicts with the Brahmins. This analysis challenged traditional scriptural interpretations and sought to provide a historical basis for understanding the origins of caste hierarchies.

63. (B) I and III
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad made significant contributions to India's cultural and political life. He established institutions like the Sahitya Akademi during his tenure as Education Minister to promote literature and cultural synthesis. Earlier, he started the Urdu weekly 'Al-Hilal' to spread nationalist ideas among the Muslim community. He consistently advocated for a composite Indian identity and opposed orthodox views that rejected communal unity.

64. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Prominent leaders of the Indian freedom struggle authored several influential works. B.R. Ambedkar wrote 'Buddha and His Dhamma', while Jawaharlal Nehru published 'The Discovery of India'. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad provided his political insights in 'India Wins Freedom', and Bhagat Singh clarified his ideological stance in the essay 'Why I am an Atheist'. These literary contributions reflect their diverse philosophical and political perspectives.

65. (A) The permanent political separation of the depressed classes from the larger Hindu fold.
Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death in 1932 was a direct response to the Communal Award, which granted separate electorates for the depressed classes. His primary concern was that such a measure would permanently divide the Hindu community and impede the social reform necessary to end untouchability. He sought to ensure that marginalized groups remained politically integrated while securing reserved seats through the Poona Pact.

66. (C) Gitanjali - A political manifesto demanding immediate independence
Gitanjali is a collection of deeply spiritual and lyrical poems by Rabindranath Tagore, rather than a political manifesto for independence. The work reflects his philosophical views on nature, humanity, and the relationship between the individual and the divine. While it influenced national sentiment through its universal themes, its primary value lies in its poetic and spiritual beauty, which won him global acclaim.

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67. (A) I, III and IV
Bhagat Singh was a prominent revolutionary who took part in significant acts of resistance against British rule. He assassinated John P. Saunders and undertook a prolonged hunger strike in prison to demand better treatment for political prisoners. His activities led to his execution in the

CHAPTER 18

Prominent Personalities, National Symbols, Sports, Books and Current Affairs

1. Who among the following is the designer of the Indian Rupee symbol?
(A) Pingali Venkayya
(B) Rabindranath Tagore
(C) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(D) D. Udaya Kumar
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the National Flag of India:
I. The ratio of the width of the flag to its length is 2:3.
II. The wheel in the center of the white band has 26 spokes.
III. The saffron color of the flag represents fertility and growth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

3. The 'Lion Capital of Ashoka' at Sarnath was adopted as the National Emblem of India on which of the following dates?
(A) 15 August 1947
(B) 26 January 1950
(C) 26 November 1949
(D) 22 July 1947
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (National Symbols)
P. National Animal
Q. National Bird
R. National Flower
S. National Tree
List II: (Scientific/Formal Names)
I. Ficus benghalensis
II. Panthera tigris
III. Nelumbo nucifera
IV. Pavo cristatus
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

5. The 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the abacus of the National Emblem is taken from which Upanishad?
(A) Mundaka Upanishad
(B) Chandogya Upanishad
(C) Katha Upanishad
(D) Kena Upanishad
(E) Answer not known

6. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The playing time of the full version of the National Anthem is approximately 52 seconds.
Reason (R): A short version consisting of the first and last lines of the National Anthem is played in about 20 seconds on certain occasions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of the first four months of the Saka Calendar?
(A) Chaitra, Vaisakha, Jyaistha, Asadha
(B) Chaitra, Jyaistha, Vaisakha, Sravana
(C) Vaisakha, Chaitra, Asadha, Jyaistha

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76. (C) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) - Emphasized armed struggle intertwined with socialist ideals
The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was a revolutionary organization that combined the goal of independence with socialist principles. Bhagat Singh and his comrades shifted the movement's focus from individual heroic actions to a more organized struggle for social and economic equality. The group emphasized that political freedom from British rule must also lead to the end of all forms of exploitation within Indian society.

77. (D) Subhas Chandra Bose reorganized the INA with the assistance of Rash Behari Bose in Southeast Asia.
The Indian National Army was reorganized by Subhas Chandra Bose after he arrived in Southeast Asia in 1943. He worked alongside Rash Behari Bose to mobilize Indian expatriates and prisoners of war for an armed struggle against the British. Although the INA's campaign in Northeast India ultimately failed to capture Delhi, it played a crucial role in intensifying the national demand for independence.

78. (C) His business venture received massive financial subsidies and protection from the British government.
V.O. Chidambaranar's Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company did not receive any support from the British government; instead, it faced intense hostility and unfair competition. The British authorities actively worked to undermine his maritime enterprise to protect their own commercial interests. Despite these severe obstacles, Chidambaranar continued his efforts to promote Indian shipping and organized labor movements, leading to his eventual arrest and rigorous imprisonment.

79. (B) The absolute need to free India from British colonial rule.
Despite their significant ideological differences on social structure and political methods, both B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi were united in their goal of freeing India from British colonial rule. They disagreed on the sanctity of the Varna system and the best methods for social reform, particularly concerning untouchability. However, their commitment to ending foreign imperialism remained a common objective throughout their lives.

80. (D) To foster an education system that blends learning with nature, creativity, and spiritual freedom.
Rabindranath Tagore founded Shantiniketan based on a philosophy that emphasized learning in harmony with the natural environment. He believed that education should foster creativity, spiritual freedom, and an appreciation for universal human values rather than being confined to rigid classroom structures. This experimental approach aimed to develop well-rounded individuals who were deeply connected to their cultural roots and the global community.

81. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Subhas Chandra Bose was deeply critical of Mahatma Gandhi's decision to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922. Bose felt that withdrawing the movement when mass enthusiasm was at its peak was a strategic failure that demoralized the nationalist forces. This disagreement highlighted the early ideological rift between Gandhi's non-violent principles and Bose's more assertive revolutionary outlook.

82. (C) Nehru favored opposing fascism while negotiating with Britain, whereas Bose sought an Axis alliance.
During World War II, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose took different paths based on their distinct political strategies. Nehru was firmly opposed to fascism and believed in negotiating with Britain for independence while supporting the democratic cause. Conversely, Bose believed that Britain's difficulty was India's opportunity and sought an alliance with the Axis powers to launch an armed liberation of India.

83. (A) I and II
The Self-Respect Movement, led by Thanthai Periyar, actively promoted social equality through communal representation in education and government employment. It encouraged self-respect marriages, which were conducted without the presence of priests or religious rituals to challenge traditional social norms. The movement explicitly rejected Vedic traditions and

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Lahore conspiracy case in 1931. While he threw a bomb in the Assembly, it was with B.K. Dutt.

68. (D) Dehumanized workers, displaced human labor with machinery, and fueled imperialistic greed.
Mahatma Gandhi's critique of modern industrialism was rooted in his concern for the dignity of human labor. He believed that large-scale industrialization dehumanized workers and replaced essential human effort with machinery, leading to mass unemployment and inequality. Furthermore, he argued that the pursuit of industrial expansion fueled imperialistic greed and global conflict, advocating instead for decentralized, village-based economic systems and self-sufficiency.

69. (A) Subhas Chandra Bose escaping from house arrest - Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Tryst with Destiny' speech - Mahatma Gandhi's assassination - Drafting of the Constitution completed
The transition toward Indian independence involved several key milestones. Subhas Chandra Bose escaped house arrest in 1941 to seek international support. This was followed by Nehru's historic 'Tryst with Destiny' speech in August 1947. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in early 1948, and the complex process of drafting the Indian Constitution was finally completed in late 1949, setting the stage for the republic.

70. (A) I, II, IV and V
C. Rajagopalachari was a prominent statesman who served as the first Indian Governor-General and the Chief Minister of Madras State. He was known for his simple lifestyle and intellectual contributions, including translations of Indian epics. He founded the Swatantra Party to promote economic freedom and oppose centralized state control, reflecting his belief in free enterprise and limited government intervention in business and social affairs.

71. (C) A is true but R is false.
Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat Movement to foster Hindu-Muslim unity against British colonial rule. He viewed the alliance as a strategic opportunity to bring the two major communities together for a common nationalist cause. His support was not aimed at establishing a caliphate in India; rather, it was a gesture of solidarity with Muslim grievances to strengthen the overall Non-Cooperation Movement.

72. (C) 1925
Thanthai Periyar launched the Self-Respect Movement in 1925 after leaving the Indian National Congress. The movement aimed to achieve social justice by dismantling the caste system and Brahminical dominance in Tamil Nadu. It encouraged individuals to reject religious superstitions and traditional social hierarchies, promoting a new identity based on rationalism, equality, and dignity for the non-Brahmin and marginalized communities in the region.

73. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
Subramania Bharati's career as a nationalist poet and editor began with his work at Swadesamitran. He attended the historic Surat Congress session in 1907, which influenced his radical political views. To avoid arrest for his revolutionary writings, he lived in exile in Pondicherry for several years. His life was cut short when he passed away in Madras at a relatively young age.

74. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation for modern India by establishing several key institutions and projects. The IITs and AIIMS were created to produce world-class expertise in technology and medicine. He established the Planning Commission to direct economic development through structured plans. Additionally, he referred to major infrastructure projects like the Bhakra Nangal Dam as the "temples of modern India" for their transformative potential.

75. (A) Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha
K. Kamarajar actively participated in the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha in 1930, which was led by C. Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu. This event marked his first formal arrest for defying British salt laws as part of the broader Civil Disobedience Movement. His involvement in such grassroots nationalist activities helped him build a strong political foundation and earn widespread popularity among the common people.

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92. (C) Uncompromising anti-imperialism coupled with socialist ideals.
The martyrdom of Bhagat Singh and his comrades served as a powerful catalyst for the Indian youth, shifting their focus toward a more radical ideology. It promoted an uncompromising anti-imperialist stance combined with a vision of a socialist society. This influence helped popularize the idea that true independence involved not just the removal of foreign rule but also the transformation of social and economic structures.

93. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
B.R. Ambedkar's work followed a logical progression from social activism to constitutional drafting and spiritual transition. He led the Mahad Satyagraha in 1927 and published 'Annihilation of Caste' in 1936. Following independence, he played a central role in drafting the Indian Constitution before eventually embracing Buddhism in 1956. This sequence reflects his evolving strategy for achieving social justice and dignity for the depressed classes.

94. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Different leaders of the Indian national movement were defined by specific core concepts and slogans. Mahatma Gandhi propounded the principle of Satyagraha, while Jawaharlal Nehru advocated for democratic socialism. B.R. Ambedkar focused on the total annihilation of the caste system, and Thanthai Periyar championed rationalism and self-respect. These distinct ideologies collectively shaped the social and political landscape of modern India during and after liberation.

95. (B) Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das)
After resigning from the Indian Civil Service in 1921, Subhas Chandra Bose was mentored and encouraged by Chittaranjan Das to enter active politics. C.R. Das was a prominent leader in Bengal who became a significant influence on Bose's early political career. Under his guidance, Bose quickly rose within the ranks of the nationalist movement, eventually becoming one of its most dynamic and influential leaders.

96. (D) Jawaharlal Nehru - Died while leading a massive protest march in Lahore
Jawaharlal Nehru served as the first Prime Minister of independent India until his death in 1964 due to natural causes. Unlike other leaders who faced tragic or mysterious deaths during the freedom struggle, Nehru's passing occurred during his tenure as a head of state. Other leaders like Gandhi, Bose, and Singh met their ends through assassination, disappearance, or execution while actively fighting for liberation.

97. (A) Compulsory study of Hindi in schools.
During his tenure as the Premier of the Madras Presidency in 1937, C. Rajagopalachari introduced the compulsory study of Hindi in schools. This policy met with intense opposition, particularly from Thanthai Periyar and the Self-Respect Movement, who viewed it as a form of cultural imposition. The subsequent anti-Hindi agitation became a significant event in the political history of the region, emphasizing linguistic and cultural identity.

98. (C) It is an autobiographical narrative by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad offering his critical perspective on the events leading to partition.
'India Wins Freedom' is the autobiography of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, providing a detailed and critical account of the final years of the Indian freedom struggle. In the book, he reflects on his experiences as a senior leader of the Congress and shares his views on the political decisions that led to the partition of the subcontinent. It remains an important historical source for understanding that period.

99. (A) He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature posthumously for his nationalist poetry.
Subramania Bharati was a pioneering Tamil poet and nationalist, but he was never awarded a Nobel Prize in Literature. He is celebrated for his revolutionary songs and advocacy for social reform, including women's rights and the removal of caste barriers. While his literary contributions are monumental, the Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to Rabindranath Tagore, not to Bharati during his lifetime or posthumously.

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Steam Navigation Company posed a direct threat to British maritime dominance. By organizing mill workers and promoting local industry, he challenged colonial commercial interests and administrative stability. The harsh treatment he received in prison, including manual labor, was intended to suppress his influence and discourage other nationalist business ventures.

52. (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Before his exile to Pondicherry, Subramania Bharati was deeply influenced by the extremist ideology of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. This influence was particularly evident during the Surat Split of 1907, where Bharati supported the more radical nationalist faction. Tilak's call for Purna Swaraj and his emphasis on mass mobilization through cultural and religious symbols resonated strongly with Bharati's own passionate nationalistic vision.

53. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
Mahatma Gandhi's experiences in South Africa began with the discriminatory incident at Pietermaritzburg in 1893. He subsequently founded the Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and established the Phoenix Settlement in 1904 as a communal living experiment. These events culminated in his first major Satyagraha campaign in 1906, which targeted the mandatory registration and fingerprinting of Asian residents in the Transvaal region.

54. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Several prominent leaders from Tamil Nadu made diverse contributions to the national movement and social reform. Thanthai Periyar founded the Self-Respect Movement, while K. Kamarajar introduced the pioneering Mid-day Meal Scheme as Chief Minister. C. Rajagopalachari later founded the Swatantra Party, and V.O. Chidambaranar established the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company to challenge British maritime monopoly and promote local economic independence.

55. (D) To mandate that senior leaders resign from ministries to focus on party work.
The Kamaraj Plan, proposed by K. Kamarajar in 1963, was a strategic initiative aimed at revitalizing the Indian National Congress. It suggested that senior ministers should resign from their government positions to dedicate themselves to party organizational work at the grassroots level. This plan was intended to curb the growing distance between the party leadership and the masses and to strengthen the organizational structure.

56. (A) Vedaranyam March - Organized to defy the oppressive salt tax in Tamil Nadu
C. Rajagopalachari organized the historic Vedaranyam March in 1930 as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Similar to the Dandi March, this event was designed to defy the oppressive British salt tax in the Madras Presidency. The march successfully mobilized public support in Tamil Nadu, demonstrating the widespread national commitment to non-violent resistance against unjust colonial legislation and economic policies.

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57. (B) He utilized the entire prize money to fund armed revolutionary groups in Bengal.
Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for his poetry collection, Gitanjali, making him the first non-European laureate. Rather than funding armed revolutionary groups, he used the prize money to support his educational and social projects, particularly his experimental school at Shantiniketan. This school eventually evolved into the Visva-Bharati University, reflecting his commitment to holistic and universal education.

58. (B) Compulsory military alliances with Western bloc countries for defense.
Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy was founded on the principle of Non-Alignment, which sought to maintain India's independence by avoiding military blocs. The policy emphasized peaceful co-existence, mutual non-interference, and the freedom to make independent judgments on international issues. Rather than entering into compulsory military alliances, Nehru focused on promoting global peace and cooperation among newly independent nations through diplomatic and neutral engagement.

59. (A) To transform the party into a radical social reform movement that avoided elections.
In 1944, Thanthai Periyar renamed the Justice Party as Dravidar Kazhagam to shift its focus from legislative politics to radical social reform.

national boundaries to create a harmonious global community.

108. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the Lahore Congress in 1929, where the Purna Swaraj resolution was adopted. He then served as Vice President of the Interim Government in 1946, followed by moving the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly. Later, in 1955, he played a crucial role at the Bandung Conference, which laid the foundation for the Non-Aligned Movement in international relations.

109. (D) Do or Die
In August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement, calling for an immediate end to British rule. During his speech in Mumbai, he urged the people of India to act with total commitment toward achieving independence. The mantra "Do or Die" symbolized the resolve of the nation to either gain freedom or perish in the attempt of the final struggle.

110. (C) Leaders like Gandhi emphasized non-violence, while others like Bose or Singh supported armed struggle.
The Indian national movement featured various ideological strands that occasionally conflicted but ultimately shared the goal of independence. Mahatma Gandhi insisted on the purity of means through non-violence, whereas leaders like Subhas Chandra Bose and Bhagat Singh adopted more radical, militant approaches. This diversity of methods highlights the complex and multi-faceted nature of India's long-standing struggle against British imperialist rule.

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100. (D) The glorification of the ancient Varna system as a model for social harmony.
Thanthai Periyar's social reform agenda was fundamentally based on the rejection of traditional hierarchies. He promoted rationalist thought to combat superstitions and strongly advocated for women's liberation and property rights. He was a vocal opponent of the imposition of Hindi and consistently challenged the Varna system, viewing it as the root cause of caste-based oppression rather than a model for social harmony.

101. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 following the outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura. He believed that the incident demonstrated that the masses were not yet sufficiently trained in the principles of non-violence. For Gandhi, any movement that turned violent lost its moral authority and strategic effectiveness, necessitating a temporary halt to re-educate the participants and ensure future discipline.

102. (C) A political strategy to revitalize the Congress party organization by moving senior leaders from ministerial positions to party work.
The Kamaraj Plan was a significant political strategy implemented in 1963 to revitalize the Indian National Congress. It involved senior leaders resigning from their ministerial posts to focus on strengthening the party's grassroots organization. This initiative was intended to address the decline in the party's popularity and to reconnect its leadership with the common people during a challenging period of national politics.

103. (A) Foundation of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Coral Mills Strike in Tuticorin - V.O. Chidambaranar's imprisonment - Subramania Bharati fleeing to Pondicherry
The early phase of the freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu saw a series of interconnected events. The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was launched in 1906 to challenge British maritime dominance. This was followed by the Coral Mills Strike in early 1908. Chidambaranar's subsequent imprisonment occurred shortly before Subramania Bharati sought political asylum in Pondicherry in 1908 to escape British colonial repression and continue his writings.

104. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
After India achieved independence, several prominent leaders took on key roles in the new government. B.R. Ambedkar served as the first Law Minister, while Maulana Abul Kalam Azad became the first Education Minister. Jawaharlal Nehru took office as the first Prime Minister, and C. Rajagopalachari was appointed as the first Indian Governor-General, together shaping the foundational institutions of the newly sovereign nation.

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105. (B) Both sought to dismantle Brahminical hegemony and the rigid caste system to achieve true social freedom.
B.R. Ambedkar and Thanthai Periyar shared a common goal of achieving social liberation through the dismantling of the caste system and Brahminical hegemony. Both leaders believed that true freedom was impossible without a fundamental change in the social structure that marginalized a large section of the population. Their work focused on empowering the oppressed classes and asserting their rights to equality and human dignity.

106. (B) B.R. Ambedkar - Mooknayak
B.R. Ambedkar started the journal Mooknayak in 1920 to represent the voices and grievances of the depressed classes. It served as a platform for his advocacy against untouchability and his demand for social and political rights. This publication was one of his early efforts to mobilize and organize the marginalized sections of society, highlighting the need for a distinct voice in the national discourse.

107. (A) The synthesis of Eastern spiritualism with Western scientific rationalism for universal humanism.
Rabindranath Tagore's philosophy was centered on the ideal of universal humanism, which he sought to project through his literary works and his university, Visva-Bharati. He believed in synthesizing the spiritual depth of the East with the scientific rationalism of the West. His vision aimed to foster global cultural exchange and mutual understanding, transcending narrow

(D) Asadha, Sravana, Bhadra, Asvina
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following pairs concerning State Symbols of Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) State Animal - The Asian Elephant
(B) State Bird - Common Emerald Dove
(C) State Tree - The Indian Banyan Tree
(D) State Flower - Gloriosa superba
(E) Answer not known

9. Identify the correct statement regarding the National River of India.
(A) The Yamuna was declared the National River of India in 2008.
(B) The Ganga was declared the National River to achieve the objectives of the Namami Gange programme.
(C) The Brahmaputra is the National River due to its highest water discharge.
(D) The National Ganga River Basin Authority was established in 1986.
(E) Answer not known

10. The Project Elephant, aimed at conserving the National Heritage Animal, was launched by the Government of India in which year?
(A) 1973
(B) 1992
(C) 1986
(D) 2010
(E) Answer not known

11. The National Aquatic Animal of India, the Ganges River Dolphin, primarily prefers which type of habitat?
(A) Coastal areas with saltwater estuaries
(B) Extremely deep oceanic trench zones
(C) Stagnant or still freshwater lake systems
(D) Deep river reaches with high water flow
(E) Answer not known

12. Consider the following statements about the National Calendar of India:
I. It is based on the Saka Era with Chaitra as its first month.
II. It was adopted along with the Gregorian calendar on 22 March 1957.
III. A normal Saka year has 365 days.
IV. The Saka Era began in 78 AD.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following is the highest peacetime gallantry award in India?
(A) Param Vir Chakra
(B) Ashoka Chakra
(C) Maha Vir Chakra
(D) Kirti Chakra
(E) Answer not known

14. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Gallantry Awards)
P. Param Vir Chakra
Q. Vir Chakra
R. Ashoka Chakra
S. Shaurya Chakra
List II: (Criteria/Descriptions)
I. Highest peacetime gallantry award
II. Highest wartime gallantry award
III. Third highest peacetime gallantry award
IV. Third highest wartime gallantry award
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

15. The King Cobra, India's National Reptile, holds significance in Indian culture and is protected under which schedule of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972?
(A) Schedule I
(B) Schedule II
(C) Schedule III
(D) Schedule IV
(E) Answer not known

16. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bharat Ratna is occasionally awarded to non-Indians.
Reason (R): Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela, and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan are among the non-Indians who have received the Bharat Ratna.

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77. The 'Namami Gange' programme is an Integrated Conservation Mission focused on:
(A) Building large hydroelectric dams across the Ganges River
(B) Pollution abatement and rejuvenation of the River Ganga
(C) Connecting the Ganga with the Cauvery to mitigate drought
(D) Restricting all agricultural activities in the River Basin
(E) Answer not known

78. Identify the correct statement regarding the National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana'.
(A) It was originally composed in Sanskrit by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
(B) It was first sung on December 27, 1911, at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.
(C) The complete song consists of ten stanzas.
(D) It was adopted as the National Anthem on 15 August 1947.
(E) Answer not known

79. What distinguishes the 'Saka Calendar', India's National Calendar, from the Gregorian Calendar in terms of its structural alignment?
(A) Permanent correspondence with dates of the Gregorian calendar
(B) Inclusion of an intercalary month added to every calendar year
(C) A purely lunar tracking system that ignores the solar cycle
(D) A New Year celebration that always commences on January 1st
(E) Answer not known

80. The State Emblem of Tamil Nadu notably features which iconic architectural element?
(A) The Vimana of the Brihadeeswarar Temple
(B) The Shore Temple of Mahabalipuram
(C) The Srivilliputhur Andal Temple Gopuram
(D) The Meenakshi Amman Temple Gopuram
(E) Answer not known

81. Consider the following statements regarding the highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna:
I. It was instituted in the year 1954.
II. The recommendations for Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President.
III. The number of annual awards is restricted to a maximum of three in a particular year.
IV. It carries a substantial cash grant of ₹50 lakhs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

82. Which of the following sequence correctly orders the states based on the maximum number of Tiger Reserves, from highest to lowest?
(A) Madhya Pradesh → Maharashtra → Karnataka → Tamil Nadu
(B) Karnataka → Madhya Pradesh → Tamil Nadu → Maharashtra
(C) Madhya Pradesh → Karnataka → Maharashtra → Tamil Nadu
(D) Maharashtra → Madhya Pradesh → Karnataka → Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

83. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Geographical Indications of Tamil Nadu)
P. Dindigul
Q. Kancheepuram
R. Erode
S. Madurai
List II: (Associated Products)
I. Turmeric
II. Locks
III. Malligai (Jasmine)
IV. Silk Sarees
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

84. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Indian Banyan is designated as the National Tree of India.
Reason (R): Its massive roots and widespread branches symbolize the country's unity and its roots in the deep traditions and history of the nation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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I. Modern Indian painting with European influence
II. Mythological subjects in realistic style
III. Progressive Artists' Group, known for bold cubist style
IV. Founder of the Bengal School of Art
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following sequences correctly represents the chronological foundation of India's premier scientific institutions?
(A) Indian Institute of Science → Tata Institute of Fundamental Research → ISRO
(B) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research → ISRO → Indian Institute of Science
(C) ISRO → Indian Institute of Science → Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
(D) Indian Institute of Science → ISRO → Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
(E) Answer not known

26. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): M.F. Husain was a highly celebrated but controversial artist in India.
Reason (R): His paintings sometimes depicted Hindu deities in unconventional and controversial manners, leading to legal and public backlash.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following pairs concerning prominent Indian scientists is correctly matched?
(A) Homi Bhabha - Father of the Indian Space Programme
(B) Vikram Sarabhai - Father of the Indian Nuclear Programme
(C) Jagadish Chandra Bose - Development of the Agni missile
(D) C.V. Raman - Discovery of the inelastic scattering of light
(E) Answer not known

28. C.V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for his work on:
(A) Light scattering and the Raman effect discovery
(B) Mathematical formulation of quantum radiation
(C) Theoretical prediction of galactic black holes
(D) Development of the Bose-Einstein statistics
(E) Answer not known

29. Jagadish Chandra Bose is primarily celebrated for his pioneering contributions to which two scientific fields?
(A) Theoretical nuclear physics and modern astrophysics
(B) Plant physiology and early microwave/radio optics
(C) Human genetics and structural molecular biology
(D) Quantum mechanics and statistical thermodynamics
(E) Answer not known

30. Identify the correct statement regarding A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's contributions.
(A) He was the chief architect of India's first nuclear test in 1974.
(B) He served as the project director for the development of India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III).
(C) He founded the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.
(D) He served as the 14th President of India.
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements about Vikram Sarabhai:
I. He was instrumental in establishing the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
II. He helped set up the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in Ahmedabad.
III. He is known as the father of India's nuclear weapon program.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III

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47. Auroville, an experimental township in Tamil Nadu dedicated to human unity, was founded based on the vision of:
(A) Sri Aurobindo and Mirra Alfassa
(B) Jiddu Krishnamurti and Annie Besant
(C) Swami Vivekananda and Ramakrishna
(D) Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi
(E) Answer not known

48. Identify the incorrect statement about Jiddu Krishnamurti.
(A) He was initially groomed by the Theosophical Society to be the "World Teacher."
(B) He dissolved the Order of the Star, declaring that truth cannot be organized.
(C) He actively participated in the Indian independence movement alongside Mahatma Gandhi.
(D) He stressed the necessity of individual psychological revolution over political or social doctrines.
(E) Answer not known

49. Swami Vivekananda's concept of 'Neo-Vedanta' essentially emphasizes:
(A) Adherence to caste duties prescribed in the ancient texts
(B) Total renunciation of the physical world for personal moksha
(C) Promotion of Hindu superiority over all other global faiths
(D) Application of Vedantic principles for social service
(E) Answer not known

50. Which prominent Indian philosopher delivered the famous speech beginning with "Sisters and Brothers of America"?
(A) Sri Aurobindo
(B) Dayananda Saraswati
(C) Swami Vivekananda
(D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements regarding prominent Indian sportspersons:
I. Milkha Singh is popularly known as the 'Flying Sikh'.
II. P.T. Usha was the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal in athletics.
III. Mary Kom is a six-time World Amateur Boxing Champion.
IV. Neeraj Chopra won India's first-ever Olympic gold medal in a track and field event.
V. Sachin Tendulkar is the first sportsperson to receive the Bharat Ratna.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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52. Arrange the following landmark achievements in Indian sports in chronological order:
I. Sachin Tendulkar scoring his 100th international century
II. Milkha Singh winning Gold in the Commonwealth Games
III. Neeraj Chopra winning Gold at the Tokyo Olympics
IV. P.T. Usha missing the Olympic bronze by 1/100th of a second in Los Angeles
(A) II-IV-I-III
(B) II-I-IV-III
(C) IV-II-I-III
(D) I-II-IV-III
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Indian Sportspersons)
P. P.T. Usha
Q. Milkha Singh
R. Mary Kom
S. Sachin Tendulkar
List II: (Nicknames or Distinctions)
I. Flying Sikh
II. Master Blaster
III. Payyoli Express
IV. Magnificent Mary
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

54. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Neeraj Chopra's gold medal

(E) Answer not known

40. The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP), conceived and led by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, successfully developed which of the following missiles?
(A) BrahMos, Nirbhay, Shaurya, and Astra
(B) Sagarika, K-15, Dhanush, and Prahaar
(C) Agni-V, K-4, Pradyumna, and Ashwin
(D) Agni, Prithvi, Trishul, Akash, and Nag
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements regarding Swami Vivekananda:
I. He introduced the Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world.
II. He represented India at the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago in 1893.
III. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission to carry out social and philanthropic work.
IV. He was a strict proponent of orthodox, ritualistic Hinduism and rejected scientific rationalism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

42. Which sequence accurately represents the major locations associated with Sri Aurobindo's life journey in chronological order?
(A) London → Baroda → Calcutta → Pondicherry
(B) Calcutta → Pondicherry → London → Baroda
(C) Baroda → London → Calcutta → Pondicherry
(D) Pondicherry → Calcutta → Baroda → London
(E) Answer not known

43. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Indian Philosophers)
P. Swami Vivekananda
Q. Sri Aurobindo
R. Jiddu Krishnamurti
S. Ramana Maharshi
List II: (Core Concepts/Institutions)
I. Self-enquiry (Who am I?)
II. Integral Yoga and Auroville
III. Neo-Vedanta and Universal Religion
IV. Complete freedom from all mental conditioning and authority
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

44. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Jiddu Krishnamurti rejected the role of the traditional guru and organized religion in attaining truth.
Reason (R): He believed that truth is a "pathless land" and true revolution must begin with the psychological transformation of the individual without external authority.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding prominent Indian philosophers?
(A) Sri Aurobindo - Founded the Theosophical Society in Madras
(B) Swami Vivekananda - Established the Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission
(C) Jiddu Krishnamurti - Preached the concept of 'Supermind' and 'Divine Life'
(D) Rabindranath Tagore - Dissolved the Order of the Star in the East
(E) Answer not known

46. Sri Aurobindo's evolutionary philosophy, which aims at transforming human consciousness into a divine life on earth, is comprehensively elaborated in his magnum opus:
(A) The Discovery of India
(B) The Life Divine
(C) Annihilation of Caste
(D) Gitanjali
(E) Answer not known

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(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

32. Arrange the following events related to India's space and nuclear achievements in chronological order:
I. Foundation of ISRO
II. Pokhran-I (Smiling Buddha) nuclear test
III. Launch of Aryabhata satellite
IV. Establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission of India
(A) IV-I-II-III
(B) I-IV-III-II
(C) IV-II-I-III
(D) I-III-IV-II
(E) Answer not known

33. The 'Crescograph', a device used to measure growth in plants, was invented by:
(A) C.V. Raman
(B) Homi Bhabha
(C) Vikram Sarabhai
(D) Jagadish Chandra Bose
(E) Answer not known

34. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Literary Figures)
P. Rabindranath Tagore
Q. R.K. Narayan
R. Mulk Raj Anand
S. Premchand
List II: (Notable Works)
I. Untouchable
II. Godaan
III. Gitanjali
IV. The Guide
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

35. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Homi Bhabha is often referred to as the father of the Indian nuclear programme.
Reason (R): He established the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and envisioned the three-stage nuclear power programme for India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding Indian literature?
(A) R.K. Narayan - Creator of the fictional town 'Malgudi'
(B) Mulk Raj Anand - Pioneer of Anglo-Indian fiction emphasizing social realism
(C) Rabindranath Tagore - First non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature
(D) Premchand - Wrote predominantly in Bengali and English
(E) Answer not known

37. Rabindranath Tagore's educational philosophy, which emphasized learning in harmony with nature, was materialized in the establishment of which institution?
(A) Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan
(B) Banaras Hindu University
(C) Aligarh Muslim University
(D) The Asiatic Society of Bengal
(E) Answer not known

38. Munshi Premchand's masterpiece 'Godaan' primarily deals with:
(A) The political struggle for Indian independence in urban areas
(B) The social impact of partition and its tragic consequences
(C) Socio-economic exploitation of the poor rural peasantry
(D) The life and legendary deeds of medieval Rajput warriors
(E) Answer not known

39. Which of the following literary works was authored by Mulk Raj Anand to expose the rigid caste system and the plight of the marginalized in Indian society?
(A) Coolie
(B) Swami and Friends
(C) Gora
(D) Gitanjali

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at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics is considered a revolutionary moment for Indian athletics.
Reason (R): It was the first time an Indian athlete won a medal in javelin throw, breaking the absolute dominance of European nations in the sport.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following pairs regarding Indian sportspersons and their Olympic achievements is incorrectly matched?
(A) P.T. Usha - Silver medal in 400m hurdles (Los Angeles 1984)
(B) Mary Kom - Bronze medal in Boxing (London 2012)
(C) Neeraj Chopra - Gold medal in Javelin Throw (Tokyo 2020)
(D) Abhinav Bindra - Gold medal in Shooting (Beijing 2008)
(E) Answer not known

56. Milkha Singh gained international fame when he secured the fourth position in the 400m race at which Olympic Games?
(A) 1956 Melbourne Olympics
(B) 1960 Rome Olympics
(C) 1964 Tokyo Olympics
(D) 1952 Helsinki Olympics
(E) Answer not known

57. The autobiography of Mary Kom, which details her struggles and rise to becoming a world boxing champion, is titled:
(A) Playing It My Way
(B) Unbreakable
(C) The Race of My Life
(D) Golden Girl
(E) Answer not known

58. Sachin Tendulkar was conferred with the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, in the year:
(A) 2011
(B) 2014
(C) 2010
(D) 2015
(E) Answer not known

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59. P.T. Usha, famously known as the Payyoli Express, predominantly excelled in which athletic events?
(A) Long jump and triple jump
(B) Javelin throw and shot put
(C) Marathon and race walking
(D) Sprints and hurdles
(E) Answer not known

60. Neeraj Chopra's winning throw at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, which secured the gold medal in the men's javelin throw, recorded a distance of:
(A) 86.65 meters
(B) 87.58 meters
(C) 88.06 meters
(D) 89.94 meters
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements about the book 'Discovery of India':
I. It was written by Jawaharlal Nehru during his imprisonment at Ahmednagar Fort.
II. It presents a broad view of Indian history, philosophy, and culture.
III. It argues that India is a land of isolated cultures that never assimilated.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

62. Which sequence accurately reflects the chronological publication of these seminal Indian books?
(A) Annihilation of Caste → Discovery of India → India Wins Freedom
(B) Discovery of India → Annihilation of Caste → India Wins Freedom
(C) India Wins Freedom → Discovery of India → Annihilation of Caste
(D) Annihilation of Caste → India Wins Freedom → Discovery of India
(E) Answer not known

63. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Significant Books)

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

17. Arrange the following Padma Awards in descending order of their precedence:
I. Padma Shri
II. Padma Vibhushan
III. Padma Bhushan
(A) II-III-I
(B) III-II-I
(C) II-I-III
(D) I-III-II
(E) Answer not known

18. Which of the following pairs regarding Indian national symbols and their designers/authors is incorrectly matched?
(A) National Anthem - Rabindranath Tagore
(B) National Song - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(C) National Currency Symbol - Uday Shankar
(D) National Flag - Pingali Venkayya
(E) Answer not known

19. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Padma Awards.
(A) The awards are announced on the occasion of Republic Day every year.
(B) The awards carry a cash prize of ₹10 lakhs each.
(C) They are conferred by the President of India.
(D) The total number of awards given in a year usually does not exceed 120 (excluding posthumous awards and NRI/foreigners).
(E) Answer not known

20. The Lotus is considered the National Flower of India primarily because it symbolizes:
(A) The conservation of rich biodiversity in Western Ghats
(B) The administrative unity of India's diverse states
(C) The historical dominance of past imperial dynasties
(D) Purity and growth despite the surrounding environment
(E) Answer not known

21. Which prominent Indian artist is renowned for blending European realism with Indian sensibilities and democratizing art through oleograph printing?
(A) Raja Ravi Varma
(B) Amrita Sher-Gil
(C) M.F. Husain
(D) Nandalal Bose
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements about Amrita Sher-Gil:
I. She is often referred to as the "Frida Kahlo of India."
II. Her work was deeply influenced by post-impressionist European painters.
III. She predominantly painted abstract cubist landscapes of South India.
IV. 'Young Girls' and 'Three Girls' are among her notable paintings.
V. She played a key role in the Bengal School of Art movement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

23. The 'Project Tiger', a centrally sponsored scheme, was primarily launched to:
(A) Maintain viable tiger populations in designated reserves
(B) Increase the commercial export of tigers to global zoos
(C) Relocate tigers to distinct high-altitude alpine regions
(D) Promote hybrid breeding programs with foreign big cats
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Indian Painters)
P. Raja Ravi Varma
Q. M.F. Husain
R. Amrita Sher-Gil
S. Abanindranath Tagore
List II: (Key Characteristics/Works)

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70. In 'Annihilation of Caste', B.R. Ambedkar explicitly challenges which prominent leader's defense of the Chaturvarna system?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Subhas Chandra Bose
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(E) Answer not known

71. Consider the following statements regarding the literary work 'Gitanjali':
I. It is a collection of poems originally written in Bengali.
II. The English translation was titled 'Gitanjali: Song Offerings'.
III. W.B. Yeats wrote the introduction to the first English edition.
IV. It won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.
V. It was heavily criticized for promoting orthodox religious dogma.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

72. Arrange the following awards in the order they were instituted by the Government of India:
I. Bharat Ratna
II. Param Vir Chakra
III. Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award (formerly Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna)
IV. Sahitya Akademi Fellowship
(A) II-I-IV-III
(B) I-II-III-IV
(C) II-IV-I-III
(D) I-III-IV-II
(E) Answer not known

73. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Indian Nobel Laureates)
P. Rabindranath Tagore
Q. C.V. Raman
R. Mother Teresa
S. Amartya Sen
List II: (Respective Fields)
I. Peace
II. Economic Sciences
III. Literature
IV. Physics
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

74. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Flag Code of India, 2002 allowed unrestricted display of the National Flag by private citizens on all days.
Reason (R): Prior to this code, the display of the National Flag by private citizens was restricted to national days like Republic Day and Independence Day.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following pairs concerning recent significant discoveries in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Keeladi - Chola period royal palace ruins
(B) Sivagalai - Paleolithic stone tools factory
(C) Arikamedu - Indus Valley seal discoveries
(D) Adichanallur - Extensive Iron Age urn burials
(E) Answer not known

76. Consider the following statements about the 'Project Tiger' conservation programme:
I. It was launched in 1973 from the Jim Corbett National Park.
II. It is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).
III. Tamil Nadu currently has no designated tiger reserves under this project.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

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P. Discovery of India
Q. India Wins Freedom
R. Annihilation of Caste
S. Gitanjali

List II: (Central Themes)

I. Devotional poetry with spiritual fervor
II. An undelivered speech criticizing the Hindu social order
III. A panoramic view of India's cultural heritage and history
IV. An insider's account of the events leading to the partition of India

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

64. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): B.R. Ambedkar's 'Annihilation of Caste' was originally prepared as a speech but was never delivered.

Reason (R): The organizers of the Jat-Pat Todak Mandal cancelled the conference because they found Ambedkar's draft speech too radical and uncompromising.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

65. Which of the following pairs regarding books and their authors is incorrectly matched?

(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - India Wins Freedom
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru - Discovery of India
(C) Mulk Raj Anand - Coolie
(D) Mahatma Gandhi - Annihilation of Caste
(E) Answer not known

66. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's 'India Wins Freedom' is primarily recognized for providing:

(A) A romanticized version of the Indian National Army's struggle
(B) A detailed socio-economic analysis of the pre-colonial era
(C) A candid account of the independence movement and partition
(D) A philosophical justification for the the two-nation theory
(E) Answer not known

67. The central argument of B.R. Ambedkar in 'Annihilation of Caste' is that:

(A) Caste can be reformed by changing individual attitudes while keeping the Varna system intact.
(B) The destruction of the religious notions on which caste is founded is essential for social equality.
(C) Inter-dining and inter-caste marriages are sufficient to end the caste system.
(D) Caste is merely a division of labor and not a division of laborers.
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following statements regarding Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:

I. He was the first Education Minister of independent India.
II. He strongly supported the partition of India as a pragmatic solution.
III. He became the youngest President of the Indian National Congress.
IV. 'India Wins Freedom' was published completely in 1959 with no withheld sections.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II and III
(B) I and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

69. 'The Discovery of India' highlights the concept of "Unity in Diversity." Nehru uses this phrase to describe:

(A) Deep cultural synthesis despite political fragmentation
(B) Strict administrative control exerted by the British Empire
(C) Uniform religious practices observed across all Indian states
(D) Standardization of the caste system throughout the country
(E) Answer not known

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

85. Which of the following pairs regarding prominent women in Indian arts and sports is incorrectly matched?
(A) P.T. Usha - First Indian woman to win an Olympic gold medal
(B) Amrita Sher-Gil - Pioneer of modern Indian painting
(C) M.S. Subbulakshmi - First musician to be awarded the Bharat Ratna
(D) Mary Kom - First Indian female boxer to win an Olympic medal
(E) Answer not known

86. Consider the following statements about 'Vande Mataram':
I. It was composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1874.
II. It was heavily featured in the novel Anandamath.
III. It shares equal status with the National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana'.
IV. The song was originally written entirely in pure Bengali without any Sanskrit influence.
V. It was sung for the first time at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

87. The term 'Malgudi', famously associated with R.K. Narayan's literature, refers to:
(A) A fictional town representing traditional Indian society
(B) The actual town in Mysore where the author was raised
(C) A historical empire belonging to the Vijayanagara era
(D) The main protagonist of the novel 'Swami and Friends'
(E) Answer not known

88. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Param Vir Chakra.
(A) It is the highest military decoration awarded for the highest degree of valour in the presence of the enemy.
(B) It can be awarded posthumously.
(C) It was designed by Savitri Khanolkar.
(D) It is primarily awarded for distinguished service in peacetime.
(E) Answer not known

89. Munshi Premchand's literature represents a shift in Hindi-Urdu literature from:
(A) Poetry to complex mythological epics
(B) Historical romance to social realism
(C) Secular themes to strictly religious commentary
(D) Social realism to abstract existentialism
(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following correctly describes the contribution of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai to India's institutional framework?
(A) He established the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Trombay.
(B) He spearheaded the Green Revolution in agricultural research.
(C) He was the founding director of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad.
(D) He drafted the initial five-year plans for India's economic development.
(E) Answer not known

91. Consider the following statements about C.V. Raman's discovery:
I. The Raman Effect deals with the inelastic scattering of photons by matter.
II. He discovered it on February 28, which is now celebrated as National Science Day in India.
III. The discovery was made without the use of complex, expensive foreign equipment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

92. Arrange the following ancient Tamil archaeological sites based on their chronological

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excavation prominence, from earliest major focus to recent major findings:
I. Adichanallur
II. Arikamedu
III. Keeladi
(A) I-II-III
(B) II-I-III
(C) I-III-II
(D) III-II-I
(E) Answer not known

93. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Indian Missiles)
P. Agni
Q. Prithvi
R. Akash
S. Nag
List II: (Primary Classifications)
I. Anti-tank guided missile
II. Surface-to-air missile
III. Short-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile
IV. Intermediate/Intercontinental ballistic missile
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

94. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in 2010 to handle cases relating to environmental protection.
Reason (R): Article 21 of the Indian Constitution implicitly guarantees the right to a healthy environment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding contemporary environmental movements and figures in India?
(A) Medha Patkar - Narmada Bachao Andolan
(B) Sunderlal Bahuguna - Silent Valley Movement
(C) Vandana Shiva - Appiko Movement
(D) Rajendra Singh - Save Western Ghats Movement
(E) Answer not known

96. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Elephant (National Heritage Animal):
I. It was declared the National Heritage Animal of India in 2010.
II. Elephants are classified under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
III. The MIKE (Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants) program operates in India.
IV. Karnataka has the highest elephant population among Indian states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

97. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following environmental and wildlife protection acts in India:
(A) Wildlife Protection Act → Forest Conservation Act → Environment Protection Act → Biological Diversity Act
(B) Forest Conservation Act → Wildlife Protection Act → Environment Protection Act → Biological Diversity Act
(C) Wildlife Protection Act → Environment Protection Act → Forest Conservation Act → Biological Diversity Act
(D) Environment Protection Act → Wildlife Protection Act → Biological Diversity Act → Forest Conservation Act
(E) Answer not known

98. Identify the incorrect statement regarding recent sports events (Current Affairs):
(A) The 2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup was hosted entirely by India.
(B) Neeraj Chopra became the first Indian to win a gold medal at the World Athletics Championships in 2023.
(C) India hosted the Asian Games for the first time in 2023.

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(D) The Indian women's cricket team won the gold medal at the Asian Games 2022 (held in 2023).
(E) Answer not known

99. The "Tamil Nadu State Action Plan on Climate Change" highlights which coastal region as particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise?
(A) The Gulf of Mannar
(B) The Coromandel Coast
(C) The Malabar Coast
(D) Both (A) and (B)
(E) Answer not known

100. Who among the following won the Sahitya Akademi Award for Tamil in 2022 for the novel "Kaala Paani"?
(A) Rajam Krishnan
(B) Cho Dharman
(C) S. Ramakrishnan
(D) M. Rajendran
(E) Answer not known

101. Match the items in List I with the items in List II:
List I: (Global Indices)
P. Global Innovation Index
Q. World Press Freedom Index
R. Global Hunger Index
S. Human Development Index
List II: (Approximate Status Context)
I. Lower quartile (below 100)
II. Top 50
III. Near 161 (very low)
IV. Medium Human Development Category (around 134)
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

102. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The recent expansion of the BRICS grouping includes new member countries from the Middle East and Africa.
Reason (R): BRICS aims to strengthen the Global South's representation in international economic governance and create alternatives to Western-dominated financial institutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

103. Which of the following pairs concerning recent space missions is incorrectly matched?
(A) Gaganyaan - ISRO's mission to Mars
(B) Chandrayaan-3 - Successful soft landing on the Moon's south pole
(C) Aditya-L1 - India's first solar mission
(D) XPoSat - X-ray Polarimeter Satellite to study cosmic X-rays
(E) Answer not known

104. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Rupee symbol:
I. It is an amalgam of the Devanagari "Ra" and the Roman Capital "R".
II. It features two parallel horizontal stripes representing the national flag and the "equal to" sign.
III. It was adopted by the Government of India on 15 July 2010.
IV. It was designed by a student from the National Institute of Design.
V. It is used as the official currency symbol in Nepal and Sri Lanka as well.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

105. Arrange the following historical women leaders from Tamil Nadu chronologically based on their primary active period:
I. Rani Mangammal
II. Velu Nachiyar
III. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy
IV. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar
(A) I-II-III-IV
(B) II-I-IV-III
(C) I-II-IV-III
(D) II-I-III-IV
(E) Answer not known

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106. Which sequence correctly orders the ascending phases of ISRO's launch vehicle development?
(A) SLV → ASLV → PSLV → GSLV
(B) ASLV → SLV → PSLV → GSLV
(C) SLV → PSLV → ASLV → GSLV
(D) PSLV → SLV → ASLV → GSLV
(E) Answer not known

107. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the objective of the 'Auroville' project supported by UNESCO?
(A) Create a dedicated ashram exclusively for followers of Hinduism
(B) Build a township for peaceful, progressive human unity
(C) Serve as an industrial hub for rapid economic growth in the state
(D) Preserve the specific local traditions of Pondicherry districts
(E) Answer not known

108. The 'Raman Effect' is a fundamental concept in physics that primarily finds practical application in which of the following analytical techniques?
(A) Molecular spectroscopy for chemical analysis
(B) High-resolution analytical mass spectrometry
(C) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) techniques
(D) Advanced transmission electron microscopy
(E) Answer not known

109. Identify the key feature that distinguishes M.F. Husain's artistic style.
(A) Strict adherence to the rules of classical European realism
(B) Modified cubist style depicting horses and Indian epics
(C) Use of traditional Tanjore painting techniques with gold foil
(D) Exclusive focus on painting miniature Himalayan landscapes
(E) Answer not known

110. Consider the following statements about the 'Saka Calendar':
I. It was adopted as the National Calendar in 1957.
II. Chaitra is the first month of the year.
III. It begins in the year 78 CE.
IV. It is used alongside the Gregorian calendar for official purposes like the Gazette of India.
V. Phalguna is the last month of this calendar.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II, III, IV and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (D) D. Udaya Kumar
D. Udaya Kumar, an associate professor at the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, is the designer of the official Indian Rupee symbol. This unique symbol was chosen from thousands of entries and was officially adopted by the Indian government in 2010. It represents a blend of Indian culture and modern economic identity across the globe.

2. (C) I only
The National Flag of India maintains a specific aspect ratio where the width to length is two to three. In the center, the navy blue wheel known as the Ashoka Chakra contains twenty-four spokes. The saffron color signifies strength and courage, while green represents fertility, growth, and the auspiciousness of the land during various seasons.

3. (B) 26 January 1950
The State Emblem of India was adopted on January twenty-sixth, nineteen fifty, coinciding with India becoming a republic. This emblem is a representation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath, which features four lions standing back to back. It symbolizes power, courage, and confidence, reflecting the nation's rich historical heritage and its commitment to peace.

4. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
India has several designated national symbols that represent its unique biodiversity and cultural heritage. The Tiger is known scientifically as Panthera tigris, while the Peacock is called Pavo cristatus. Similarly, the Lotus flower is identified as Nelumbo nucifera, and the Banyan tree, symbolizing longevity and strength, is officially classified as the species named Ficus benghalensis.

5. (A) Mundaka Upanishad
The national motto of India, which translates to Truth Alone Triumphs, is inscribed in Devanagari script below the abacus of the State Emblem. This phrase originated from the Mundaka Upanishad, an ancient Sanskrit text. It serves as a guiding principle for the nation, emphasizing the importance of integrity and truthfulness in all aspects of life.

6. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The complete version of the National Anthem takes approximately fifty-two seconds to perform with full lyrics. On specific occasions, a shorter version consisting of only the first and last lines is played, requiring about twenty seconds. While both facts regarding the duration of the performances are accurate, the shorter version's timing does not explain the full version's duration.

7. (A) Chaitra, Vaisakha, Jyaistha, Asadha
The national calendar of India, based on the Saka Era, follows a specific sequence of months that aligns with the solar cycle. The year begins with the month of Chaitra, followed by Vaisakha, then Jyaistha, and subsequently Asadha. This calendar system was officially adopted in nineteen fifty-seven for government purposes and remains synchronized with the Gregorian calendar dates.

8. (D) State Flower - Gloriosa superba
The official symbols of Tamil Nadu represent its diverse natural environment and heritage. The flame lily, known scientifically as Gloriosa superba, is the designated state flower. Other state symbols include the Nilgiri Tahr as the state animal and the Emerald Dove as the state bird. The Palmyra palm serves as the state tree, symbolizing the region's agricultural landscape.

9. (B) The Ganga was declared the National River to achieve the objectives of the Namami Gange programme.
The Ganges, or Ganga, was declared the National River of India in two thousand eight to better address its ecological concerns. This designation was part of a broader effort to achieve the objectives of various rejuvenation programs, including the Namami Gange mission. The river is revered for its spiritual significance and its vital role in the country's social-economic life.

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10. (B) 1992
Project Elephant was officially launched by the Government of India in nineteen ninety-two to provide financial and technical support to wildlife management efforts. This centrally sponsored scheme focuses on ensuring the long-term survival of the Indian Elephant, which is recognized as the National Heritage Animal. It aims to protect elephant habitats, migration corridors, and address human-elephant conflict issues.

11. (D) Deep river reaches with high water flow
The Ganges River Dolphin is the National Aquatic Animal of India and is found primarily in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems. This freshwater species prefers deep water reaches where there is a significant flow of water and an abundance of prey. It is a unique blind dolphin that relies on echolocation to navigate and hunt in murky rivers.

12. (C) I, II, III and IV
India's national calendar is based on the Saka Era, which commenced in seventy-eight AD. It features Chaitra as the first month and normally consists of three hundred sixty-five days. Officially adopted alongside the Gregorian calendar in nineteen fifty-seven, it provides a standardized system for government gazettes, news broadcasts, and other formal communications issued by the central administration.

13. (B) Ashoka Chakra
The Ashoka Chakra is the highest peacetime military decoration awarded for conspicuous bravery or self-sacrifice away from the battlefield. It is equivalent to the Param Vir Chakra, which is the highest honor during wartime. This prestigious award is given to both military personnel and civilians, recognizing exceptional courage and devotion to duty under extremely difficult or dangerous circumstances.

14. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Military honors in India are categorized into wartime and peacetime awards based on the nature of the service. The Param Vir Chakra serves as the highest wartime decoration, while the Vir Chakra is the third highest. For peacetime bravery, the Ashoka Chakra is the top honor, followed by the Kirti Chakra and finally the third highest, the Shaurya Chakra.

15. (B) Schedule II
The King Cobra, which is recognized as the National Reptile of India, holds a significant place in the country's biodiversity and cultural traditions. To ensure its protection, it is listed under Schedule Two of the Wildlife Protection Act, nineteen seventy-two. This legal status provides the species with a high degree of protection against hunting and exploitation across various regions.

16. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bharat Ratna, which is India's highest civilian award, has been conferred upon non-Indians on specific occasions to recognize their extraordinary service to humanity or the nation. Examples of such recipients include Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela, and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. These awards demonstrate that the honor transcends national boundaries when acknowledging individuals who have made monumental global contributions.

17. (A) II-III-I
The Padma Awards are among the highest civilian honors in India, announced annually on Republic Day to recognize exceptional achievements in various fields. These awards are categorized into three ranks based on the level of merit. The highest is the Padma Vibhushan, followed by the Padma Bhushan, and finally the Padma Shri, which is awarded for distinguished service in any field.

18. (C) National Currency Symbol - Uday Shankar
Several iconic symbols represent the identity of India, each created or authored by notable figures. While Rabindranath Tagore composed the national anthem and Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote the national song, the national flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya. However, the modern Indian Rupee symbol was designed by D. Udaya Kumar, an academician, rather than the dancer and choreographer named Uday Shankar.

19. (B) The awards carry a cash prize of ₹10 lakhs each.
The Padma Awards are prestigious civilian honors presented by the President of India to individuals who have excelled in various disciplines such as art, social work, and science. These awards are characterized by a certificate and a medallion but do not include any monetary grant or cash prize. They are typically limited to one hundred twenty recipients in a year.

20. (D) Purity and growth despite the surrounding environment
The Lotus is the National Flower of India and holds a unique place in the country's art and mythology. It is chosen as a national symbol because it represents purity, beauty, and the ability to remain untainted even when growing in muddy waters. This symbolizes the human spirit's potential to achieve spiritual growth and maintain integrity despite surrounding environmental challenges.

21. (A) Raja Ravi Varma
Raja Ravi Varma was a legendary Indian painter known for his ability to combine European academic realism with traditional Indian themes and iconography. He is particularly celebrated for democratizing art by establishing a printing press to produce affordable lithographs and oleographs of his works. This allowed common people across India to possess depictions of mythological deities and scenes in their homes.

22. (C) I, II and IV
Amrita Sher-Gil is often celebrated as the Frida Kahlo of India for her powerful and evocative portraits. Her artistic style was significantly influenced by European post-impressionist movements, which she integrated with Indian subjects. Notable works like Young Girls and Three Girls highlight her focus on the daily lives of Indian people, making her a pioneer of modern Indian art.

23. (A) Maintain viable tiger populations in designated reserves
Project Tiger was initiated as a centrally sponsored scheme with the primary goal of ensuring a viable population of tigers in India. By establishing designated tiger reserves across the country, the project focuses on habitat preservation and scientific management to prevent the extinction of this majestic species. This conservation effort has played a crucial role in increasing tiger numbers over several decades.

24. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Indian art history is shaped by diverse masters who brought unique styles to the forefront. Raja Ravi Varma is known for realistic mythological paintings, while M.F. Husain adopted a bold cubist approach. Amrita Sher-Gil introduced modern European influences to Indian subjects, and Abanindranath Tagore founded the Bengal School of Art, which sought to revive traditional Indian techniques and spiritual themes in painting.

25. (A) Indian Institute of Science → Tata Institute of Fundamental Research → ISRO
The development of scientific research in India is marked by the establishment of key institutions over various decades. The Indian Institute of Science was founded in nineteen zero-nine, followed by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in nineteen forty-five. Much later, the Indian Space Research Organisation was created in nineteen sixty-nine, marking a significant step in the nation's journey toward space exploration.

26. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
M.F. Husain was a prominent figure in modern Indian art who gained immense fame but also faced significant controversy throughout his career. His artistic interpretations of traditional Hindu deities often utilized unconventional styles that some segments of society found offensive. These depictions led to legal challenges and public protests, eventually resulting in the artist living in self-imposed exile during his final years.

27. (D) C.V. Raman - Discovery of the inelastic scattering of light
Several Indian scientists have made monumental contributions to global knowledge in various disciplines. While Homi Bhabha led the nuclear program and Vikram Sarabhai pioneered space research, C.V. Raman is specifically distinguished for his work on the inelastic scattering of light. This phenomenon, known as the Raman Effect,

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that real change must arise from an individual's internal psychological transformation, achieved through total freedom from all forms of psychological and social authority.

45. (B) Swami Vivekananda - Established the Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission
Various philosophers have established influential institutions to spread their teachings and serve society. Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Math and the Ramakrishna Mission to carry out humanitarian work and propagate the ideals of his guru. While Sri Aurobindo is associated with the concept of the Supermind and Jiddu Krishnamurti with the dissolution of formal spiritual orders, Vivekananda's organizations remain widely active today.

46. (B) The Life Divine
Sri Aurobindo's philosophical vision for the future of humanity is most comprehensively presented in his major literary work, The Life Divine. In this text, he explores the evolution of consciousness and the possibility of a divine life on earth through spiritual transformation. He suggests that human beings are a transitional species capable of attaining a higher state of existence known as the Supermind.

47. (A) Sri Aurobindo and Mirra Alfassa
Auroville is an experimental international township located in Tamil Nadu, designed to be a place where people from all over the world can live in peace and harmony. It was founded based on the spiritual vision of Sri Aurobindo and his collaborator, Mirra Alfassa, who is commonly known as The Mother. The project aims to realize human unity and sustainable living practices.

48. (C) He actively participated in the Indian independence movement alongside Mahatma Gandhi.
Jiddu Krishnamurti was a philosopher who focused almost exclusively on the psychological and spiritual aspects of human life rather than participating in active politics. Although he was initially groomed by the Theosophical Society as a world teacher, he famously rejected this role to emphasize individual liberation. He did not participate in the Indian independence movement or align himself with any political leaders or doctrines.

49. (D) Application of Vedantic principles for social service
Neo-Vedanta is a modern interpretation of traditional Vedantic philosophy that was championed by Swami Vivekananda. This approach emphasizes the practical application of spiritual truths in everyday life, particularly through social service and the alleviation of human suffering. Instead of advocating for pure renunciation, it encourages individuals to see the divine in all people and to work tirelessly for the betterment of society.

50. (C) Swami Vivekananda
Swami Vivekananda delivered one of the most famous speeches in modern history at the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago in eighteen ninety-three. By opening his address with the words Sisters and Brothers of America, he immediately captured the audience's attention and emphasized the concept of universal brotherhood. This historic moment marked the beginning of a significant global interest in Indian spirituality.

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51. (A) I, III, IV and V
India has produced many legendary athletes who have achieved significant milestones on the global stage. Milkha Singh is known as the Flying Sikh, while Mary Kom has won six world boxing championships. Neeraj Chopra secured India's first track and field Olympic gold, and Sachin Tendulkar became the first sportsperson to receive the Bharat Ratna. However, P.T. Usha narrowly missed winning an Olympic medal.

52. (A) II-IV-I-III
The history of Indian sports is marked by several landmark achievements that occurred across different eras. Milkha Singh's Commonwealth gold in nineteen fifty-eight came first, followed by P.T. Usha's close fourth-place finish at the nineteen eighty-four Olympics. Later, Sachin Tendulkar achieved his hundredth international century in twenty twelve, and Neeraj Chopra won his historic Olympic gold medal during the Tokyo Games in twenty twenty-one.

53. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Many Indian sports stars are affectionately known by nicknames that reflect their speed, skill, or extraordinary achievements. P.T. Usha is

36. (D) Premchand - Wrote predominantly in Bengali and English
While many Indian authors have contributed significantly to global literature, their primary languages and themes vary. R.K. Narayan created the iconic fictional town of Malgudi, and Rabindranath Tagore was the first non-European Nobel laureate. Mulk Raj Anand pioneered social realism in English fiction. However, Premchand is celebrated for his works in Hindi and Urdu, rather than Bengali or English, throughout his career.

37. (A) Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan
Rabindranath Tagore believed that education should be a holistic process conducted in close harmony with the natural environment. This philosophy led him to establish Visva-Bharati University at Santiniketan, where students could learn in an open-air setting. This institution was designed to be a center of global learning that combined the best of Indian traditions with universal values, fostering creativity and freedom.

38. (C) Socio-economic exploitation of the poor rural peasantry
Munshi Premchand's novel Godaan is considered one of the greatest works of modern Indian literature. It provides a realistic and poignant portrayal of the socio-economic exploitation faced by the rural peasantry under the colonial and feudal systems. The story highlights the life of a poor farmer, Hori, and his tragic struggle to fulfill the traditional ritual of donating a cow before death.

39. (A) Coolie
Mulk Raj Anand was a prominent writer who used fiction as a tool for social reform and to highlight the suffering of the oppressed. His novel Coolie depicts the life of a young boy who faces extreme hardship and exploitation in various urban and industrial settings. Through this work, Anand exposed the deep-seated prejudices and systemic inequalities prevalent in contemporary Indian society.

40. (D) Agni, Prithvi, Trishul, Akash, and Nag
The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme was a comprehensive initiative led by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam to achieve self-sufficiency in missile technology. The program successfully developed five core missiles for different strategic needs: Agni for long-range, Prithvi for short-range surface-to-surface, Akash for surface-to-air, Trishul for short-range surface-to-air, and Nag as a specialized anti-tank guided missile system for the Indian defense forces.

41. (A) I, II and III
Swami Vivekananda was a key figure in the revival of modern Hinduism and the introduction of Indian philosophy to the West. He gained global recognition at the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago and later founded the Ramakrishna Mission to promote social service and spiritual growth. He emphasized a rational approach to religion that combined spiritual practices with scientific thinking and humanitarianism.

42. (A) London → Baroda → Calcutta → Pondicherry
Sri Aurobindo's life journey followed a distinct path that shaped his evolution from a revolutionary nationalist to a spiritual philosopher. After spending his early years in London for education, he returned to India and served in Baroda. Later, he became a prominent leader in the independence movement in Calcutta before finally moving to Pondicherry, where he established his ashram and developed Integral Yoga.

43. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Indian philosophy features several profound thinkers who explored different paths toward spiritual enlightenment and self-realization. Swami Vivekananda advocated for Neo-Vedanta and universal brotherhood, while Sri Aurobindo focused on Integral Yoga and human unity. Jiddu Krishnamurti emphasized freedom from mental conditioning and external authority, and Ramana Maharshi taught the practice of self-enquiry, encouraging individuals to constantly ask the fundamental question, Who am I?

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jiddu Krishnamurti was a unique philosopher who questioned the very foundations of organized religion and the traditional teacher-student relationship. He maintained that truth is a pathless land that cannot be reached through any particular creed or belief system. He believed

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earned him a Nobel Prize and laid the foundation for modern molecular analysis and spectroscopy.

28. (A) Light scattering and the Raman effect discovery
C.V. Raman achieved international acclaim when he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in nineteen thirty. This prestigious honor was given in recognition of his groundbreaking discovery of the Raman Effect, which describes how light changes frequency when it is scattered by molecules. This discovery provided a new method for studying the structure of matter and revolutionized the field of spectroscopy.

29. (B) Plant physiology and early microwave/radio optics
Jagadish Chandra Bose was a polymath who made significant contributions to both the biological and physical sciences. He is celebrated for his pioneering research in plant physiology, where he demonstrated that plants respond to stimuli. Additionally, his early experiments with microwave and radio waves laid the groundwork for wireless communication, making him a critical figure in the history of global technological development.

30. (B) He served as the project director for the development of India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III).
A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a renowned scientist who played a pivotal role in India's space and defense programs. He specifically served as the project director for the development of the SLV-III, which was India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle. This achievement was a major milestone that established India's capability to launch satellites into space, eventually earning him the title of Missile Man.

31. (A) I and II
Vikram Sarabhai was a visionary scientist who was instrumental in building the foundations of India's space research. He founded the Indian Space Research Organisation to harness space technology for national development and established the Physical Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad to promote fundamental research. His leadership helped create a robust scientific ecosystem in India, focusing on satellite communications, remote sensing, and atmospheric sciences.

32. (A) IV-I-II-III
The timeline of India's scientific progress includes several key milestones in nuclear and space technology. The Atomic Energy Commission was established first in nineteen forty-eight, followed by the creation of the Indian Space Research Organisation in nineteen sixty-nine. Subsequently, the first nuclear test at Pokhran occurred in nineteen seventy-four, and the launch of the Aryabhata satellite took place in nineteen seventy-five.

33. (D) Jagadish Chandra Bose
The Crescograph is a sensitive instrument designed to measure the growth of plants with high precision. It was invented by the eminent Indian scientist Jagadish Chandra Bose to support his research in plant physiology. Through this device, he was able to demonstrate that plants possess sensitivity to various external stimuli, thereby proving the existence of a vital pulse in the plant kingdom.

34. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Indian literature is enriched by legendary authors who captured the essence of society through their writing. Rabindranath Tagore is best known for the poetic collection Gitanjali, while R.K. Narayan authored the acclaimed novel The Guide. Mulk Raj Anand explored social issues in Untouchable, and Premchand's masterpiece Godaan remains a profound study of the socio-economic struggles faced by the rural peasantry in India.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Homi Bhabha is widely regarded as the architect of the Indian nuclear program due to his visionary leadership and scientific contributions. He established the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and formulated the three-stage nuclear power strategy to utilize India's thorium reserves. His efforts were fundamental in achieving self-reliance in nuclear technology and providing a sustainable energy roadmap for the country's future development.

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celebrated as the Payyoli Express, while Milkha Singh is famously called the Flying Sikh. Mary Kom's dominance in the boxing ring earned her the title Magnificent Mary, and Sachin Tendulkar is universally recognized as the Master Blaster for his unparalleled success in international cricket.

54. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Neeraj Chopra's gold medal victory at the Tokyo Olympics was a transformative event for Indian sports, specifically in the field of track and field athletics. While it was indeed the first time an Indian had won a medal in the javelin throw, the revolutionary nature of the win extends to the broader inspiration it provided for future generations of Indian athletes.

55. (A) P.T. Usha - Silver medal in 400m hurdles (Los Angeles 1984)
While many Indian athletes have achieved podium finishes at the Olympic Games, some legendary figures narrowly missed out on medals. Mary Kom won a bronze in boxing, and both Neeraj Chopra and Abhinav Bindra secured gold medals in their respective events. However, P.T. Usha, despite her incredible performance in Los Angeles, finished in fourth place and did not receive an Olympic silver medal.

56. (B) 1960 Rome Olympics
Milkha Singh's most famous international performance occurred at the nineteen sixty Rome Olympics, where he competed in the four hundred meter race. He delivered a spectacular performance but narrowly missed a medal, finishing in fourth place. This race remains one of the most iconic moments in Indian sporting history, solidifying his legacy as one of the greatest sprinters the nation has ever produced.

57. (B) Unbreakable
Mary Kom is a legendary figure in world boxing whose life story has inspired millions across the country. Her autobiography, titled Unbreakable, provides a detailed account of her journey from a humble background in Manipur to becoming a six-time world champion and Olympic medalist. The book highlights the numerous personal and professional challenges she overcame to achieve unprecedented success in the sport.

58. (B) 2014
Sachin Tendulkar is widely regarded as one of the greatest cricketers of all time and has received numerous prestigious awards for his contributions to the sport. In twenty fourteen, he was conferred with the Bharat Ratna, which is India's highest civilian honor. He was the first sportsperson and the youngest individual at the time to receive this recognition from the Indian government.

59. (D) Sprints and hurdles
P.T. Usha, often called the queen of Indian track and field, dominated various athletic competitions throughout the nineteen eighties. She specialized primarily in sprint events and hurdles, most notably the four hundred meter hurdles and the hundred and two hundred meter sprints. Her exceptional speed and technique earned her numerous gold medals at the Asian Games and solidified her status as a sporting legend.

60. (B) 87.58 meters
Neeraj Chopra created history at the Tokyo Olympics by winning the gold medal in the men's javelin throw competition. His best throw in the final round recorded a distance of eighty-seven point five eight meters, which was sufficient to secure the top position on the podium. This victory marked the first time an Indian athlete had won an Olympic gold in track and field.

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61. (A) I and II
Jawaharlal Nehru wrote the Discovery of India during his imprisonment at Ahmednagar Fort between nineteen forty-two and nineteen forty-six. The book offers a comprehensive overview of Indian history, culture, and philosophy, emphasizing the nation's ability to assimilate various influences. Nehru argued that India's strength lies in its cultural synthesis and the concept of unity in diversity, rather than in isolated traditions.

62. (A) Annihilation of Caste → Discovery of India → India Wins Freedom
The publication of significant Indian literary works reflects the changing political and social landscape of the twentieth century. B.R. Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste was published first in nineteen thirty-six, followed by Jawaharlal

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71. (A) I, II, III and IV
Gitanjali is a world-renowned collection of poems by Rabindranath Tagore that explores themes of spirituality and devotion. Originally written in Bengali, its English translation received high praise and featured an introduction by the famous poet W.B. Yeats. The work's profound universal appeal led to Tagore becoming the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in nineteen thirteen for his poetic achievements.

72. (A) II-I-IV-III
The Government of India has instituted various awards over the years to recognize excellence in different fields. The Param Vir Chakra was established in nineteen fifty for military bravery, followed by the Bharat Ratna for civilian achievement in nineteen fifty-four. The Sahitya Akademi Fellowship for literature was initiated later in nineteen sixty-eight, while the prestigious Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna was introduced in nineteen ninety-one.

73. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
India's intellectual legacy is highlighted by several Nobel laureates who have excelled in various global fields of study. Rabindranath Tagore received the prize for literature, while C.V. Raman was honored in the field of physics. Mother Teresa was recognized with the Peace Prize for her humanitarian work, and Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for his welfare economics.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Flag Code of India, two thousand two, marked a significant change in how the national flag could be displayed by the public. Before this update, the display of the Tricolor by private citizens was mostly restricted to specific national holidays. The new code removed these restrictions, allowing citizens to fly the flag with dignity and respect on any day of the year.

75. (D) Adichanallur - Extensive Iron Age urn burials
Archaeological excavations in Tamil Nadu have provided significant insights into the region's ancient history and culture. Adichanallur is specifically noted for its extensive Iron Age urn burials, which demonstrate sophisticated funeral practices from thousands of years ago. These findings, along with discoveries at other sites like Keeladi, continue to enrich our understanding of the social and technological advancements of early South Indian civilizations.

76. (A) I and II
Project Tiger is a major wildlife conservation initiative that was launched in nineteen seventy-three at Jim Corbett National Park. The program is currently administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority to ensure the effective management of tiger habitats. While the project is national in scope, states like Tamil Nadu actively participate and currently manage five designated tiger reserves to protect the local tiger population.

77. (B) Pollution abatement and rejuvenation of the River Ganga
The Namami Gange programme is an Integrated Conservation Mission launched by the Union Government with the goal of protecting the River Ganga. Its primary objectives include the effective abatement of pollution and the rejuvenation of the national river through various conservation efforts. The mission involves sewage treatment infrastructure, river-front development, and biodiversity conservation to ensure the long-term health and purity of the Ganges.

78. (B) It was first sung on December 27, 1911, at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.
Jana Gana Mana was composed by Rabindranath Tagore and was first performed publicly during the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress in nineteen eleven. It was later adopted as the National Anthem of India in January nineteen fifty. The anthem consists of five stanzas, though only the first stanza is usually sung in its official full version during formal state ceremonies.

79. (A) Permanent correspondence with dates of the Gregorian calendar
The Saka Calendar, which serves as the national calendar of India, is designed to maintain a permanent correspondence with the Gregorian calendar dates. For instance, the first day of the month of Chaitra always aligns with March twenty-second, or March twenty-first during a leap year. This system ensures that the national calendar remains synchronized with the

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Nehru's Discovery of India in nineteen forty-six. Finally, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's autobiographical account, India Wins Freedom, was published posthumously in nineteen fifty-nine, providing insights into the struggle for independence.

63. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Several seminal books have shaped the intellectual and cultural discourse of modern India through their unique themes. Jawaharlal Nehru's work provides a broad view of cultural heritage, while Maulana Azad's book offers a detailed account of events leading to partition. B.R. Ambedkar's writing focuses on a critical analysis of the Hindu social order, and Rabindranath Tagore's Gitanjali presents a collection of spiritual poetry.

64. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B.R. Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste is one of the most influential critiques of the Indian caste system ever written. Although it was originally prepared as a presidential address for a conference, the event was cancelled because the organizers found the contents too radical. Consequently, Ambedkar published the speech as a book, allowing his powerful arguments for social equality and reform to reach a wider audience.

65. (D) Mahatma Gandhi - Annihilation of Caste
Literature in India has been a powerful medium for expressing political ideas and social critiques by prominent national leaders. While Maulana Abul Kalam Azad wrote about the independence movement and Jawaharlal Nehru explored Indian history, B.R. Ambedkar was the author of the critical work on caste. Mahatma Gandhi, although a prolific writer, did not author the specific book titled Annihilation of Caste.

66. (C) A candid account of the independence movement and partition
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's book, India Wins Freedom, is highly regarded for its honest and insider perspective on the final years of the Indian independence struggle. It provides a detailed account of the political negotiations, internal conflicts within the leadership, and the tragic circumstances that eventually led to the partition of the subcontinent. The book remains a crucial source for understanding contemporary history.

67. (B) The destruction of the religious notions on which caste is founded is essential for social equality.
In the work Annihilation of Caste, B.R. Ambedkar argues that the caste system is not just a division of labor but a division of laborers based on religious dogma. He maintains that true social equality can only be achieved by destroying the religious authority and notions that sustain the caste hierarchy. He rejected moderate reformist views that sought to maintain the traditional social structure.

68. (C) I and III
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a distinguished scholar and leader who served as the first Education Minister of independent India. He was a staunch advocate of secularism and strongly opposed the partition of the country based on religious lines. Additionally, he holds the distinction of being the youngest person ever elected as the President of the Indian National Congress during the independence movement.

69. (A) Deep cultural synthesis despite political fragmentation
Jawaharlal Nehru popularized the phrase unity in diversity in his book to describe the complex nature of Indian identity. He argued that despite numerous regional, linguistic, and political differences, there is an underlying cultural synthesis that has bound the people together throughout history. This concept emphasizes that India's strength is derived from the peaceful coexistence and integration of various diverse cultural elements.

70. (C) Mahatma Gandhi
In his writing, B.R. Ambedkar engaged in a direct and sharp ideological debate with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the nature of the caste system. While Gandhi defended the idealized version of the Chaturvarna system as a functional division of society, Ambedkar argued that the entire structure was inherently oppressive. He challenged the idea that the system could be reformed without completely dismantling its religious foundations.

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conferred posthumously on individuals who have shown extraordinary courage. It is distinct from peacetime gallantry awards, which are given for acts of valor that occur away from the battlefield.

89. (B) Historical romance to social realism
Munshi Premchand is credited with bringing a significant transformation to Hindi and Urdu literature during the early twentieth century. He moved away from the traditional themes of historical romance and fantasy, focusing instead on social realism. His stories and novels provided a truthful and critical depiction of the lives of common people, addressing issues like poverty, caste discrimination, and the exploitation of women.

90. (C) He was the founding director of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad.
Vikram Sarabhai was a visionary institution builder who played a crucial role in developing India's educational and scientific infrastructure. Beyond his contributions to space research, he was the founding director of the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad. He believed that the development of management skills was essential for the country's progress and worked to create institutions that combined academic excellence with professional expertise.

91. (D) I, II and III
C.V. Raman's discovery of the Raman Effect was a major breakthrough in the field of physics, achieved using relatively simple and inexpensive equipment. He identified the inelastic scattering of photons by matter, a phenomenon that has vast applications in modern science. The discovery was made on February twenty-eighth, nineteen twenty-eight, a date that is now celebrated as National Science Day throughout India.

92. (A) I-II-III
The study of ancient Tamil civilization has been shaped by several key archaeological excavations conducted over different time periods. Research at Adichanallur began in the late nineteenth century, followed by significant work at Arikamedu in the nineteenforties. More recently, the Keeladi excavations in the twenty-tens have provided groundbreaking evidence of a highly developed urban civilization during the Sangam era, further enriching regional history.

93. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
India's missile program has developed various systems to strengthen its national defense capabilities across different combat scenarios. The Agni series includes intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missiles, while Prithvi is a short-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile. Additionally, Akash is designed for surface-to-air defense, and Nag serves as a specialized anti-tank guided missile capable of destroying enemy armored vehicles with high precision during military operations.

94. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The National Green Tribunal was established in twenty-ten as a specialized judicial body to handle environmental disputes and protection cases. This institution was created to provide a speedy and effective mechanism for environmental justice. Its formation is supported by the constitutional guarantee of the right to life under Article twenty-one, which includes the right to live in a clean and healthy environment.

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95. (A) Medha Patkar - Narmada Bachao Andolan
India has a rich history of environmental activism led by dedicated individuals who have worked to protect the country's natural resources. Medha Patkar is most notably associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan, a movement against the construction of large dams on the Narmada River. Her efforts have highlighted the social and environmental impacts of large-scale development projects on indigenous and local communities.

96. (C) I, II, III and IV
The Indian Elephant was declared the National Heritage Animal in twenty-ten and is protected under Schedule One of the Wildlife Protection Act. India participates in the international MIKE program to monitor the illegal killing of elephants across its habitats. Currently, Karnataka holds the largest population of these animals, reflecting the success of conservation efforts in the Western Ghats and surrounding forest regions.

97. (A) Wildlife Protection Act → Forest Conservation Act → Environment Protection Act → Biological Diversity Act
India has enacted several important laws over the decades to protect its wildlife and natural environment from exploitation and degradation. The Wildlife Protection Act was passed first in nineteen seventy-two, followed by the Forest Conservation Act in nineteen eighty. Subsequently, the Environment Protection Act was established in nineteen eighty-six, and the Biological Diversity Act was later introduced in two thousand two to ensure conservation.

98. (C) India hosted the Asian Games for the first time in 2023.
Recent sporting events have highlighted India's growing influence and success on the international stage. In twenty twenty-three, India hosted the entire ICC Men's Cricket World Cup and saw Neeraj Chopra win gold at the World Athletics Championships. While the Indian women's cricket team also won gold at the Asian Games, it is incorrect to say India hosted the Asian Games for the first time then.

99. (D) Both (A) and (B)
The Tamil Nadu State Action Plan on Climate Change identifies several regions that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of global warming. Both the Gulf of Mannar and the Coromandel Coast are highlighted as areas at significant risk from rising sea levels and extreme weather events. These regions require targeted conservation and adaptation strategies to protect their unique marine biodiversity and coastal communities.

100. (D) M. Rajendran
The Sahitya Akademi Award for Tamil literature in twenty twenty-two was conferred upon M. Rajendran for his historical novel titled Kaala Paani. This work explores the lives of prisoners in the Andaman Islands and provides a detailed narrative of their struggles and resilience. The award recognizes the author's significant contribution to contemporary Tamil literature and his ability to blend historical research with fiction.

101. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Global indices provide a comparative look at India's development and performance across various socio-economic sectors. India has shown progress in innovation, ranking within the top fifty countries worldwide. However, it faces challenges in press freedom, where it ranks near one hundred sixty-one. Additionally, the nation falls into the medium human development category and remains in the lower quartile for the global hunger index rankings.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The BRICS grouping, which originally included Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, recently expanded to include several new member nations from the Middle East and Africa. This expansion is intended to increase the representation of the Global South in international decision-making processes. By creating alternatives to traditional financial institutions, BRICS aims to foster a more balanced and inclusive global economic governance structure.

103. (A) Gaganyaan - ISRO's mission to Mars
India's space program has achieved several significant milestones recently through diverse and ambitious missions. Chandrayaan-three successfully landed near the lunar south pole, and Aditya-Lone became India's first solar observatory in space. XPoSat was launched to study cosmic X-rays in the universe. However, Gaganyaan is specifically designed as India's first human spaceflight mission, rather than a mission to explore the planet Mars.

104. (B) I, II and III
The Indian Rupee symbol is a distinctive mark that combines elements of the Devanagari letter Ra and the Roman capital R. It features two horizontal lines that represent the national flag and the mathematical symbol for equality. Officially adopted in twenty-ten, the symbol was designed by D. Udaya Kumar and serves as a powerful visual representation of India's economic identity on the global stage.

105. (A) I-II-III-IV
Tamil Nadu's history is rich with influential women leaders who served in different eras and

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capacities. Rani Mangammal ruled the Madurai Nayak kingdom in the late seventeenth century, while Velu Nachiyar fought against colonial forces in the late eighteenth century. In the modern era, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy became a pioneering medical professional and legislator, followed by Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar, who was a prominent social reformer.

106. (A) SLV → ASLV → PSLV → GSLV
The development of launch vehicle technology at the Indian Space Research Organisation has followed a clear evolutionary path toward greater lift capacity. The journey began with the Satellite Launch Vehicle, followed by the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle. Subsequently, the highly successful Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle was developed for sun-synchronous orbits, eventually leading to the creation of the powerful Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle for heavier payloads.

107. (B) Build a township for peaceful, progressive human unity
Auroville is a unique international township supported by UNESCO that aims to realize the ideal of human unity and sustainable living. Located in Tamil Nadu near Pondicherry, it is designed to be a place where people from diverse cultures and nationalities can live together in peace and progress. The project focuses on environmental restoration, architectural innovation, and fostering a common sense of global citizenship.

108. (A) Molecular spectroscopy for chemical analysis
The Raman Effect, which describes the inelastic scattering of light, is a foundational principle used in various scientific and industrial applications. It is most notably utilized in Raman spectroscopy, a powerful analytical technique for identifying molecules and studying the chemical composition of substances. This method allows researchers to analyze materials non-destructively, providing detailed information about molecular vibrations and the structural properties of different matters.

109. (B) Modified cubist style depicting horses and Indian epics
M.F. Husain was a celebrated modern Indian artist known for his vibrant and energetic painting style. He frequently employed a modified cubist approach to depict various subjects, ranging from the majestic movements of horses to elaborate scenes from Indian epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana. His work is characterized by bold lines and strong colors, reflecting the dynamic spirit and rich heritage of contemporary India.

110. (C) I, II, III, IV and V
The Saka Calendar was officially adopted as India's national calendar in nineteen fifty-seven and is based on the year seventy-eight CE. It begins with the month of Chaitra and ends with Phalguna, aligning with the solar year for consistency. This calendar is used alongside the Gregorian calendar for important government documents and broadcasts, ensuring a standardized approach to official timekeeping across the country.

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international solar-based timekeeping system for all official purposes.

80. (C) The Srivilliputhur Andal Temple Gopuram
The official emblem of the Government of Tamil Nadu features a prominent architectural element that represents the state's rich cultural and religious heritage. It depicts the magnificent gopuram, or entrance tower, of the Srivilliputhur Andal Temple. Surmounted by the National Emblem of India, this design symbolizes the blend of regional identity and national pride, reflecting the spiritual and artistic legacy of the region.

81. (A) I, II and III
The Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian honor, instituted in nineteen fifty-four to recognize exceptional service of the highest order. Recommendations for the award are made by the Prime Minister to the President, and the number of recipients is typically limited to three in any given year. Although it is a highly prestigious award, it does not include any monetary grant or cash prize.

82. (A) Madhya Pradesh → Maharashtra → Karnataka → Tamil Nadu
The distribution of tiger reserves in India reflects the country's commitment to wildlife conservation across different states. Madhya Pradesh currently holds the highest number of designated tiger reserves, followed by Maharashtra and then Karnataka. Tamil Nadu also maintains a significant number of reserves, currently totaling five. This network of protected areas is essential for the survival and growth of the tiger population in India.

83. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Tamil Nadu is famous for various products that have been granted Geographical Indication tags, highlighting their unique regional origins and traditional craftsmanship. Dindigul is renowned for its high-quality locks, while Kancheepuram is globally famous for its exquisite silk sarees. Similarly, Erode is a major center for turmeric production, and Madurai is celebrated for its fragrant jasmine flowers, which are known locally as Madurai Malligai.

84. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Banyan is honored as the National Tree of India due to its immense size and historical significance. Its extensive system of aerial roots and widespread branches are seen as a symbol of the country's unity and its deep-rooted cultural traditions. The tree has long been a focal point of village life and is revered in many Indian myths as a symbol of immortality.

85. (A) P.T. Usha - First Indian woman to win an Olympic gold medal
Many Indian women have broken barriers and achieved greatness in various professional fields, but their specific accolades differ. While Amrita Sher-Gil was a pioneer in modern art and M.S. Subbulakshmi was a legendary musician, P.T. Usha never won an Olympic gold medal. The distinction of being the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal belongs to weightlifter Karnam Malleswari, who won bronze.

86. (A) I, II, III and V
Vande Mataram is the National Song of India, composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in eighteen seventy-four and featured in his novel Anandamath. It holds a status equal to the National Anthem and was first sung at the eighteen ninety-six session of the Indian National Congress. The song is written in a mixture of Sanskrit and Bengali, symbolizing the spiritual personification of the motherland.

87. (A) A fictional town representing traditional Indian society
Malgudi is a famous fictional town created by the author R.K. Narayan as the setting for most of his literary works. It serves as a microcosm of traditional Indian society, capturing the daily lives, struggles, and aspirations of ordinary people in a small South Indian town. The town is so vividly described that it has become an iconic landmark in Indian English literature.

88. (D) It is primarily awarded for distinguished service in peacetime.
The Param Vir Chakra is India's highest military decoration, awarded only for the most conspicuous bravery or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy during wartime. It was designed by Savitri Khanolkar and can be

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